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Report

on

Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency

For the Year 1925-26

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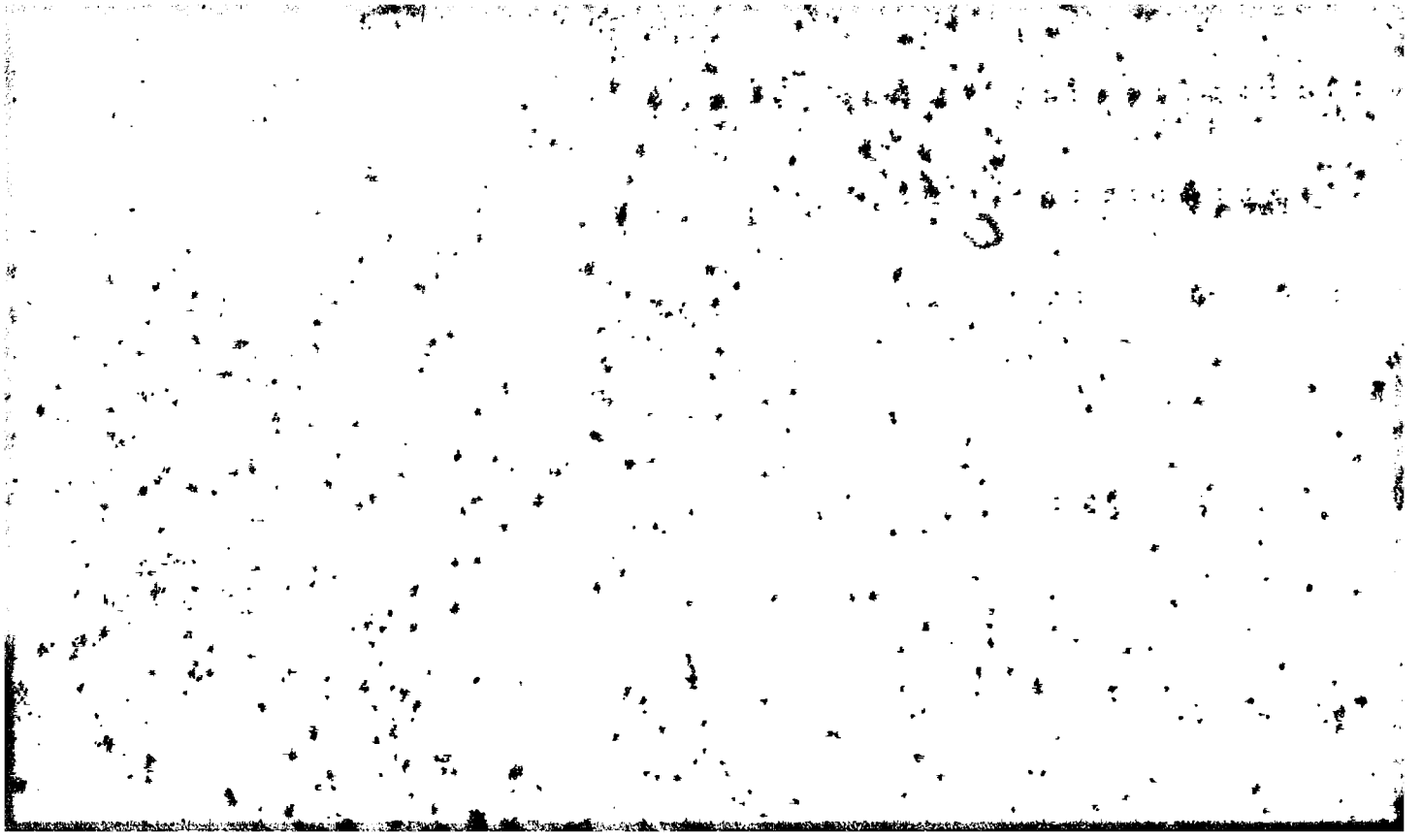


REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BOMBAY, 1925-26

CHAPTER I

General Progress

1. The main features of the year as revealed by the statistics may be summed up as follows :—

Institutions.

The total number of institutions increased by 432 to 15,732, *i.e.*, by 2·8 per cent. Recognised institutions increased by 557 to 14,371, while unrecognised institutions decreased by 125 to 1,361. Of the 14,371 recognised institutions, 14 are Arts Colleges, 9 Professional Colleges, 496 Secondary schools, 13,448 Primary schools and 404 Special schools. The 13,448 Primary schools were distributed among 10,237 out of 26,731 inhabited towns and villages, the number of towns and villages with Primary schools showing an increase of 429.

Pupils.

2. The number of pupils under instruction in recognised institutions increased by 64,145, *i.e.*, by 6·6 per cent. to 1,037,061, while those in unrecognised institutions decreased by 8,817 to 37,039. The decrease in the latter class of institutions was mainly due to the return of the so-called national Primary schools at Surat and Nadiad to the Surat and Nadiad Municipalities. The following figures give the effect of the Non-Co-operation movement in Gujarat. It will be seen that the numbers now considerably exceed those for the year previous to the commencement of the movement, *viz.*, 1919-20 :—

Year	Institutions	Pupils
1919-20	2,299	183,602
1921-22	2,264	165,205
1922-23	2,266	172,396
1923-24	2,301	181,406
1924-25	2,364	196,778
1925-26	2,417	210,139

The total number of pupils under instruction increased by 55,328 (5·5 per cent.) to 1,074,100, of whom 868,344 were boys, and 205,756 girls. Of the total number under instruction, 4,913 were Europeans, 31,935 Indian Christians, 822,726 Hindus (including Aboriginals and Depressed Classes), 193,683 Muhammadans, 34 Buddhists, 17,205 Parsis, 800 Sikhs, and 2,804 others.

Expenditure.

3. The total expenditure on public instruction rose by over Rs. 37 lakhs to about Rs. 376 lakhs. The expenditure from Provincial funds increased by about Rs. 8,29,000 to Rs. 1,92,38,243. Of the total expenditure 51·1 per cent. was defrayed from Government funds, 20·8 per cent. from Board funds (3·4 per cent. from District Local Board, and 17·4 per cent. from Municipal funds), 16·5 per cent. from fees, and 11·6 per cent. from other sources. The following table shows the expenditure from

Provincial Revenues for the years 1920-21, 1924-25 and 1925-26, and the distribution of the total expenditure under various heads :—

	1920-21			Percentage
	Boys	Girls	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
University	10,73,659	....	10,73,659	7·2
Secondary	13,44,609	3,57,062	17,01,671	11·4
Primary	70,07,640	7,71,204	77,78,913	52·2
Special	12,53,672	2,05,948	14,59,620	9·8
Buildings	....	....	13,05,200	8·8
Miscellaneous including Scholarships ..	....	....	4,18,261	2·8
Total ..	1,06,79,589	13,34,274	1,37,37,324	92·2
Direction and Inspection	....	....	11,72,746	7·8
Exchange and Expenditure in England	....	....	....	....
Grand Total ..	1,06,79,589	13,34,274	1,49,10,070	100

	1924-25			
	Institutions			Percentage
	Boys	Girls	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
University	14,19,051	....	14,19,051	7·6
Secondary	16,90,198	4,98,416	21,88,614	11·8
Primary	95,94,816	11,04,205	1,06,99,021	57·4
Special	10,97,573	2,02,591	13,00,164	7·0
Buildings	6,93,176	59,074	7,52,250	4·0
Miscellaneous including scholarships ..	5,89,625	1,14,590	7,04,215	3·8
Total ..	1,50,84,439	19,78,876	1,70,63,315	91·6
Direction and Inspection	....	....	13,46,004	7·2
Exchange and Expenditure in England.	....	....	2,26,110	1·2
Grand Total ..	1,63,66,887	20,42,432	1,86,35,429	100

	1925-26			
	Institutions			Percentage
	Boys	Girls	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
University	11,78,228	....	11,78,228	6·0
Secondary	16,97,419	5,14,815	22,12,234	11·4
Primary	1,00,92,189	13,92,048	1,14,84,237	59·0
Special	10,70,646	1,96,413	12,67,059	6·5
Buildings	8,99,754	1,34,582	10,34,336	5·3
Miscellaneous including scholarships ..	6,30,029	1,02,513	7,32,542	3·8
Total ..	1,55,68,265	23,40,371	1,79,08,636	92·0
Direction and Inspection ..	....	....	13,29,607	6·8
Exchange and Expenditure in England.	....	....	2,40,562	1·2
Grand Total ..	1,68,34,105	24,04,138	1,94,78,805	100

Retrospect.

4. The Reforms were inaugurated early in 1921, and the year under report was the fifth year under the new system of Government. The following comparative table shows the increase in the number of institutions and pupils in the various stages of instruction during these five years :—

	Institutions				
	1920-21	1924-25	1925-26	Increase or decrease percentage over 1920-21	Increase or decrease percentage over 1924-25
Arts Colleges	11	14	14	27·2	....
Professional Colleges ..	7	8	9	28·6	12·5
Secondary schools ..	475	478	496	4·4	3·8
Primary schools ..	12,826	12,892	13,448	4·8	4·3
Special schools ..	399	422	404	11·2	—4·3
Total Recognised ..	13,718	13,814	14,371	4·8	4·0
Total Unrecognised ..	1,496	1,486	1,361	—9·0	—8·6
Grand total ..	15,214	15,300	15,732	3·4	2·8

	Pupils				
	1920-21	1924-25	1925-26	Increase or decrease percentage over 1920-21	Increase or decrease percentage over 1924-25
Arts Colleges	5,021	7,092	7,428	47·9	4·7
Professional Colleges ..	2,480	2,532	2,435	1·8	—3·8
Secondary schools ..	76,252	88,103	93,569	22·7	6·2
Primary schools ..	801,155	855,131	913,168	14·0	6·8
Special schools ..	20,092	20,058	20,461	18·4	2·8
Total Recognised ..	905,000	972,916	1,037,061	14·6	6·6
Total Unrecognised ..	44,827	45,856	37,039	—17·4	—19·2
Grand total ..	949,827	1,018,772	1,074,100	13·1	5·4

It will be seen that during the five years the number of recognised institutions rose by 653, or 4·8 per cent. while the number of pupils in them rose by one lakh and a quarter or by nearly 15 per cent. But for the Non-co-operation movement, it is probable that the increase would have been considerably larger. The total expenditure on Education increased during these five years from Rs. 2,63,42,659

to Rs. 3,76,45,012, an increase of 42·9 per cent. while the expenditure from Government funds rose from Rs. 1,49,10,070 to Rs. 1,94,78,805 (including expenditure on Exchange and Expenditure in England), an increase of 30·6 per cent. The percentage of expenditure on Direction and Inspection to the total Provincial expenditure fell from 7·8 in 1920-21 to 6·8 in 1925-26. The percentage of the Educational expenditure to the total expenditure of Government on all Departments, debitable to Revenues was 11·0 in 1920-21 and 11·9 in 1925-26.

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATION

5. The strength of the three Educational Services on 31st March 1926, stood as under:— Various cadres.

Service				Number of Posts	
		All India (*I. E. S.*)			
Administration (Direction, Inspection and High Schools).				16	
Collegiate Branch	..	..	..	43	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	3	62
		Provincial (*B. E. S.*)			
Teaching, Inspecting, and General			..	77	
Collegiate Branch	..	..	..	37	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	7	121
		Subordinate (*S. E. S.*)			
Inspecting	..	..	..	139	
Teaching	..	..	..	677	
Clerical	..	..	..	367	
Others	..	..	..	105	1,288
		Total	..		1,471

The total number of teachers in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Primary Schools was 27,907, the number of teachers in Government schools being 196.

As a result of the Lee Commission's recommendations fresh recruitment to the Indian Educational Service has been stopped. The organisation of the branch of the Provincial Service that is to replace the Indian Educational Service is under the consideration of Government. All vacancies in the Indian Educational Service are now filled by appointment to special posts that will eventually be absorbed in the new service.

Of the 62 Indian Educational Service posts, or their equivalents, 16 were held by Europeans (excluding those on leave preparatory to retirement) and the remainder, excepting 6 which remained vacant or were held in abeyance, by Indians, either permanent or acting.

During the year under report Messrs. Ludlow, Wilkinson, and Robertson retired from the Indian Educational Service.

6. The cost of Direction was Rs. 1,49,920 and that of Inspection Rs. 11,79,980. The two together formed 6·9 per cent. of the Provincial expenditure on Education.

In my last Report I stated as follows :—

"I referred at the opening of the Report to the volume of work "which falls on the Director of Public Instruction and his office. The "causes for this are many. Apart from the increase of work brought "about, both directly and indirectly, by the Reforms, the dominating "factor is the far stricter check exercised by Government over all expendi- "ture. To this may be added the continually growing interest taken in "Education by all sections of the public, as well as the increasing tendency "of all who are interested (whether publicly or privately) to apply to "Headquarters rather than to the local officers. Finally, and especially "since the close of the year under Report, the transfer of the control of "the Primary schools under the Primary Education Act of 1923 from "the Department to the Local Authorities involves an amount of "correspondence which the Director of Public Instruction and his office "are unable to cope with."

The volume of work increased during the year, chiefly owing to the transfer of control under the Primary Education Act, and I and my office were quite unable to cope with it.

CHAPTER III

UNIVERSITY

Number of Colleges and students.

7. There are 17 Arts Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University, apart from the School of Sociology and Economics, which is maintained by the University itself. The Royal Institute of Science continued to be treated as part of the Elphinstone College during the year under report, but has since been affiliated to the University as a separate institution.

The number of Professional Colleges affiliated to the University increased by 1 to 9, the increase being due to the affiliation of the Seth Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Bombay.

The total number of students in the affiliated Colleges increased by 182 to 11,561. Of these, 9,126 were in Arts Colleges and 2,435 in Professional Colleges. There are no separate colleges for women. The number of women increased by 38 to 467, of whom 398 were reading for the Arts Course, 4 were reading Law, 58 attended the Grant Medical College, and 7 the Secondary Training College.

Chapters IV and V give a fuller account of the Arts and Professional Colleges in British Districts.

Receipts and Expenditure.

8. The total receipts of the University increased by Rs. 36,617 to Rs. 7,16,867, and the total expenditure rose from Rs. 5,01,096 to Rs. 5,86,514, *i.e.*, by Rs. 85,418.

Examinations.

9. The following table gives the results of the more important University examinations held at the end of the academic year 1925-26. The First Year Arts examination is conducted by the Colleges themselves:—

——	Number of candidates examined	1st class	2nd class	Pass	Total passes	Percentage of passes
M.A.	103	2	17	32	51	49·51
B.A. (Hons.) ..	557	20	192	128	340	46·72
B.A. (Pass) ..	603	..	..	202	202	
Intermediate Arts ..	2,202	5	74	802	881	47·69
M.Sc.	17	6	..	11	17	100
B.Sc.	273	11	46	89	146	53·47
Intermediate Science ..	1,042	24	125	291	440	42·22
First Year Arts ..	3,604	..	..	2,157	2,157	59·85
Matriculation ..	8,181	..	..	3,403	3,403	41·60

This was the first year in which the revised Regulations of the new School Leaving Examination Board were applied to the Matriculation Examination. According to these Regulations, a Vernacular was allowed to be taken in place of a classical language. Vernacular, Geography, and Science were made examination subjects instead of certificate subjects, and the percentage for passing was raised for each

head. The number of candidates fell by 162 from 8,343 in 1924-25 to 8,181 in 1925-26. It is interesting to note that the percentage of passes has gone down every year since 1922-23. It was 61·35 in 1922-23, 56·41 in 1923-24, 46·9 in 1924-25, and 41·6 in 1925-26. The School Leaving Examination Board is at present revising its Regulations in the light of its first year's experience and states in its report that "it "is aware that its principal function is to be assiduous in improving " the tone, the standard, and the status of Secondary Education, as the " basis of Collegiate Education and of the education needed for fitting a " young man for the struggle of existence, and it directs the inspection " of schools, the framing of the syllabuses, and the selections of text " books with this end in view."

The Examiners in English at the Intermediate Arts Examination of 1926 made the following remarks :—

"The complaint that quite a large number of candidates " answer something very different to what they are asked has now " become a hardy annual. This year, however, there was a larger per- " centage than usual of those who did not take the trouble to understand " the question even when they were free from all ambiguity. Candidates " are asked to compare; they make no effort at comparison but " reproduce long summaries of contents. Much of this must be attributed " to the indolent spirit of the candidate which turns away from thought " and seeks refuge in mechanical memory. Questions set at examinations " whether at College or the University, calculated to discountenance as " far as possible mere memorising and to aid the powers of thought will, " we hope, in course of time help to correct this tendency."

In commenting in my last Report on the admittedly low standard of education possessed by the majority of the students in the Colleges I said that it was due to the low standard of the Matriculation examination. As shown above, the School Leaving Examination Board have considerably reduced the percentage of passes. But the schools had grown habituated to the low standard previously accepted and it will take some years to induce them not to send up candidates who are unfit to pass. It is also essential that, if the standard of college education is to improve, there should be a further raising of the standard of the Matriculation examination. I remarked last year that it would appear that the test applied by some of the Colleges in the First Year Art examination was unduly lenient. From the fact that, though the percentage for passes in the Matriculation examination was 41·6 only, and that in the Intermediate Arts 47·69 only, the percentage for the First Year Arts was as high as 59·85, it would appear that the tendency is as stated by me last year.

Candidates were examined in the Revised English Courses in the B.A. Examination for the first time this year. In this connection the Examiners remark :—

"In a first report on the revised English courses, not more if than limited progress is likely to be recorded, but we are able to say

" that, on the whole, the new emphasis on *better writing* has met with " fair response and that the modern method of studying literature in " closer relation with life and manners is being followed by students " with intelligence. It will take a year or two yet before teachers, as " well as students, grasp the unity of the compulsory Courses II and III. " Very few candidates connected together Matthew Arnold and Houseman " as earlier and later growths of Victorian life, perhaps because teaching " was ill-coordinated in some colleges, the Houseman lectures being " left unrelated with those on Arnold."

University Reforms Committee.

10. As stated in my last Report, the University Reforms Committee submitted its report in May 1925. The recommendations of the Committee have been summarised in Chapter XX of the Committee's Report published as a Government publication. Many of these recommendations are of far-reaching importance, and involve a large outlay and considerable recurring expenditure. After prolonged deliberation on the Report the Senate submitted its recommendations to Government in March, 1926. As an immediate measure they recommended the following :—

(1) The elaboration of University Administrative machinery.

(2) The reform of the Senate.

(3) The expansion of University post-graduate instruction and research.

(4) Establishment of a College of Technology.

(5) Establishment of a University Provident Fund.

(6) Organisation of Physical and Military Training of Students.

(7) Provision of a recurring grant from Government to the University.

The recommendations of the Senate are under the consideration of Government. To give effect to the constitutional changes proposed, special legislation will be necessary.

University School of Economics and Sociology.

11. The Syndicate appointed a Committee to inquire into the condition of the School of Economics and Sociology and to recommend measures for its improvement and usefulness. The Committee suggested the need of a reorganization of the School. This question is under the consideration of the Syndicate.

There were 37 students in the School of Economics during the first term and 29 during the second term.

Two students completed their theses (by research) and submitted them for the M.A. Examination of 1926. Of these 2, 1 passed in the second class.

The average number of students in the School of Sociology was 20.

12. A reference was made in the last Report to the introduction of a Scheme of University Post-Graduate Studies. Under this scheme 3 lecturers were appointed for Sanskrit and 3 for Mathematics. Each was required to give 24 lectures, and also to give assistance to post-graduate students in writing their theses and in carrying out their research work. The Syndicate in their report observe:—

Post-Graduate studies.

"It is gratifying to note that in each of these two subjects "(Sanskrit and Mathematics) 7 students took advantage of the "lectures. The ultimate aim of this post-graduate department is to "impart training in the methods of research and to encourage original "investigation. Judging from the increasing number of theses which "are offered in Science and History and Sociology, the Syndicate are "hopeful that in the near future, students of Sanskrit and Mathematics "will seek the M.A. Degree by offering theses and not by submitting "to a written Examination."

13. The Advisory Committee transmitted during the year 47 applications, 44 for admission to various British Educational institutions, and 3 for accommodation at 21 Cromwell Road, London. There were 533 personal enquiries, and 731 by letter. Eight hundred and twenty-nine prospectuses, regulations, etc., were issued relating to institutions in the United Kingdom, America, and Germany. The Lytton Committee of 1921 recommended that such work should be undertaken by the Universities. Effect has since been given to this recommendation.

Provincial Advisory Committee.

14. The University Training Corps had 622 on its rolls, against 617 in the preceding year. The Corps was inspected in August 1925, by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and by the Adjutant-General, both of whom expressed themselves well satisfied with the turn-out and bearing of all ranks. The Commandant, Major Hamill, reports that the Annual Camp of Exercise of 15 days was held at Pashan near Poona in the latter half of December. The attendance was excellent, only 5 men being absent out of a total strength of 670. The battalion was inspected in camp by the General Officer Commanding, Poona District, who expressed himself well pleased with the progress made. Life in this annual camp, though pleasant, is undoubtedly strenuous. The hardships of camp life are, however, as a rule cheerfully borne by the students. It would be hard to exaggerate the disciplinary and moral value of this fortnight's training.

University Training Corps.

CHAPTER IV

Arts Colleges

Arts Colleges.

15. The total number of Arts Colleges affiliated to the University is 17, of which 13 are in British Districts and 4 are in Indian States. Of the former, 4 are maintained by Government, 7 are aided, and 2 are unaided. During the year under report the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, continued to be treated as part of the Elphinstone College. It has since been affiliated by the University as an independent institution.

The number of students in all Arts Colleges in the British Districts, excluding the University School of Economics and Sociology (an account of which will be found in paragraph of this Report), increased by 333 to 7,383. Of these, 1,889 were residing in hostels as against 1,502 in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

16. The total recurring expenditure on all Arts Colleges, excluding the Royal Institute of Science, increased by Rs. 57,805 to Rs. 16,65,909, which was met from the following sources:—

	Rs.	Percentage
Provincial Revenues	4,30,815	25·9
District Local Board and Municipal funds	20,125	1·2
Fees	9,10,880	54·7
Other sources	3,04,089	18·2
Total ..	16,65,909	100

The total expenditure on Government Arts Colleges decreased by Rs. 21,435 to Rs. 5,40,953, and the Government contribution was reduced by Rs. 94,020 to Rs. 2,43,815. This decrease in Government expenditure was partly due to a decrease in the total expenditure, and partly to the income accruing from Endowment Funds having been for the first time credited to the cost of maintenance. The average annual cost of educating a student in a Government Arts College fell from Rs. 314 to Rs. 294. The cost to Government was Rs. 133 per student.

The total recurring expenditure on non-Government Arts Colleges increased by Rs. 79,240 to Rs. 11,24,956. The average annual cost per student was Rs. 217. Seven of the 9 non-Government Colleges received a Government grant. The cost to Government per student in these Colleges was Rs. 40.

17. The following table gives the total number of students in each College and the results of the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations held in March, 1926 :—

Examinations.

Name of College	Number of students in College	Total number examined	Passed in Class I	Passed in Class II	Passed	Total passed	Percentage of total passes
B.A.							
Elphinstone ..	373	56	7	18	7	32	57·14
Deccan ..	276	33	..	9	14	23	69·69
Wilson ..	824	116	4	31	36	71	61·20
St. Xavier's ..	1,170	113	4	25	45	74	65·48
Gujarat ..	636	83	..	19	18	37	44·57
Fergusson ..	1,203	110	..	15	33	48	43·63
D. J. Sind ..	663	67	..	14	19	33	49·25
New Poona ..	521	75	3	10	27	40	53·33
Karnatak ..	553	57	..	9	16	25	43·85
M. T. B. Arts ..	276	32	..	7	8	15	46·87
Willingdon ..	464	76	1	10	19	30	39·47
			Average for the University				46·72

Name of College	Total number examined	Passed in Class I with distinction	Passed in Class I	Passed in Class II	Passed	Total passed	Percentage of total passes
B.Sc.							
Royal Institute of Science.	41	1	3	12	14	30	73·17
Wilson ..	16	..	1	4	5	10	62·50
St. Xavier's ..	27	..	..	5	15	20	74·07
Gujarat ..	26	..	2	8	7	17	65·38
Fergusson ..	88	..	2	12	25	39	44·31
D. J. Sind ..	7	..	1	4	2	7	100·00
			Average for the University				53·47

18. The following remarks are quoted from the report of Mr. A. L. Covernton, Principal of the Elphinstone College :—

Tutorial Work, College teaching and subjects.

"History has now received a marked set-back in popularity "The History and Economics Honours courses "have been divided, though they possess in "common pass papers in Political Economy, "Politics, History of England and India. "Students in all Colleges are preferring the "Economics course. This is partly because it is commonly thought "that the study of Economics is the best avenue not only to commerce "and industry but also to political influence: partly to the character

"of the Honours History Course, which includes only European and "Greek *or* Roman *or* Ancient Persian History. The average Indian "student knows no geography and possesses no atlas and is not in the "least interested in Rome, Greece, or Europe except where they touch "upon the East, and consequently finds no attraction in the new History "course. The student must be given more options, and above all the "option of taking *General* ancient history, the history of the beginnings of "human civilisation and more particularly of the civilisation of Egypt, "Mesopotamia and India. In teaching Roman and Greek History "attention should be concentrated less on the innumerable details "contained in English text-books and more on the general contribution "of Rome to the political, and social development of humanity. A "well-devised History course should be quite as practically and "culturally useful as an Economics course—many would think it "much more so.

"In English the new Honours courses have continued unpopular "as their exact nature was not realised, and an examination had not "been held on them. The Board of English studies and the Board "of English Examiners have now issued Memoranda which it is hoped "will clear matters and show that the course is not unduly difficult. "The M.A. English course has also been revised and the inclusion in "it of Old English has frightened some candidates. On the other hand "the recent decision of the Senate to make one of the two languages "to be taken at the 'B.A.' subordinate to the other is likely to make "the M.A. language courses with English much more attractive, and "when it is realised that an M.A. languages course with English can "be taken which does not necessarily include Old English the number "of post-graduate students of English should be large. Old English "will, however, be necessary for those who make English the principal "language at the M.A."

The correction of essays required to be written by the new University regulations had to be distributed among the majority of the staff at this as well as other Colleges. At the Deccan College the tutorial system of teaching is reported to have been followed in the B.A. Voluntary and Honours classes with gratifying results, while at the Gujarat College tutorial work was done mostly during college hours in the form of essay writing in English in all classes, composition in Second Languages, and exercises in Mathematics, Logic, Physics and Chemistry. In addition to tutorial work in the various subjects, the Principal of the Karnatak College made an effort to teach Honours students, especially in Philosophy and English, how to make the best use of books in the library and to realise the importance of consulting the original authorities at first hand. As a result, class teaching ceased to be mere craming for examination purposes and something of the true academic spirit was instilled into a few of the more intelligent senior students. It appears that the tutorial method is followed in non-Government Colleges in certain subjects so far as was found practicable.

Discipline and College Life.

19. Discipline in all Colleges was reported to have been good on the whole. The Principal of the Deccan College reports that discipline in his hostel was excellent, but that there was a tendency towards extravagance on the part of the richer students. There was a certain amount of indiscipline in the Fergusson College, and the Principal reports that attempts to check it were rendered difficult by the influence of outsiders and encouragement of the newspapers.

A reference was made in the last report to the general tendency on the part of students to neglect the facilities provided for games. The Principal of the Elphinstone College reports that although the College Gymkhana had ample funds not more than 10 per cent. of the students took part in the College games. He remarks :—

"The physique of students appears bad and I think a medical "examination would prove it to be worse than it looks. Hindu students "as a whole are not interested in Western games and do not play them. "Doubtless poverty has something to do with it. What I think are "really the causes are first the climate of Bombay aided by the preva- "lence of Malaria in sapping the physical constitution ; and secondly, a "wrong conception of education, a failure to *realise* that education includes "the training of the body. There is plenty of talk about this but the "majority of students fail to apply it to themselves : and those who "undertake any physical training are prone to be misled by cheap "American literature into adopting exercises like weight-lifting, that "are apt to do more harm than good. I have now come round to the "conclusion that the remedy must be found in the application by the "University of some form of compulsory physical training, an application "which to begin with may be restricted to students in their first two years. "With this may be combined the gradual extension of the University "Training Corps to include a much greater proportion of the under- "graduate students—possibly also to more advanced form of scouting "known as Rovering—and the insistence by the University on the "medical examination once or twice at least during the University "career of each student and the communication of medical record to "parents or guardians. Proposals to this effect are now under considera- "tion by the Syndicate."

The University is still considering the question of securing compulsory physical training in all Colleges. The Wilson College introduced Physical Training in one of its hostels and undertook a medical inspection of the residents. The inspection is reported to have brought to light various physical defects which required attention.

Events of Importance.

20. The cause of Education in Bombay received a serious loss in the departure of Mr. A. L. Covernton, who had been Principal of the Elphinstone College for nearly 20 years. The high regard in which Mr. Covernton was held in Bombay was shown by the many public demonstrations which were held in his honour. At a farewell "At Home" held in the University buildings His Excellency the Chancellor spoke of him as having unswervingly championed the cause of efficiency, and

having uncompromisingly opposed any proposal that would, in his opinion, be likely to lower the standard of education.

The new Science wing of the St. Xavier's College, to which a reference was made in the last Report, was completed and was opened by His Excellency the Governor.

The new buildings of the New Poona College were completed during the year, and the College has since been transferred to its new home, which occupies a fine site, with ample space for recreation, on the outskirts of Poona City.

21. The number of students increased by 34 to 175 who were distributed among the different classes as follows:—

Royal Institute of Science.

I.Sc.	64
B.Sc.	85
M.Sc.	26

The M.Sc. students were distributed among the different departments as under:—

Physics	4
Chemistry	16
Botany	3
Zoology	3
	26

Six candidates appeared from the Institute for the M.Sc. degree, and all of them passed, 3 with distinction. Additional apparatus and books were provided during the year at a cost of Rs. 33,181.

Post-graduate and Research work was done in the following branches of Science:—

Physics, Physical Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Zoology, and Botany.

A full account of the research work done is given in the "First Report of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay," published early in 1926. The policy followed in carrying out the research work and the facilities offered for it will be seen from the following extract from that publication:—

"At the Institute the prosecution of research is regarded as a primary "duty. Research is carried on by members of the staff, by Bachelors "of Science wishing to proceed to the Master's degree (by research), "and by others. The members of the staff are engaged in actual teaching "for 9 hours per week each on the average, and hence they can devote "time and attention to original investigation. Research work is carried "on during vacations.

"Study leave can be granted to members of the staff so that "they may keep up-to-date in their respective subjects by working abroad "and may gain the stimulus of meeting other workers. Study

"leave has already been taken by Mr. M. B. Arte, Mr. R. H. Dastur, and "Professor P. R. Awati.

"Special facilities for research are provided in the form of "equipment, apparatus, and chemicals, and also in the Library and "Workshop. The Librarian gives instruction in French and German "to post-graduate students with the view of enabling them to read "scientific publications in these languages.

"The Workshop is fitted so as to enable new apparatus to be "made and damaged apparatus to be repaired, and so that students "can receive instruction in the handling of tools and learn to make and "to repair apparatus. This instruction in workshop practice, given "to students, is regarded as important in scientific institutions everywhere "and is of special value in India where students are backward in the "handling of tools.

"The policy of the Institute may be outlined as follows :—

"(1) To interest the public in science by means of popular lectures "and demonstrations ;

"(2) to give under-graduates a knowledge of science and a training "in the habits of thought and work that are required for making "scientific investigations. This implies, sooner or later, a study of "the work that has been done by leaders of scientific thought. The "advancement of science can then be seen to depend on effort in "many countries, effort which the student can watch and in which "he may join ;

"(3) to provide for the staff of the Institute and for other recognised "teachers, for post-graduate students and for others, the means of "carrying out original work in science ; to supply beginners in research "with suitable subjects and with guidance in their first efforts ; to "co-operate on occasion with other scientific institutions and to assist "industry by the investigation of industrial problems.

"Progress has been made in carrying out this policy. Some popular "lectures have been given. The teaching of under-graduates at the "Institute has the general tendency that is described above. The "progress that has been made in producing an atmosphere of research "and in getting research done is indicated in the lists, given at the "end, of (1) 'Papers published', (2) 'Papers under preparation for "publication' and (3) 'Researches in Progress.' As the lists show "work has been done on subjects that are of importance to India."

CHAPTER V

PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES

Introduction.

22. This chapter deals with Professional Colleges affiliated to the University. An account of the other Professional institutions such as Industrial and Technical schools, Engineering and Commercial classes, is given in Chapter IX.

Law.

23. The number of students in the Government Law College, Bombay, which had fallen by 316 to 568 in 1924-25, further decreased to 470. This decrease is partly due to the opening of the Law College in Poona and partly to the general fall in the number of students taking the Law course. The College had two lady students on its rolls. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 62,670 and the expenditure to Rs. 52,369. Books of the value of Rs. 1,903 were added to the Law Library, which is reported to have been freely used by the students and by outside subscribers. At the First LL.B. Examination 175 passed out of 727 and at the Second LL.B. Examination 202 out of 549.

The Indian Law Society's Law College, Poona, which was opened in 1924, had 438 students on its rolls, as against 406 in the preceding year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 56,556 and the total recurring expenditure to Rs. 23,683.

The total number of students in both the Colleges was 908, against 974 in the preceding year.

Medicine.

24. The numbers in the Grant Medical College, Bombay, which is a Government College under the control of the Medical Department, decreased by 94 to 678.

The Seth Gordhandas Sundardas Medical College, Bombay, was newly started by the Bombay Municipality in June, 1925, and was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor in January, 1926. It owes its origin to the endowment of Rs. 14,50,000 given by the Trustees of the late Seth Gordhandas Sundardas to the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the foundation of a Medical College in association with the King Edward Memorial Hospital. The College, which in the year under report had 46 students on its rolls, has recently been permanently affiliated by the University, under certain conditions, as a full grade Medical College teaching up to the M.B.B.S. Degree.

The results of the University examinations in Medicine are given in Government of India Table VIII attached to this Report.

Secondary Training College.

25. The Secondary Training College, Bombay, which prepares students for the B.T. degree of the Bombay University, is the only institution of its kind in the Presidency. The number of students admitted to the College during the year was 45 (including 7 women) as against 39 in the preceding year. An account of the work done in this College will be found in Chapter VIII.

Engineering.

26. The number of students in the Government College of Engineering, Poona, was 201. The expenditure was Rs. 1,56,391, against Rs. 1,97,237 in the preceding year. 81·4 per cent. of the expenditure was met from Provincial Funds.

The new buildings for the Physics and Electrical Engineering Departments were very nearly completed during the year. The extension of the Workshop buildings was commenced. When all the projected buildings are completed, the College will be enabled to take a hundred fresh students annually instead of sixty as at present.

For the annual Geological and Engineering tours many places of scientific and engineering interest were visited, including Lucknow, Cawnpore, Porbunder, Dwarka and Mount Abu. These tours are found to be of immense value to the students as well as to the members of the staff and are reported to be much appreciated by the students, who pay considerable portion of the expenditure from their own pockets.

The N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi, had 121 students on its rolls. The total expenditure of the College was Rs. 86,786, against Rs. 80,384 in the preceding year. The average annual cost per student was Rs. 1,113, as against Rs. 806 in the Government Engineering College, Poona.

The College sent out its first batch of graduates this year, 6 out of 11 having passed the B.E. Examination.

Agriculture.

27. The Government Agricultural College, Poona, which is the only institution of its kind in this Presidency, is under the control of the Department of Agriculture. It has 149 students on its rolls studying for the B.Ag. examination of the University. In addition to this, students who do not possess the qualification required by the University for admission to the College course are taught along with the degree course students and are given a diploma, if they satisfy the College test. There were 34 such diploma students.

Two students took the special M.Sc. and Horticultural courses.

Twenty per cent. of the students came from outside the Bombay Presidency.

Of the students recruited from this Presidency, 27 per cent. belonged to the chief agricultural communities, *viz.*, Marathas, Lingayats, and Jains from the Deccan, Konkan, and Karnatak, and Patidars and Anavils from Gujarat; 51 per cent. were Brahmins; and 9 per cent. were Muhammadans.

28. The number of students attending the degree classes at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics decreased by 4 to 253. The expenditure of the College was Rs. 84,670, of which Rs. 28,035 was met from Provincial Funds. The total cost per pupil was Rs. 337, and the cost to Government Rs. 112.

Commerce.

The teaching of Actuarial Science, which is one of the Optional Subjects for the B.Com. Examination, was introduced during the year, and Mr. L. S. Vaidyanathan, M.A., F.I.A., who was sent by Government to England for the study of this subject with a special scholarship, was appointed as a Part-time Professor to teach it.

Mr. Tannan, Pricinipal of the College, was granted study leave from November, 1924, and during the course of his tour in Europe visited several leading Commercial institutions on the Continent. He observes :—

"One of the chief objects with which I went on leave was to "visit the leading commercial colleges and institutions on the continent "of Europe in order to see the latest developments in commercial "education in Western countries. With this object in view I visited "a number of institutions and Universities in Europe and England, "and interviewed several officers of the Board of Education who were "specially interested in commercial education. I am glad to state that "in lines on which the work of this College is carried on are in harmony "with those adopted by the leading institutions engaged in commercial "education. In this connection the following extract from the closing "remarks of Sir Henry Sharp who until a couple of years back was the "Secretary to the Educational Department of the Government of India "and who visited this College on several occasions before his retirement, "made by him on the occasion of his public lecture on the Development "of Indian Universities in April, 1925, in London is worth noting :—

"'With regard to what Principal Tannan had said, he thought "'there was very great need for technical education in India, and he "'had the highest respect for the work done by the Sydenham College "'of Commerce in Bombay.'"

Commercial Museums form one of the main features of the commercial schools and colleges in Europe. The Sydenham College has already started a small Commercial Museum, and it is hoped that it will in time become an instructive and useful feature of the College.

Students were taken in batches to places of commercial and general interest in Bombay such as the Prince of Wales Museum, Jacob Sasson Mills, Bombay Stock Exchange, New Cotton Exchange, Sewri. A party of 30 students was also taken to the Government Ammunition Factory at Kirkee, the metal and glass-works at Kirloskarwadi and Ogalewadi, and the Gokak Falls.

Special arrangements were made for the teaching of the subjects prescribed for the examination, for the degree of M.Com.

Special courses of evening lectures were also given for outsiders as well as College students, six lectures on 'Cotton Prices' being given by Professor Antia and six on 'Salesmanship' by Professor Mehta.

The Students' Union and the Banking Association of the College, and the Commerce Graduates' Association, continued to do useful work by arranging lectures on important subjects relating to Commerce and Industry. It is reported that the graduates of this College continue to find suitable appointments. At the examination for admission to the Railway Accounts and Audit Service held by the Railway Board three out of the first four places were secured by graduates of this College.

CHAPTER VI

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Introduction.

29. The figures for Secondary Education in this Presidency include those only who are studying in an Anglo-Vernacular High or Middle school. In other Provinces the figures include also pupils studying in the Vernacular middle standards, while in the case of a school which teaches the whole vernacular course (what in this Presidency would be called a full primary school) the whole of the pupils from the Infant class upwards are returned as Secondary. This difference in classification makes it difficult to compare the statistics of Secondary schools in this Presidency with those in other Provinces.

An account of European schools appears in Chapter XIII, and a fuller account of Secondary Education for Girls is given in Chapter XII. Combined statistics for all Secondary schools will be found in the Government of India Tables.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools for Boys

Schools and pupils.

30. The total number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools for Boys increased by 18 to 375, and the number of pupils attending them rose from 67,685 to 72,316, a rise of 6·8 per cent. There were 157 High schools and 218 Middle schools as against 150 and 207 in the preceding year. By management, 28 schools, with 9,857 pupils, were Government schools, 27, with 472 pupils, were District Local Board schools, 67 with 8,040 pupils, were Municipal, 211, with 46,811 pupils, were aided, and 42, with 7,136 pupils, were unaided.

Expenditure.

31. The total expenditure on all Anglo-Vernacular Schools for Boys increased by Rs. 3,29,127 to Rs. 46,44,382. This was met from different sources, as under :—

	Percentage
Government grant	30·2
Local Board and Municipal Funds	4·3
Fees	50·7
Other sources	14·8
	100·0

Thus fee-receipts defray one-half of the expenditure and Government grant nearly one-third.

The maintenance grants paid to aided schools amounted to Rs. 6,94,288, showing an increase of Rs. 26,962. The total cost and the cost to Government per pupil in a High school were Rs. 107 and Rs. 63 for Government schools, Rs. 58 and Rs. 13 for Board schools, Rs. 68 and Rs. 21 for aided schools, and Rs. 17 and *nil* for unaided schools. The average fee-receipts per head in a Government, District Local

Board, Municipal, Aided, and Unaided High school were Rs. 44, 36, 26, 32 and 57, respectively. The last figure is affected by the fact that some of the large Unaided High Schools in Bombay charge specially high fees. The average fee in Unaided High schools in the mofussil was Rs. 38 only.

School work and methods.

32. *English.*—The Direct Method of teaching English continues to be followed in all Government schools, and is reported to be successful and fruitful of good results. In some quarters, however, there is still a prejudice against the method, which is reflected in the following extract from the Report of the Examiners of the School Leaving Examination of 1925 :—

"Some of us cannot help thinking, though we are open to correction, "that the fault lies at the door of the so-called direct method of teaching "English which obtains in almost all the secondary schools at the "present day. The direct method, in order that it may yield the very "best results, presupposes a number of conditions that are conspicuous "by their absence in a majority of Indian High schools. As it is in "operation at present, it may enable the student to pick up broken "English and talk English fluently. It does not enable him to write "and speak it correctly. We think the Indian student learnt English "better under the old system."

This opinion is based on an assumption which is not correct. The Direct method is not followed in almost all the schools as assumed. It is followed in Government schools and in some non-Government schools. In other non-Government schools it is either not followed at all, or is followed only nominally. Since over 85 per cent. of pupils in secondary schools attend non-Government schools, the majority probably do not come under the influence of the Direct method. Moreover the examiners do not seem to have taken into account the various other factors that have contributed to the lowering of the standard of pupils in English. Prominent among these are the recent large addition of secondary schools, many of them established in out-of-the way places and poorly staffed and equipped, and the rush of all secondary pupils towards the Matriculation Examination, irrespective of their fitness for it. The Direct Method to yield its advantages must be in charge of intelligent and trained teachers.

As Science, Geography, and Vernacular have now been made examination subjects at the School Leaving Certificate Examination instead of certificate subjects as before, much more attention is now paid to them.

Surprise tests in various subjects without previous intimation of the time or subject have taken the place of weekly examinations on set days in set subjects in some of the Government Secondary schools and are reported to have already shown beneficial results. The introduction of the subject system (distribution of work among the staff by subjects rather than classes) and the grouping of the boys according to their weak subjects in the last period of the day at the Elphinstone High school

have been found to be working very satisfactorily. The Nasik High school in order to create a taste for hobbies has purchased a camera with accessories, partly from school funds and partly from voluntary subscriptions from pupils, and has begun to train boys in photography in batches.

Science Teaching.

33. The total number of schools teaching Science in the whole Presidency was 281. Ten years ago when the post of Inspector of Science Teaching was created Science was taught in 130 schools only. Thus during the period there was an increase of over 100 per cent.

Government High schools have trained teachers, well equipped laboratories and, on the whole, ample accommodation, and teach Science well as a rule. The new laboratory building for the Karwar High school was completed during the year. The laboratory building for the Larkana High school was also under construction. A special grant of Rs. 2,500 was sanctioned during the year for the purchase of apparatus which the Government High schools could not afford to buy from their contract grants.

There is ample room for improvement in the teaching of Science in recognised schools. The accommodation and equipment provided by these schools is not keeping pace with the ever-increasing number of students. Some of the schools withheld purchasing extra equipment as the School Leaving Examination Board announced in June, 1925, that they intended to make certain changes in the Science Courses, but did not announce the nature of the changes till after the end of the year. As special care is taken at the time of recognising higher standards to see that arrangements for the teaching of Science are complete, some of the newly recognised schools are better equipped than the old ones. A total sum of Rs. 10,370 was paid during the year in the form of equipment grants to various aided schools.

Both teachers and pupils in Government High schools are reported to be very keen on the subject. A large number of models of scientific apparatus, such as overshot and undershot wheels, models of a pump, telescope, telephone, etc., were sent from these schools to the Aligarh Exhibition held during the year. This activity is said to be an outcome of the training given to teachers in the Special Training classes in laboratory technique held from time to time in the past.

The Teaching of Drawing.

34. The Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork has repeated his complaint about unsuitable accommodation in school buildings for the teaching of Drawing, and about want of co-ordination between the work in Drawing and that in other school subjects.

A beginning has been made in some schools in imaginative and illustrative Drawing, and the Drawing lessons have consequently begun to present a much more living appearance than they did formerly. It is reported that there is a great need for pictures and illustrations suitable for Indian schools and also for plaster casts of selected pieces

of Indian ornament and craftsmanship. A noteworthy event of the year was that a number of schools sent specimens of drawings to the Educational Exhibition held at Aligarh, and boys from the Government schools at Ratnagiri, Nasik and Karachi were awarded silver medals.

The number of institutions registered for Drawing Grants rose from 183 to 190, and the amount paid in grants was Rs. 24,971 against Rs. 24,535 of the preceding year.

Physical Training.

35. During the year under report marked progress was made in Physical training. Mr. Weber of the Young Men's Christian Association who was appointed Director of Physical Education in February, 1925, has drawn up a course of physical exercises for secondary schools. Selected graduate teachers and drill teachers from Government schools were deputed to two special Training classes held by him in Bombay, and were trained in his new system of physical exercises. Mr. Weber held similar classes for the training of teachers from non-Government schools mostly in Bombay City, and also gave instruction to the students under training at the Secondary Training College. The physical exercises drawn up by him have been introduced in those Government and non-Government schools which have teachers trained by him, and are very much appreciated. They are interesting and suited to the capacity of school children and are well calculated to make them active, energetic, and lively, and to promote their physical growth as a whole.

Proficiency in games is demanded as one of the qualifications for service in Government High schools and a large percentage of boys in these schools play games, and thus come into closer touch with their teachers. Recognised and aided schools are seriously handicapped in this respect by want of suitable play-grounds. The managers of these schools have, however, latterly begun to pay greater attention to this side of education, and they are now endeavouring to provide play-grounds and other facilities for their boys.

Boy Scouts.

36. The Boy Scouts movement was inaugurated on its present basis in this Presidency in 1921 by a Boy Scouts Council with Mr. A. C. Miller, I.E.S., as its Provincial Secretary. Mr. Miller was in charge of this movement throughout till his reversion to the Department in April, 1925. On his reversion the Scouts Council decided to appoint a non-official as its Provincial Secretary and appointed the present Secretary Mr. M. V. Venkateswaram to succeed Mr. Miller. Government have since been paying the Council a grant of Rs. 40,000 per annum.

In recognition of Mr. Miller's services in the cause of the Scout movement in this Presidency His Excellency the Chief Scout awarded him the 'Silver Wolf,' the highest honour which is open to a Scout.

The total number of Souts increased by 3,666 to 10,829. The number of local Scout Associations increased by 10 to 52, and the number of troops by 168 to 413. Seven training camps were held during the year to train additional Scout Masters.

The movement is steadily spreading and becoming more and more popular. Scout troops have been formed in most Government and many non-Government Secondary schools and are reported to be giving a good account of themselves in connection with public activities and social functions, *e.g.*, 'Baby Week' functions, and accidents.

The Educational Inspector, Central Division, reports :—

"To my mind Scouting is not only the best supplement but also a "necessary corrective against the purely instructional character of "the work done in most of our Indian Secondary schools. In the class-"room a boy is generally taught, in Scouting he is to teach himself. "In the class-room the master often acts with some authority ; in "Scouting the Scout Master is expected to act as an elder brother. In "a class the master very often knows but little about each boy, his "mind, his home, his special tastes, his weakness, etc. ; the Scout Master "who is in charge of a few boys only is expected to know everything "about every member of his troop and to be able from his intimate "knowledge to lessen the weak points and to make the strong points "stronger. In class work special stress is generally laid on intellectual "and memory work. Most of the Scouting work is done in the open "air and special stress is laid on healthy physical exercises and training "Scouts in habits of endurance and self-reliance and drawing out their "initiative and resourcefulness.

"The number of Scout troops is steadily increasing. The real value "of Scouting to my mind lies in the spirit in which the Scout exercises, "life in camp, nature study in general and other work in the open "air are highly valuable in themselves. A Scout master has not only "to attend to these things but also to watch the Scouts under him, to "mark their strong and weak points, to influence their character for "good and to help them to grow up into courageous, self-reliant and "useful citizens. The work of Scout masters is extremely arduous "and delicate and I would have Scout masters selected with great "circumspection."

The Educational Inspector in Sind observes :—

"There is undoubtedly a great deal of enthusiasm ; but on occasions, "there have been unseemly disputes between Headmasters and the "office bearers of local associations. To avoid this, a simple set of "rules is necessary for the guidance of all concerned. At present, there "are too many office bearers anxious to exercise authority and thus "the true Scout spirit is not developed."

The Bombay Municipality has given official recognition to the Boy Scout Scheme of training and has set apart a sum of Rs. 7,000 annually for this purpose.

The Provincial Secretary reports :—

"According to the All-India Census of 1925, the Bombay Presidency "stands second in the total number, and as regards cubs, it stands "first..... Judged from figures, it is clear that our record of progress is "sound and steady."

37. The total number of students in Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools residing in hostels was 2,809 against 3,175 in the previous year. This number of boarders is 3·9 per cent. only of the total number of pupils. Of the 24 Government High Schools 17 have their own hostels. The number of boarders in them rose from 666 to 825, which, however, still falls short of the number that can be accommodated, *viz.* 1,000. The object of these hostels is to provide a place in which boys who have no home in the neighbourhood may live in healthy surroundings and under proper supervision, both moral and physical. As I have said before, there is a danger of boys who come from outside living in unhealthy and generally undesirable hostels, and it is to provide against this danger that Government provide hostels. The reason why the so-called hostels are popular is that they are cheap. It is therefore, necessary to keep the expenditure in the Government High Schools down as low as possible, if they are to attract. The cost of living in the Government High Schools is carefully watched. In the Central Division, it was about Rs: 12 per mensem, in the Southern Division, from Rs. 9 to 12, and in the Northern Division, from Rs. 13 to Rs. 15.

Hostels.

Communal hostels continue to increae in number. They are perhaps to be deprecated as tending to encourage communal exclusiveness, while the tendency in the Government hostels, where boys of all communities mix freely together, is noticeably the opposite.

A portion of the additional Training College building at Hyderabad, which was not immediately required for the use of the Training College for Men, was handed over to a Muhammadan Committee for use as a hostel for Muhammadan boys mainly attending Secondary schools. There were 51 boarders in this hostel.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools for Girls

38. The number of schools was 42 as in the preceding year, while the number of girls rose from 4,531 to 4,574. Out of the 42 schools 23 were High Schools and 19 Middle Schools. By management 6 were Government schools, 3 Municipal, 30 aided, and 3 unaided.

Schools and Pupils.

39. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,97,198 as against Rs. 4,82,952 in the preceding year, an increase of Rs. 14,236. The expenditure was met as follows :—

Expenditure.

	Percentage
Provincial funds	45·6
District Local Board and Municipal funds ..	2·0
Fees	18·4
Other sources	34·0
	100·0

The Government share in this case was nearly one-half against nearly one-third in the case of Boys' schools. The fee receipts are considerably lower than in the case of the latter class of schools for obvious reasons.

The maintenance grants to aided schools amounted to Rs. 1,62,702 as against Rs. 1,49,497, an increase of Rs. 13,205.

The total cost and the cost to Government per pupil were Rs. 101 and Rs. 93 for Government High Schools, Rs. 113 and Rs. 47 for aided schools, and Rs. 82 and *nil* for unaided schools.

Physical Training.

40. Secondary schools for girls are also trying to provide facilities for games for their girls so far as practicable. The Physical Training Class which has been held by the Young Women's Christian Association, Bombay, for the last ten years or so with a Government grant has done much to train mistresses especially in Bombay schools in physical culture. It is highly desirable to hold similar classes for mofussil mistresses at Divisional Centres from time to time. It is reported that the Kundanmal Girls' High School of Hyderabad and the Mama Parsi Girls' High School at Karachi have their own grounds and have laid out tennis and badminton courts where the girls play regularly.

Further remarks will be found in the Chapter on Education of Girls.

General

Teachers.

41. Of the 4,209 teachers in Secondary schools for both Boys and Girls, 17 per cent. were trained and 36 per cent. possessed degrees. In Government Secondary schools 63 per cent. were trained and 74·5 per cent. were graduates, and in non-Government High Schools 10·2 per cent. were trained and 31·2 per cent. were graduates. None but graduates have been employed in Government schools for many years past, except for the teaching of Persian, Drawing and Gymnastics, and all teachers are required to be trained before they are confirmed.

As stated in paragraph 69 of this Report most of the places in the Secondary Training College, Bombay, are now thrown open to teachers deputed by non-Government schools, and Government offer a certain number of stipends. Managers of aided schools have so far shown a keen desire to get their teachers trained, and in a few years there should be fair proportion of trained graduates in all high schools. It must be remembered, however, that the bulk of the teachers in non-Government schools are non-graduates and some provision for training such teachers is urgently required.

In the last Report it was stated that the average monthly pay of the Head Master of a Government High School in the Presidency (excluding Bombay) was Rs. 486, as against Rs. 259 for a High School under private management, the average for assistant masters being Rs. 128 and Rs. 63 respectively, and that there was urgent need of paying teachers in non-Government schools a fair wage and of making some provision for a Provident or Pension Fund for them. In a Government school graduate assistant masters are employed on an ordinary time-scale rising from

Rs. 70 to Rs. 200, and some of them rise to Rs. 250 and Rs. 300, while the ordinary time-scale for undergraduate assistant masters ranges from Rs. 45 to Rs. 150, and 10 per cent. of them are allowed to rise to the graduates' scales. In a non-Government school a graduate assistant teacher is generally on pay varying from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 and an undergraduate on from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60. The improvement of these schools and of Secondary Education in general depends largely on the prospects of teachers being improved.

At the S. T. C. Examination held in July, 1925, 116 candidates appeared, of whom 46 obtained certificates. In view of the large number of teachers in non-Government schools and in view of the comparatively easy character of the S. T. C. Examination the number of teachers that actually appear for the Examination can hardly be said to be sufficiently large.

The average number of pupils per teacher was 18. This is satisfactory as far as it goes. Actually, however, in the case of some of the big non-Government schools it is considerably higher owing to their maintaining very big classes. In the interest of efficiency it is highly desirable to restrict the number of boys in a class to 35 and at the most to 40, and the Department is endeavouring to enforce this restriction.

English in Vernacular schools.

42. The introduction of the teaching of English in Primary schools has, as stated in my last Report, met with considerable success. The number of classes increased by 4 to 35 and the pupils by 148 to 1,508. The demand for more classes is increasing year by year in all the Divisions. In the Northern Division alone there are 12 Primary schools to which English classes have been attached with a total number of 581 pupils, two of them, *viz.*, the Lal Bazar Primary school and the Mahila Vidyalaya of the Broach Municipality being reported to have 134 and 117 pupils. Moreover, the District Local Board, Kaira, are anxious to introduce English in about a dozen of their leading Primary schools and the District Local Board, Surat, have passed a resolution approving of the introduction of English classes in Primary schools in villages in which the people collect an endowment fund of Rs. 5,000. The Board expect that it will be feasible to maintain an English class from the income of this endowment fund and fee-receipts. Two or three villages have already collected this amount. This indicates a sincere desire on the part of the villagers that their children should know English. In the Central Division the Local Bodies are reported to be anxious to increase the number of English classes in Primary schools, and since the close of the year under report the Satara District Local Board opened five such classes. The English class at Koregaon in the Satara District, which is attended by 98 pupils, 31 Advanced, 60 Intermediate, 3 Backward, and 4 others, is doing good work and deserves special mention. This desire for English classes in Primary schools is part of a general movement for the spread of secondary education which is to be found in all parts of the Presidency, both in the towns and villages. There

appears to be a serious danger of unsatisfactory schools springing up to meet the popular demand for 'English education,' and it has been found necessary to scrutinise very carefully all applications for the recognition of new schools and higher standards to ensure that they are likely to be maintained with reasonable efficiency. In this connection an extract from the report of the Educational Inspector, B. D., is not without interest :—

"In the City of Bombay, rich and middle class people are so much "enamoured of secondary education that they would fain sacrifice "primary education to their children with the object of pushing them on "to English schools. Numerous applications are received from parents "in Bombay for special permission to let their children who have not "yet mastered even the rudiments of primary education, join English-"teaching schools.

"Scores of private schools and classes are conducted in Bombay for "coaching up students for various examinations in as short a time as "possible. Any enterprising graduate who fails to find an opening "anywhere else finds it easy to bring together a few half-baked, busy-"doing-nothing young men of education together and start a private "English school in some suitable locality. Wide advertisement and "smart canvassing would immediately bring him a number of pupils, "mostly failed students of other schools, seduced from their old alma "mater by promises of rapid promotions and swift progress. Such "schools and classes which crop up like mushrooms do more harm than "good to the cause of sound education."

Vernacular Final Classes.

43. It was stated in my last Report that special classes were maintained in four Government schools for boys who had passed the Vernacular Final examination and that these boys were put through A. V. standards I to III in one year. Of these four classes, the one attached to the Government High School at Dharwar was closed during the year owing to the number of pupils attending it being very inadequate. The other three special classes are reported to be doing well. In connection with the class at the Government Middle School at Surat, the Educational Inspector, N. D., reports :—

"For their annual examination I set them the same question paper "that was set in English to boys of standard III in Government "High School in B. D. and found some of their answers very satisfactory. "While they thus acquitted themselves well in their written work "they showed lack of facility in oral conversation which appeared to be "due to the necessarily small amount of practice in English reading "and conversation they have during the year."

English-Teaching Schools for Boys and Girls

Schools and pupils.

44. The total number of English-teaching Schools remained stationary at 45, but the number of pupils in them increased by 376 to 12,027. Of these, 962 were Europeans, 7,303 Indian Christians, and 3,762 Indians.

45. The total expenditure on account of these schools increased by Rs. 65,071 to Rs. 9,84,618, of which Rs. 2,42,672 (25 per cent.) was met from Provincial funds, Rs. 4,70,231 (48 per cent.) from fees, and Rs. 2,71,715 (27 per cent.) from other sources. The total cost and the cost to Government per pupil was Rs. 81·8 and Rs. 20·1.

Expenditure.

46. Of the 634 teachers 146 (23 per cent.) were trained and 97 were graduates. The average pay of a teacher was Rs. 95.

Teachers.

47. The Inspector of European Schools remarks :—

"English-teaching Schools vary considerably in efficiency, but show "certain general defects. There is a tendency to squeeze large numbers "of pupils into classes, to handle them by rule of "thumb methods and largely to ignore modern "methods. In particular infant-room work is usually lacking in "sympathy and up-to-date-ness. The work done always strikes me as "a steady grind for examination purposes with little effort at culture.

"In practically every respect the English-teaching School is much "more closely allied to the Anglo-Vernacular School than the European "School."

General Remarks.

The English-teaching Schools are really intended for pupils who speak no recognised vernacular of the Presidency, including Goans and East Indians, but the number of pupils who speak a vernacular is steadily increasing and the schools approximate more nearly to Anglo-Vernacular than to European Schools. These schools prepare for the School Leaving Examination, and sent up 259 candidates last year, of whom 144 passed.

48. In July, 1925, a new School Leaving Certificate Examination Board elected by the University of Bombay in accordance with the Regulations approved by Government came into existence in lieu of the old Joint Examination Board on which Government were directly represented. The Regulations relating to the School Leaving Certificate Examination were revised, and introduced with effect from the examination of 1926. The date of the School Leaving Certificate Examination was changed from March to April. This has enabled the Annual Examinations of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools to be held in April and the Schools to begin their new year in June after the summer vacation instead of early in March. Among the other changes made two were of far-reaching importance, one was to raise the standard of passing to 40 per cent. of the total marks in English and 35 per cent. in other subjects. This new change is expected to raise the standard of the Matriculates turned out every year. The other change was to allow candidates to offer Vernacular as an alternative to the Classical language. The effect of this has been that 2,000 less candidates took Sanskrit at the School Leaving Certificate Examination. Candidates have also been granted the option of answering the question papers in History and Classical language in the

School Leaving Examination.

Vernacular. The latter change is of great importance. Some educationists consider that the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination is likely to result in a lowering of the standard of English knowledge, while others are of opinion that it will facilitate the acquisition of knowledge and uproot the evil of cramming prevailing among students. Without committing myself to a definite opinion on the general question, I may say that I have little doubt that it is wrong to teach Sanskrit through the medium of English to boys whose mother tongue is Marathi or Gujarati. I may quote the remarks of the Head Master of the Nasik High School in connection with these changes :—

"The fullest advantage is being taken in this school of the extended "use of the vernacular which is now being allowed both by the University "and by the Department. As candidates for the School Leaving "Certificate Examination last year were allowed the option of taking up "a vernacular instead of a classical language, boys of standard VII here "were allowed to choose between Marathi and Sanskrit and between "Persian and Urdu. It was found that more than half of the boys chose "Marathi in place of Sanskrit. None of the Muhammadan boys, however, "gave up Persian for Urdu, which seems to show that they found the "former easier than the latter."

At the School Leaving Examination for the purposes of the Matriculation 6,072 candidates appeared from British districts and 2,547 or 42 per cent. passed ; while 612 (43 per cent.) passed out of 1,428 candidates for the Government service certificate.

The percentage of passes for Government schools was 49, for aided Anglo-Vernacular schools 37, and for unaided Anglo-Vernacular schools 26, excluding the figures for Bombay schools. For the Bombay aided and unaided schools the figures were 51 and 43 respectively. Altogether 280 High Schools presented candidates for the Examination. Of these, only 20 schools (of those which sent up not less than ten candidates) secured over 65 per cent. of passes.

In the Northern Division, while Government High Schools passed 47 per cent. of the number presented for the Matriculation Examination the aided High Schools passed 34·3 per cent. only.

The following extracts from the Reports of the Examiners for the Examination of 1926 will give some idea of how the new Regulations relating to this Examination have worked in the first year of their introduction :—

"*English.*—The work of the candidates may be stated, in brief, as "being very good with regard to a few candidates, as being very bad with "regard to the many that failed, and, finally, as being characterised by "the usual mistakes in spelling, grammar, punctuation, syntax and the "sequence of tenses, with regard to the number of candidates that "managed to scrape through. Were it not for the fact that the marks "in the texts and the general paper were combined this year for the "purpose of the forty per cent. total for passing in English, the

"percentage of passes would have been much lower than what it "turned out to be. A very large number of candidates, that had "failed in the general paper, managed to get through because of the "text paper that came to their rescue. The easy questions in grammar "must have also helped not a few to score passing marks on the "whole."

"*Marathi.*—On the whole the majority of the candidates have done "fairly well and have secured without difficulty 35 per cent. marks— "the standard required for a pass in the subject. This was mainly due "to the fact that they had studied the prescribed texts with great "application. At the same time it must be noted that only few students "have obtained more than 50 per cent. marks and only one has obtained "distinction. The preparation of the subject evinced more of hard work "than intelligence and insight."

"*Mathematics.*—This year's papers which are in no way easier than "those set at the Examination since the establishment of the Joint "Board in 1919 have met with the general approbation of the Heads "of Schools and Teachers in Mathematics."

"*Geometry.*—It is to be regretted that most of the papers evince "indications of unintelligent memory work. In quite a large number of "papers, ignorance of meaning of expressions 'Supplementary angle' "and 'Segment of a circle' is betrayed while some show indiscriminate "use of symbols '=' for 'or,' '∴' for '∵', 'diagonal' for 'diameter,' 'within the circle' for 'on the circle' and the like. The "writing was shabby and unmethodical and the figures inaccurate; "want of logical sequence betrayed cramming without understanding in "many cases. Riders have been attempted, though not very widely and "it is pleasing to find there are a few successful cases that can certainly "be mentioned with credit but the majority show neither aptitude in "attacking them nor elegance of process."

"*Geography.*—This was the first year that Geography was a subject "for Examination at the School Leaving Examination and had one "paper to itself. The almost complete neglect, from which it suffered "during the last so many years and the consequent ignorance of "students, made the task of examiners a little delicate. These considera- "tions were kept in view in the setting of the paper and in examining "the answers, and we are glad to report that we have heard no complaints "about the questions and that the candidates fared pretty well in the "examination. We feel constrained to observe, however, that this "does not imply a satisfactory degree of knowledge of the subject, on "the part of the candidates. Almost every answer could furnish several "howlers. Bad spelling, faulty expression, amazing statements, scrappy "answers formed rather the rule than the exception.

"We are on the whole not dissatisfied with the effort put up this "year by the candidates, handicapped as they were with the results of "past neglect, and we feel sure that with better teaching, Geography "will soon assume its rightful position in the school curriculum, as one "of the most interesting, instructive and informative subjects.

"*History.*—The second feature of the last examination was the option "given to the candidate to attempt the paper in his vernacular. The "experiment turned out fairly successful even in the first year of its "trial."

"*Physics and Chemistry.*—But judging from the percentage of results "and taking into consideration the facts that the year was a year of "transition and that a great pressure was put upon the students by the "introduction of Geography and Elementary Science as compulsory "subjects, the answers may be said to be fairly satisfactory. The "defects noticed were mainly two (1) want of clear understanding of "the subject-matter. In many cases, it was found that a statement made "in one sentence was followed by quite a contradictory remark in the "next; (2) want of neat and correct diagrams."

Drawing Examinations.

49. There were 2,499 candidates for the Elementary and 1,120 for the Intermediate Drawing Grade Examinations of whom 1,054 and 537 passed respectively. The corresponding figures for Government High and Middle Schools were 349 and 167, of whom 148 and 94 passed. The examiners report that "the general standard of the work in the Object Drawing Examinations "was not high;" and that "if candidates would devote more care and "attention to the drawing essentials and less to such details as hammer "marks on chattles, lotas, etc., better results would be obtained."

In regard to Memory Drawing they report that "the second part of "the Intermediate paper drew out most interesting results and in many "cases encouraged an attempt at composition and pictorial effect, "sometimes tinged with humour, which by putting a candidate at ease "is likely to prove a far better test of his ability and individuality. "Many drawings, however, again this year indicated how greatly lacking "both students and teachers seem to be in a proper sense of proportion. "Animals, cows, camels, etc. were often shown almost as tall as full "grown cocoanut palm trees." In Nature Drawing they found that, "A great defect in the work was the lifeless character of the drawings, "which showed little sense of growth, the stems and joints being "particularly stiff and 'wooden'." The work in 'Design' is reported to be on the whole done cleverly. One examiner remarks: "The results "indicate that even at a tender age, Indian children have a natural "aptitude for the geometrical filling of spaces; when colours were used "at all they were generally harmoniously blended and well rendered. "The children are evidently most interested in this kind of work."

Government have decided that Free-hand Drawing which was omitted as an Examination subject from the Grade Examinations should be reintroduced as such.

CHAPTER VII

Primary Education

Introduction.

50. In this Presidency Primary Education is defined as education given wholly through the vernacular in any of the prescribed vernacular standards. In other words, all purely vernacular schools are classed as Primary. This classification does not agree with that in the Government of India Tables, in which education in Upper Primary standards, *viz.*, vernacular standards V to VII, is treated as Secondary. In the Primary Education Act the term "Elementary Education" is defined as "Education imparted in infant classes and vernacular standards I to IV inclusive."

The Elementary Standards in this Presidency correspond with Primary standards in the Government of India tables.

Schools and Pupils.

51. The total number of Primary schools for boys and girls increased by 556 (4·3 per cent.) to 13,448, and the number of pupils in them by 58,037 (6·8 per cent.) to 913,168. The increase was mainly due to the expansion schemes initiated by certain District Local Boards, to the introduction of Compulsory Education in two wards of Bombay City, and to the absorption of national schools by some of the Municipalities in Gujarat.

Towards the total increase of 58,037 in the number of pupils the District Local Boards contributed roughly 30,500 and the Municipalities 27,000.

All the Divisions showed an increase in the number of schools and pupils. By Divisions the increase in pupils was as follows :—

B. D.	10,393
C. D.	23,950
N. D.	11,711
S. D.	4,020
Sind	7,963

The increase in the Central Division works out at 9·7 per cent. This marked increase is the result of the District Local Boards in that Division having first come forward to take over the control of Primary Education and to give effect to the Primary Education Act. More than 50 per cent. of the increase in the Central Division was contributed by the Satara District alone, which showed an addition of 12,126 children, an increase of 25 per cent. on the previous year.

The following table gives the number of schools and pupils by management :—

	Number of schools		Number of pupils	
	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26
Government	36	39	5,175	5,545
District Local Board ..	8,834	9,364	517,381	547,850
Municipal	1,396	1,502	200,814	228,073
Aided	2,508	2,417	125,607	125,901
Unaided	118	126	6,154	5,799
Total ..	12,892	13,448	855,131	913,168

The average number of pupils in a school for boys was 66. The average number in a Government, District Local Board, Municipal, Aided and Unaided school was, respectively, 139, 59, 167, 48, and 40.

Stages of Instruction.

52. Of the pupils in Primary schools for boys 9·6 per cent. were in the Upper Primary stage of instruction, *i.e.*, in standards V to VII, and 90·4 per cent. in the Lower Primary stage. Of the latter, 30·9 per cent. were in the Infant class. This shows an improvement over the preceding year in which the Infant class formed 33 per cent. of the total number of pupils in the Lower Primary stage.

Distribution of Primary schools.

53. On the average, one boys' Primary school served an area of 10·3 square miles and there was one school for every 2·2 villages. The male population under instruction in Primary schools was 7·2 per cent. against 6·8 in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

54. The total expenditure on Primary education increased by Rs. 11,14,265 to Rs. 1,81,02,156. Of this amount 63·4 per cent. was met from Government funds, 25·8 per cent. from Board funds, 3·3 per cent. from fees, and 7·5 per cent. from other sources. Expenditure on Primary education formed over 48 per cent. of the total expenditure on Education.

The following table gives the average cost of educating a pupil in a boys' Primary school under each class of management :—

—	Total cost	Cost to Government
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Government	22 7	19 4
District Local Board	17 10	15 12
Municipal	27 0	10 8
Aided	17 1	4 9
Unaided	19 4	....
Total ..	19 8	13 3

Fees.

55. The fee collection in primary schools for boys amounted to Rs. 5,30,033, which formed 3·3 per cent. of the expenditure. The rule that no child shall be kept away from school by inability to pay fees has been observed in Government and District Local Board schools. The children of cess-payers are admitted at reduced rates.

Out of 159 Municipalities forty-nine Municipalities have made primary education free. In Sind all pupils in primary schools are admitted free. The average annual fee per pupil in primary schools for boys decreased by three pies to annas 10 and pies 9.

The following table shows by management the average annual fee per pupil :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Government	0	7	11
District Local Board	0	6	8
Municipal	0	8	9
Aided	2	1	1
Unaided	3	6	2

When it is remembered that a large proportion of villages are not supplied with a school at all, even though the inhabitants pay local cess, and when funds are urgently required for the employment of additional teachers and for the improvement of the pay of teachers, it is a question whether the policy of remitting fees indiscriminately is in the best interests of the greatest number. It is of course most undesirable that any boy should be kept away from an elementary school by inability to pay fees, but it must be remembered that a large proportion of those who get free education for their children are comparatively well-to-do. The Educational Inspector, Northern Division, in this connection reports :—

"Of the 118,085 pupils in Local Board primary schools 56·8 per cent. "are altogether exempt from fees, 36·3 per cent. who are children of "cess payers, pay a nominal fee of ½ anna in the Infant Class and "standard I and of 1 anna in standards II-VII ; and 6·9 per cent. pay "full fees varying according to the standard studied from ½ anna to "7 annas."

In the Northern Division it is the practice for persons having no interest in agriculture to buy a small piece of agricultural land and thus to obtain the substantial advantage of the cess-payer's concession. It is indeed not uncommon for a number of such persons to combine for the purpose.

School buildings.

56. Of the total number of District Local Board schools for boys, 28 per cent. are held in their own buildings, 4·6 per cent. in buildings partly District Local Board and partly rented, 14·5 per cent. in exclusively rented buildings, and 52·9 per cent. in rent free buildings such as *chawadis*, temples, *dharamsalas*, or private houses.

Sixteen new buildings were erected by the District Local Boards and seventeen were under construction, while seven buildings were extended.

The Educational Inspector, Central Division, reports :—

"In the Poona District the villagers of Vakil Vasti of Bavda in the "Indapur Taluka put up a decent school house for 40 pupils at a cost "of Rs. 1,500—a result rendered possible by villagers employing local "labour almost free of cost."

The Educational Inspector, Northern Division, reports :—

"The difficulty in providing school buildings is, as is well known, "their prohibitive cost according to the Public Works Department "standards. The solution of this difficulty appears to be to entrust "the construction work to the village people concerned. Under the "scheme prepared by me at the request of Sir Purushotamdas Thakordas "for the provision of cheap village school buildings in the Surat District

"which has already been put into operation the work of construction "is entrusted to the village people concerned and the plan works very "satisfactorily. Six *pucca* buildings of brick and chunam providing "ample sitting room, light, and ventilation have already been "constructed at not more than two-thirds of what they would have "cost had they been constructed through the usual Public Works "Department or District Local Board Agency."

On the recommendations of a Committee appointed by Government with a view to simplifying the procedure in the matter of the erection of school buildings Government have decided that the question of cheap designs for primary school buildings should now be left to the Local Authority, the Government Public Works Department offering only such advice as may be required from them. Government have also dispensed with the requirement of the approval from the engineering point of view by a Superintending Engineer or by Government in the Public Works Department in the following cases :—

(*a*) Where the plans and estimates are prepared or approved by a Government Executive Engineer and the estimates do not exceed Rs. 10,000 ;

(*b*) Where the plans and estimates are prepared or approved by the Engineer of a District Local Board who has been appointed with the approval of Government and the estimates do not exceed Rs. 10,000 ;

(*c*) Where the plans and estimates are prepared or approved by the Engineer of a District Local Board who has not been appointed with the approval of Government and the estimates do not exceed Rs. 5,000.

Teachers.

57. The total number of teachers (both male and female) in Primary Schools under all Managements including aided schools increased by 2,326 to 32,976, of whom 50·4 per cent. were trained.

The following table gives the distribution of trained and untrained teachers in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Boys' Schools in each Division :—

Division	IIIrd year	IInd year	Ist year	Total trained	Qualified	Unqualified	Total untrained	Grand total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bombay Division ..	598	762	1,172	2,532	1,886	476	2,362	4,894
Percentage to Total ..	12·2	15·6	23·9	51·7	38·6	9·7	48·3	100
Central Division ..	718	1,355	2,018	4,091	3,721	300	4,021	8,112
Percentage to Total ..	8·8	16·7	24·9	50·4	45·9	3·7	49·6	100
Northern Division ..	875	667	1,853	3,395	1,626	123	1,749	5,114
Percentage to Total ..	17·0	13·0	36·0	66·0	31·6	2·4	34·0	100
Southern Division ..	1,000	1,110	1,120	3,230	986	124	1,110	4,340
Percentage to Total ..	23·0	25·6	25·8	74·4	22·7	2·9	25·6	100
Sind	686	403	774	1,863	711	31	742	2,605
Percentage to Total ..	26·3	15·5	29·7	71·5	23·7	1·2	28·5	100
Total ..	3,877	4,297	6,937	15,111	8,930	1,054	9,984	25,095
Percentage to Total ..	15·5	17·1	27·6	60·2	35·6	4·2	39·8	100

The Rules under the Primary Education Act aim at 50 per cent. of trained teachers. It will be seen that the present average for Boys' schools is 60 per cent. No doubt it would be better if all teachers were trained. But this would mean further increasing the already high cost of Primary education. After all, the qualifications of one who has passed the Vernacular Final examination are not negligible, and such a man, if possessed of ordinary intelligence, should be quite capable of imparting instruction in the three R's to village children. As it is, some of the Divisions are overstocked with trained teachers and in the Southern Division we find the anomalous position of third year trained teachers being placed in charge of schools which teach up to the Fourth standard only.

Pay of Primary Teachers.

58. The scale of pay finally sanctioned in 1925 for Primary school teachers in Government and Board schools on the recommendation of the Surve Committee is as follows :—

Presidency proper	Monthly pay Rs.
Unqualified teachers	20
Qualified teachers	25—1/5—30
1st year trained teachers	30—1/3—35—1/2—40
2nd ,, ,, ,, ...	35—1/2—45—1—50
3rd ,, ,, ,, ...	40—2/3—50—1—60

Sind	
Unqualified teachers	25
Qualified teachers	30—1/5—35
1st year trained teachers	35—1/3—40—1/2—45
2nd ,, ,, ,, ...	40—1/2—50—1—55
3rd ,, ,, ,, ...	45—2/3—55—1—65

GENERAL SCALES OF ALLOWANCES FOR THE PRESIDENCY PROPER

Head Masters' allowances	Rs.
Average attendance	
Up to 75	5
From 76 to 150	10
From 151 to 225	15
From 226 to 300	20
Above 300	25

1st Assistant Masters' allowances	Rs.
Average attendance.	
From 151 to 225	5
Above 225	10

GENERAL SCALES OF ALLOWANCES FOR SIND

Head Masters' allowances

Average Attendance.	Rs.
Up to 60	5
From 61 to 120	10
From 121 to 180	15
From 181 to 240	20
Above 240	25

1st Assistant Masters' allowances

From 121 to 180	5
Above 180	10

SPECIAL SCALES FOR URDU SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLS FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES

Head Masters' allowances

Average Attendance.	Rs.
Up to 40	5
From 41 to 80	10
From 81 to 120	15
From 121 to 160	20
Above 160	25

1st Assistant Masters' allowances

From 81 to 120	5
Above 120	10

These allowances will be treated as pay for purposes of leave and pension.

Though the scales sanctioned have not given universal satisfaction, they appear to provide a not altogether inadequate remuneration for a teacher's work performed in ordinary conditions and it is believed that they are in advance of the rates of pay prevailing in other Provinces and neighbouring Indian States. If the conditions in any particular area are such that the scale is inadequate (*e.g.*, in industrial centres where the cost of living is exceptionally high) it is open to the Local Body concerned to make a special representation to Government. But that is no reason why a scale which is found necessary in exceptional conditions should be made the rule for other areas, especially rural areas, for which the ordinary scale is found adequate, especially when judged by considerations of supply and demand.

It cannot be too often repeated that the question is an economic one. The Primary Education Act takes as its goal the introduction of universal compulsory elementary education for boys and girls, to be reached within ten years by a definite programme of progressive expansion, and aims first at giving effect to the measures recommended by the Committee on Compulsory Education. These measures involve an additional recurring expenditure of Rs. 70 lakhs at the end of ten years. Thus any additional

expenditure on the pay of teachers must necessarily absorb funds that might otherwise have been devoted to expansion and to the introduction of compulsory education. The addition of one rupee per mensem to the salaries of all teachers involves a total annual cost of Rs. 3 lakhs. The additional cost to Government on account of the revised scales now sanctioned was Rs. 4½ lakhs recurring.

The Head Masters' allowances have come in for a good deal of criticism. But the scheme provides a serious attempt to reward merit, and to put a stop to the old system whereby every teacher drew his pay according to a fixed scale, irrespective of the nature and responsibility of the work done or of the manner in which it was performed. It was universally admitted that the introduction of the fixed incremental system, instead of pay being determined by promotion to such posts as fell vacant, did more than anything else to produce the deterioration in the schools which is generally recognised to have occurred in the past ten or fifteen years. No doubt the new system gives rise to certain anomalies. But it is not impossible to meet special conditions by special provisions. Thus, for Urdu schools, the numbers in which are generally less than in other schools, a special rate has been laid down.

It should be remembered that the rates of pay under consideration are those only for the teachers handed over by Government to the Boards, for the pay of which teachers Government is wholly responsible in the case of District Local Boards and to the extent of half in the case of Municipalities. All teachers employed after the coming into operation of the Act will be paid according to rates fixed by each Board, subject to the minima and maxima prescribed by Government.

Wastage.

59. The following table gives the distribution of children in the different standards of the Primary schools :—

	Boys	Percentage to total	Girls	Percentage to total
Infants	225,769	30·9	82,460	45·3
Standard I	138,444	18·9	37,153	20·4
Standard II	116,833	16·0	26,063	14·3
Standard III	97,332	13·3	17,861	9·8
Standard IV	82,834	11·3	11,486	6·3
Total, Lower Primary stage ..	661,212	90·4	175,023	96·1
Standard V	34,202	4·7	4,638	2·5
Standard VI	20,358	2·8	2,306	1·3
Standard VII	15,310	2·1	119	0·1
Total, Upper Primary stage ..	69,870	9·6	7,063	3·9
Grand Total (Lower and Upper Primary stages) ..	731,082	100	182,086	100

The following table shows the distribution by Divisions :—

	Upper Primary	Lower Primary
B. D.	7·4	92·6
C. D.	10·9	89·1
N. D.	11·1	88·9
S. D.	9·7	90·3
Sind	8·7	91·3

I give further figures for the last five years showing the number of children in the Infant class and the number of those who passed the IVth standard five years later :—

Number of infants in 1917-18	Number of pupils that passed standard IV in 1921-22	Percentage	Number of infants in 1918-19	Number of pupils that passed standard IV in 1922-23	Percentage	Number of infants in 1919-20	Number of pupils that passed standard IV in 1923-24	Percentage
245,722	31,754	12·9	289,102	35,949	12·4	328,542	38,267	11·6

Number of infants in 1920-21	Number of pupils that passed standard IV in 1924-25	Percentage	Number of infants in 1921-22	Number of pupils that passed in standard IV in 1925-26	Percentage
330,992	41,733	12·6	302,960	46,900	15·4

It will be seen that of those who entered the infant class only some 12 to 15 per cent. passed the IVth standard five years later, while 50 per cent. of the boys and 65 per cent. of the girls were in the infants class or 1st standard. It is generally agreed that a child is not likely to remain literate unless he has passed the IVth vernacular standard, and it is believed that in Rural areas the majority even of those who pass the IVth standard quickly relapse into illiteracy.

This tendency is helped by the fact that 49 per cent. of the schools are one-teacher schools, and it is of course just this class of school, to be found

chiefly in the small villages, which is attended by so many children of the agricultural classes.

When it is remembered that these figures are for urban as well as rural areas, and include children of the advanced classes, who almost invariably complete the primary course, it will be realised that the extent of the wastage among the backward and rural communities is greater even than the figures disclose.

The causes of this state of affairs have been repeatedly stated. No doubt they are largely economic, being due to the fact that the children are required for field and other manual work. But the main cause no doubt is the apathy of the parents.

The problem both for the educationist and the statesman is first to make the children literate and then to keep them literate. The principal remedy would appear to be compulsion—to force the children into the schools and keep them there for five years. Along with this, it is necessary to provide that they are properly taught. It is idle to expect one teacher to deal with an infant class and four standards. If the children are to receive proper attention and brought on from standard to standard every year, a sufficient supply of teachers is essential. Thus the first thing required is to do away with the one-teacher school.

The most hopeful sign is the fact that in 1925-26 the percentage of those who passed the IVth standard to the number in the infant class five years previously rose from 12 to 15. This is undoubtedly due to that awakening of the less advanced communities to which reference has already been made in this and previous reports. I recently visited a school about 30 miles from Poona attended almost entirely by the children of the agricultural classes and was very greatly struck by the figures for the different classes, which were as follows :—

Infant class	..	..	..	25
Standard I	..	..	..	19
,, II	..	..	..	16
,, III	..	..	..	12
,, IV	..	..	..	12
,, V	..	..	..	9
,, VI	..	..	..	12
,, VII		..	..	5

No doubt this is an exceptional village, but it shows what can be done where the people are really anxious to get their children educated.

Shift-system.

60. The so-called shift-system, whereby schools are held in two shifts, with the object of overcoming inadequacy of accommodation and insufficiency of staff, has been tried in many places and appears to have failed generally, as similar experiments have failed in the past. The system is not popular either with the parents or with the teachers.

61. It is commonly complained that the teaching in rural schools is not adapted to the needs of the rural population. There is no doubt much in this complaint, but so far as the lower primary course (up to standard IV) is concerned it does not appear that there is much need for any alteration in the curriculum. As already stated, the main object in these first five years is to make a child literate, and with this end in view the schools have to concentrate on the three R's. It is frequently urged that agriculture should be taught in these standards. But, apart from the difficulty of giving any useful instruction in agriculture in school to boys below the age of fourteen, it must be clear that, if they are to become literate before they leave school, they must devote the whole of their attention to the three R's. It is for this reason that Government have definitely declared themselves to be opposed to the giving of prevocational instruction before the IVth standard is passed.

Education of Agricultural classes.

What matters is not so much the curriculum as the way it is taught. It is the teacher's outlook that is all important. The reiterated complaint that the teaching is of a literary character is based on the traditional attitude of the teacher who refers for his facts not to nature or to the experience of every day life but to the written word and to hereditary lore. Even a purely agricultural course taught by such a teacher is likely to give no results of a practical nature. In order to make teaching in village schools suitable for children of the agricultural classes the first measure is to select teachers from the agricultural classes and then to train them in special training institutions, which should be situated in rural areas and staffed throughout with teachers from the agricultural classes. Unfortunately all our Training Colleges and practically all our District Training Schools, are situated in urban areas, and are mostly staffed by teachers of the advanced classes. A scheme for the institution of a Training institution in a rural area with special provision for teaching on rural lines has been worked out and will shortly be submitted to Government.

In accordance with the determination of Government that teachers in village schools shall have an agricultural outlook it is now provided in the general orders for recruitment that special consideration shall be given to members of the backward communities, and during the last few years the number of teachers recruited from these classes has greatly increased, while for admission to the training institutions it is required that 75 per cent of the places shall be reserved for candidates from the backward classes, a very large proportion of whom are likely to belong to the agricultural classes.

But the ordinary curriculum of the upper Primary course (standards V—VII) is admittedly of a literary character and is quite unsuited to the needs of children of the Agricultural classes. It was for this reason that Government in the year 1923 sanctioned an alternative curriculum specially adapted to the needs of the rural classes. This is commonly known as the Agricultural bias course. Up to the end of the year under

report 43 schools were following this course in their upper standards. The figures for these classes are as follows :—

Division	Numbers of Classes	Number of pupils attending			
		Standard V	Standard VI	Standard VII	Total
Bombay Division ..	8	128	58	40	226
Central Division ..	11	259	83	62	404
Northern Division ..	10	160	103	14	277
Southern Division ..	8	117	60	38	215
Sind	6	69	36	25	130
Total ..	43	733	340	179	1,252

The reason for the smaller numbers in standards VI and VII is that the new course has to be commenced in standard V, and only a small proportion of the classes had commenced to teach standards VI and VII. In 1926 additional 10 classes were started.

It must be understood that the education given in these classes is not agricultural. The object is to give a school education with a special bias towards agriculture. The work in the ordinary literary subjects is considerably reduced, room being thus made for theoretical and practical teaching in simple village agriculture. For two hours every day the boys work on the small agricultural plot attached to the school. In addition to this they receive instruction in village carpentry and smithing, in which all that is aimed at is to teach a boy how to mend the ordinary farm implements.

The average extra cost of an agricultural bias class over that of an ordinary upper Primary class is represented by—

	Rs.
(1) The difference between the pay of a 2nd year and a 3rd year trained teacher per annum	72
(2) Contingencies (hire of bullocks, purchase of seed and manure, etc.)	240
(3) Wood for carpentry work, iron and fuel for smithing	50
(4) Rent for class accommodation and field ..	84
	446
say	450

The figure for Sind is Rs. 772 owing to higher expenditure on the hire of cattle, cost of water, manure, etc.

In addition to this there is an initial expenditure of Rs. 200 for agricultural implements and Rs. 225 for carpentry and smithing tools.

Taking 45 as the average number of boys in an agricultural bias class (standards V—VII), the average recurring cost per pupil is Rs. 10 per annum (in the Presidency proper). To this must be added Rs. 17½, the average cost of educating a boy in a District Local Board Primary

school. Thus the total annual expenditure per pupil in an agricultural bias class is Rs. 27½.

In most of the places the villagers have given a plot of land free of rent or at a very cheap rental. The size of the plots varies from half an acre to an acre. The practical work is done by the boys under the guidance of the agricultural teacher, and no servants are ordinarily employed for the work.

In the Northern Division the plot is obtained rent-free from some leading cultivator, who is given a fixed share of the proceeds, the school taking the remainder. This plan, the Educational Inspector reports, has the advantage of enlisting the active interest and co-operation of the leading people of the village in the working of the agricultural bias school experiment, an asset of great value in such matters.

The classes are undoubtedly popular, and the reports both from Educational Officers and others are almost universally favourable. The Educational Inspector in Sind, however, reports that the mentality of the people is so service-ridden that resorting to their hereditary profession of agriculture is considered derogatory by them. It is therefore that these classes are not so much appreciated in Sind as they ought to be. Over 70 per cent. of the children attending these classes are from the Backward or Intermediate classes.

It is early to pronounce with confidence on the success of these classes. They do, however, represent a genuine attempt to give a form of education which is adapted to the needs of the agricultural classes, and, if it is found that boys who have been through the course are prepared to remain on the land instead of betaking themselves to service and other such occupations which are the general sequel to the study of the ordinary literary curriculum, it may be fairly claimed that the desired object has been attained. It will be necessary to watch the after-career of those who have been through the course.

Examinations.

62. At the Vernacular Final Examination for boys 10,123 appeared, of whom 4,916, or 48·6 per cent. were successful. The figures for the previous year were 8,351, 3,697, and 44·2 per cent. respectively The percentages of passes in the different Divisions were 50 for the B. D., 49·1 for the C. D., 43·4 for the N. D., 45·9 for the S. D., and 60·3 for Sind. In addition 520 appeared for the Special Urdu Final Examination and 250 or 48 per cent, passed.

Nature Study and School Gardening.

63. School gardens are maintained at many schools. It is reported that the system introduced in the Northern Division of offering a prize of Rs. 10 for the best garden has had a very stimulating effect.

Co-operative Societies.

64. The Children's Co-operative Societies are reported to be doing fairly well. The Societies provide stationery and school books, etc., at a reasonable price. They find it difficult to compete with the local shop-keepers, but the training which they give to the children in thrift and self-help is clearly valuable.

In the Southern Division there are Teachers' Co-operative Societies. These Societies are registered by the Co-operative Department which

also annually audits their accounts. They provide loans for teachers on easy terms. There are some 10 such societies in the Division.

Bombay Municipality.

65. The number of Primary Schools in Bombay City increased by 20 to 457 and the number of pupils by 6,117 to 58,716. The increase in the number of pupils on the rolls is due to the introduction of compulsory education in F and G wards in October, 1925.

Of the 1,632 teachers 913 or 56 per cent. were trained. Of the remainder 458 or 28 per cent. were qualified, and 261 or 16 per cent. unqualified. Comparison of the average pay given to trained and untrained head masters and assistant masters in the Bombay Municipal schools with that in the Mofussil Municipal schools in the Bombay Division shows that the former is more than double the latter.

The cost of educating a boy in a Primary school was Rs. 58-12 against Rs. 20-6 for other Muncipalities in the Bombay Division, Rs. 25-2 for Ahmedabad, and Rs. 38-14 for Karachi.

The total expenditure of the Municipality on Primary Education was Rs. 25,19,099 against Rs. 23,21,350 in the preceding year. The Municipality received from Government a maintenance grant of Rs. 5,77,705 for Primary Education.

Primary Education Act.

66. The passing of the Primary Education Act in 1923 was perhaps the most important event in the history of primary education in this Presidency during the last 30 or 40 years. The Act provides for the definite handing over of the management of primary schools to local bodies, subject to the general supervision of Government. It further gives Government the power of calling upon local authorities to propose schemes for the introduction of compulsory education if they fail to do so of their own initiative. For various reasons, which have been explained in previous Reports, there was considerable delay in bringing the Act into active operation. During the year under report, 12 District Local Boards took over control of primary education in accordance with the terms of the Act, and I may add that by the end of 1926-27 all the District Local Boards with the exception of four in Gujarat and one in Sind, had accepted the powers and responsibilities with which the Act invests them.

The system which the Primary Education Act has replaced goes back many years. About 60 years ago Government decided to create a Local Fund by means of special taxation, the proceeds of the Fund being used for 'local objects,' such as public works and education. This special taxation took the form of a cess of one anna on every rupee of land revenue. Later it was decided that not less than one-third of this cess should be devoted to primary education, and it was from the proceeds of this cess, supplemented by grants from Government, that primary schools in rural areas have been maintained. For a time there was a fixed contribution from Provincial revenues of a little over Rs. 2½ lakhs. This was afterwards increased, and it would appear that Government agreed to meet one-third of the total cost incurred by the District Local Boards on primary education. This proportion was raised to one-half in 1903. As the local cess

increased very slowly, and amounted roughly to Rs. 11 lakhs only, the cost of all further expansion of primary education had to be met from Provincial Revenues. By 1921, the grants from Government to District Local Boards had increased to nearly Rs. 59 lakhs, or about 87 per cent. of the total expenditure. By the provisions of the Primary Education Act, the District Local Boards will continue to receive grants from Government equal to those in the year preceding the taking over of control, but will have to provide one-third of all additional expenditure from their own resources. Powers have been given to the Boards to levy taxation, and 14 District Local Boards in the Deccan, Konkan, Karnatak and Sind have already levied an additional local cess of from one to two annas. This is a very encouraging sign, and proves that there is among the rural classes a definite desire for the spread of elementary education among the masses.

It may be pointed out that the levying of additional taxation by the District Local Boards involves Government in a potential liability of twice the amount raised by the taxation in the form of grants on account of the expansion of primary education.

The most revolutionary change, however, resulting from the passing of the Primary Education Act, has been in the system of management of primary schools. Formerly the primary schools of the District Local Boards were managed by the Educational Department through the agency of its inspecting officers. The Deputy Educational Inspector was to all intents and purposes responsible for the maintenance of the schools, and although in recent years the District Local Boards have taken considerably more interest in primary education, their powers were restricted. Under the new Act each District Local Board will appoint a School Board, which will be generally responsible for the administration of primary education. There will be an Administrative Officer, appointed by the District Local Board on the recommendation of the School Board with the approval of Government, who will be the chief executive officer of the School Board. He will be responsible to the Board, and not to Government.

The functions of Government will be limited to seeing that the Boards carry out their duties in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Each Board will maintain a staff of Supervisors and Government will retain a small inspecting staff, whose functions will be largely advisory. Government will, however, continue to maintain some check on expenditure. Scales of pay, the estimated cost of schemes of expansion and so on have to be approved by Government. The accounts of each District Local Board are audited annually to ensure that grants are paid only on items of expenditure which are admissible under the rules.

I have written at some length on this question, because I doubt whether the revolutionary nature of the changes which the Primary Education Act has brought about is generally realised, and the difficulty of the task of changing over from one system to another. Not only is the work extremely heavy, but much of it is of a very complex and taxing nature, and every day new problems arise.

67. During the year under report three District Local Boards submitted schemes for the expansion of Primary Education on a voluntary basis out of which one was sanctioned during the year. Eight schemes, which were received in 1924-25 were also approved during the year under report.

Expansion of Primary Education on a voluntary basis.

These nine schemes involved the opening of 422 new schools and the appointment of 216 additional assistants in the undermanned schools and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,84,424, two-thirds of which was to be borne by Government.

68. Compulsory education (for boys only) under the Act of 1918 continued to be in force in five mofussil Municipalities. The Bombay Municipality also introduced compulsion in F and G Wards for both boys and girls excepting Moslem girls during the year under report. The following table shows the proportion of children attending school per mille of the population :—

Compulsory education.

Name of the Municipality	Year of introduction	Population			Number of pupils previous to introduction.		
		Males	Females	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Bombay City ..	1925 ..	771,332	404,582	1,175,914	35,488	17,111	52,599
Bandra ..	1920 ..	15,626	12,318	27,944	907	361	1,268
Satara City ..	1921 ..	10,208	9,837	20,045	1,174	550	1,724
Dhulia ..	1923 ..	15,309	14,188	29,497	1,710	570	2,280
Surat ..	1919 ..	61,711	55,723	117,434	6,041	2,343	8,384
Byadgi ..	1920 ..	2,889	2,613	5,502	397	122	519

Name of the Municipality	Year of introduction	Number on rolls on 31st March, 1926			Number of pupils per mille of population		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Bombay City ..	1925 ..	41,085	17,631	58,716	53	44	50
Bandra ..	1920 ..	2,092	525	2,617	133	42	94
Satara City ..	1921 ..	2,117	765	2,882	207	78	144
Dhulia ..	1923 ..	2,393	1,139	3,532	156	80	120
Surat ..	1919 ..	8,951	3,875	12,826	145	70	109
Byadgi ..	1920 ..	631	193	824	218	74	150

The average number for the five bodies excluding Bombay City Municipality works out to 113 per mille, an increase of 43 per mille over the attendance prior to the introduction of compulsion. The figure for the whole Presidency was 56 and for Baroda State 89 (for 1924-25). The comparative low figure for Bandra is due to the fact that a large proportion

of the population are Christians and their children attend English-teaching schools and are not included in these figures.

If the Criminal Tribes Settlements, in which compulsion is rigidly enforced, the number of children attending school was 196·2 per mille of the population.

Two District Local Boards, Satara and Ahmednagar, and five Local Authority Municipalities submitted schemes for the introduction of compulsory elementary education during the year.

CHAPTER VIII.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

I. Training of Secondary school teachers

Secondary Training College, Bombay.

69. The Government Secondary Training College, Bombay, is the only institution of its kind in the Presidency for the training of teachers for Secondary schools. It had 45 students (including seven women) on its rolls. Of these, 15 were teachers deputed from Government schools and 30 from non-Government schools. It had hitherto been necessary to reserve most of the places for teachers from Government schools, but as the latter are now practically all trained it will be possible henceforth to admit at least thirty from non-Government schools. Ten stipends of Rs. 50 each, are awarded to teachers from non-Government schools.

The total expenditure decreased by Rs. 17,010 to Rs. 58,629, and the total annual cost per student fell by Rs. 637 to Rs. 1,303.

The following table gives the results of the B. T. examination. The figures include ex-students :—

	Number appeared	Number passed	Remarks
Part I	47	43	Four students passed in first class.
Part II ..	44	40	No student passed in first class in Part II. Five students passed in first class in Parts I and II taken together.

Of the five first classes in Parts I and II four were Government teachers.

I quote the remarks of the Principal, Mr. Hamley, on the work done during the year.

"*Quality of students.*—The general opinion of the Staff is that, in point "of teaching ability, the students under training this year were inferior "to those of recent years. Very few of them seemed to possess any "natural gifts as teachers, but most of them were earnest in their "work and showed great improvement during the year. Many of "the students who were pronounced failures at the beginning of the "year turned out fairly good teachers at the end. While I am "satisfied with the progress of the students this year, I feel that "it is necessary to impress upon the Managers of Schools that they "cannot get the fullest benefit from the Secondary Training College "until they realise the importance of sending their best teachers for "training. I admit that there is truth in the popular assertion that "'teachers are born, not made,' but I am convinced that the 'born' "teacher gets far more from a rational course of training than the "'made' teacher. The influence of some of our 'First Class' students "on their schools has been most marked.

"*Practical Training.*—We continued to direct special attention to "the practical side of the work of the College. Many topics of purely "theoretical interest, usually dealt with in Training Colleges, were "eliminated from the Courses of Lectures and much greater attention "was paid to questions bearing directly on the work of the class-room "and on the preparation of the child for his life work. We believe "that our course now compares favourably with that of most other "Training Colleges in this respect. Lessons of a 'show' character "were strongly discouraged and only those aids and methods which "could be used in the ordinary routine of class teaching were "permitted.

"Greater attention than formerly was given to 'School discipline,' "'Moral education,' 'Physical education,' 'Statistics,' and Mental "tests. Some lectures were also given on 'Religious Education.'

"*Statistical Methods.*—Greater attention was given to the study of "'Mental tests' and 'Statistical methods' than in previous years and "some practical training in these subjects was given to each student. "We are convinced that an elementary knowledge of these subjects is "of great value to the teacher, not only because they instruct him in "more rational methods of examining his pupils, but also because they "stimulate in him an appreciation of the value of proper statistical "evidence in educational matters. We intend to give our students the "main principles of mental testing and statistical analysis much earlier "in the year in future.

"*The Project Method.*—Greater prominence was given to the 'project' "idea, not only in the class-room but also in the work of the College. "Some very interesting projects were carried out by the boys in "several of the subjects of the school course, particularly in History, "Geography, Nature Study and Mathematics. In some subjects the "College students carried out projects, which occupied them most of "the first term. The materials collected in the working out of the "projects in Geography were on exhibition for a week and made a "very creditable exhibit. A good deal more could be done in this way, "but the students hesitate to spend much time on work which has no "direct bearing on their examination. It would be a great gain if "some credit could be given for work done in this way.

"*Library.*—A feature of the work of the College this year was the "interest taken by the students in the library. Recent books and "magazines purchased for the library were in constant demand and "seemed to have been intelligently studied. We are convinced that "the provision of recent educational literature, as soon as it appears, "has a very stimulating influence on the students. No specified text "books were used in the College classes but the students were referred "to books and magazines available in the library. References to "these were posted on a special notice board from time to time.

"At the end of the year the students were asked to prepare a "'reading list' of books read or consulted during the year. It was

"noticeable that the students who had read most widely were most "successful in the examination.

"*Tutorials.*—A great deal more attention was given to individual "tutorial work than formerly. The work of the students was discussed "by the Master of Method before and after each lesson. A written "Commentary was made in the students' note book, an abstract of this "was submitted to the Principal and a record entered in the College "Record Book. In this way a fairly complete record of the students' "work during the year has been kept. We feel, very strongly, that "this record should be taken into consideration in the practical "examination.

"*Educational Experiments.*—Some notable advances were made "during the year in our methods of instruction. We hold that a "Training College has other functions than that of turning out a "number of 'trained teachers' every year. One of these is that "of investigation or research into the problems that confront "educationists in India. During the year several important "experiments were undertaken and the results were generally found "to be encouraging. One of the most interesting was carried out "by Mr. R. D. Sathe, under the direction of the Principal, on the "Teaching of English to the first standard. The method gave greater "attention than usual to phonetics, and to constructive oral Composi-"tion. We hope to be able to publish the results of this experi-"ment at an early date. Another experiment was carried out by "Mr. V. P. Bokil on the Teaching of Sanskrit by the Direct Method. "In the opinion of those competent to judge, this experiment has been "remarkably successful. An experiment on the Teaching of Mathe-"matics to IV standard boys was carried out by the students under "the direction of the Principal. This experiment was based on the "practical needs of life and the results were very interesting indeed. "We also continued our efforts at leading our pupils to an 'appreciation' "of English literature. The students took a keen interest in this work "and were rewarded by a keen response from the boys. In all of these "experiments we feel that we have made considerable improvements "on existing methods. Further developments were made by "Mr. R. P. Kar on the Teaching of Geography and Nature Study, by "Messrs. Modi and Bokil on objective methods applied to History "and by Mr. Anklesaria on the Teaching of English Grammar. The "spirit of enquiry and research has been with us throughout the year.

"*Physical Exercise.*—The presence of Mr. Weber, Director of "Physical Education, on the Staff of the College has given a great "impetus to the physical work. Mr. Weber is not only an exponent "of games and physical exercises but he is also well versed in the "physiological implications involved. The students took a keen "interest in this work and benefited by it. Next year we propose to "have two courses of exercises, one for the benefit of the students "themselves and the other to prepare them to act as physical instruc-"tors in Schools.

"*Social Service.*—For the first time in the history of the College the "students organised themselves for Social Service. They took as the "field of their operations some Chawls in Naigaum, and worked under "the direction of the Social Service Secretary of the Young Men's "Christian Association. Their activities included teaching in a Night "School and evening playground work under the supervision of "Mr. Weber. The students divided themselves into three batches "and took charge of the Night School three evenings a week. The "work was faithfully carried out and reflected great credit on the "students, who did it at considerable inconvenience to themselves.

"*Visiting Teachers.*—During the year many teachers from other "schools took advantage of the opportunities given them to visit the "College and watch the work going on. The Inspectress of Girls' "Schools organised several groups of teachers, who came to observe "class teaching for a morning at a time. In addition to schools-"teachers, several public men and professors of Colleges visited the "College at the invitation of the Principal and watched the work "going on. The experiment conducted by Mr. Bokil on the teaching "of Sanskrit and by Mr. Sathe on the Teaching of English attracted "many teachers.

"*Secondary Training College Lectures.*—The lectures which were "given, as an experiment, last year, to teachers preparing for the "Secondary Training College Examination, were continued this "year. It was noticeable that the Bombay candidates were more "successful than the candidates from other centres in the last "examination. This may be attributed largely to the lectures "given by the Staff. Care was taken at the examination that the "Bombay candidates would not have an advantage over others "in the type of question asked.

"All the members of the staff took part in the Course but the major "part of the work was done by the Principal and Professor Kar. The "staff undertook this extra work very willingly. The attendance of "teachers at these lectures was splendid and leads one to think that "enough is not being done for undergraduate teachers.

"*Bombay Teachers' Union.*—The College was again the Headquarters "of the Bombay Teachers' Union and a very important contri-"bution was made by the staff and students of the College to the "work of the Union. A very useful programme was gone through. "In the early part of the year the Union spent considerable "thought on the revision of the School Leaving Examination "Syllabuses and the results of their deliberations were carefully "considered by the Board. Towards the end of the year great "interest was taken in two demonstrations one by Mr. Bokil on "Sanskrit and the other by Mr. Sathe on English.

"*Outside Activities.*—The various members of the staff continued "to spread knowledge of modern methods by lectures, demonstra-"tions, etc., in schools and before public bodies. Several of them "devoted part of their vacations to this work."

As I reported last year, the majority of the teachers in non-Government secondary school are non-graduates. There is an urgent need for some form of training for such teachers.

Besides the Secondary Training College, Bombay, there are three Normal Schools which train women teachers for European and English-teaching Schools. An account of these schools is given in Chapter XIII.

II. *Training of Primary school teachers*

Institutions.

70. The total number of institutions for men and women increased by 2 to 32. Owing to the restriction put on admissions to Government Training institutions and fewer admissions to non-Government Training institutions, the number of students attending them, however, decreased by 72 to 1,647. Of these, 15 with 1,028 pupils, are for men, and 17 with 619 pupils, are for women. By management, 17 are Government, 1 Municipal, 12 Aided and 2 Unaided. Of the pupils under instruction, 1,100 (including 64 Depressed Classes) are Hindus, 187 Muhammadans, 342 Indian Christians, 10 Parsis, and 8 others.

Expenditure.

71. The expenditure on training institutions decreased by Rs. 39,840 to Rs. 5,19,077. Of this, 85·3 was defrayed from Provincial, 2·8 from Municipal, and ·05 from District Local Board funds.

Government institutions.

72. Of the 17 Government institutions, 12 with 940 students, are for men, and 5 with 258 students, are for women. The cost of educating a pupil in institutions for men was Rs. 316 of which Rs. 306 was paid by Government, and that in institutions for women was Rs. 476, Rs. 466 being contributed by Government.

Aided institutions.

73. Of the 12 aided institutions two with 84 pupils, are for men, and 10 with 348 pupils, are for women. The Union Training School, Ahmednagar, maintained by the American Mission, and the new training institution opened by the Church of Brethren Mission at Ankleshwar (District Broach) are the only two aided training institutions for men in the Presidency. The Union Training School, Ahmednagar, has a special course of its own and holds a special examination. The cost per pupil in an aided institution for men was Rs. 149 of which Government contributed Rs. 59, and that in an aided institution for women was Rs. 250 of which the Government contribution was Rs. 95.

The Indian Women's University have a training college, teaching a three years' course. The recognition of the institution is under consideration.

Output of teachers.

74. The output of Government Training institutions for men was 835 (637 first-year men, 187 second-year men, and 11 third-year men) as against 928 of the preceding year. The women's Training institutions sent out 171 (97 first-year, 52 second-year, and 22 third-year) as against 214 of the previous year.

This was the last year in which the Training institutions both for men and women sent out Third-Year teachers.

Curriculum.

75. It is reported generally that the revised two-year course of studies which was introduced in all non-Urdu Training institutions for men during the year is found somewhat heavy by the students of the Intermediate and Backward communities, who, except in the Northern Division, now form the majority in the Training Institutions.

As reported last year, the revised course attaches increased value to practical work. The following extract is given from the report of the Educational Inspector, Central Division, to show the system of Practical work followed in the different institutions in that Division :—

"At the Poona Training College for men each batch of students is "deputed for practical work for three days in a week and given one or "two lessons every day. Each student is expected to get at least "four such turns in a year. The Practising School is too small for "the numbers under training.

"At Dhulia a whole class of the Training College is sent to the practi- "sing school for practical work. The students work under the direct "supervision of the College staff.

"At Satara the whole school is divided into two batches of 25 for "practical work, and each batch of 25 students in sent for three "periods once a week to six classes of the Practising School.

"At Ahmednagar the system of drafting a batch of students for a "week for doing work in the Practising School is followed.

"At Ahmednagar and Satara the local municipal schools serve "as Practising schools—an arrangement which has some obvious "disadvantages.

"At the Training College for Women, Poona, on an average 25 to "30 lessons are given by girls under training and an equal number "observed in the Junior class."

Miss Newland, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Division and Bombay Division, remarks :—

"Much has been done for primary education by the Women's "Training College in experimental work, in the publication of books "and magazines and in giving lectures and help in every way. The "refresher course held in the Women's Training College, last December, "was a source of real enlightment to old students and it is hoped it "will be an annual fixture, for this is one of the chief ways of keeping "old students in touch with modern developments and reviving the "spirit of love and reverence for their old college and the wish to live "up to its teachings. The students are scattered far and wide. They "have to work under great disadvantage and it is difficult to keep up "enthusiasm under these circumstances.

"A point in which I have found the trained teacher fail is the power "to draw up connected schemes of work and this failure might perhaps "be attributed to the fact that in the Training College less importance

"is attached to the study of the work to be done in the Primary School "and more to an extension of the student's knowledge on an insecure "foundation. The student has been and in future will be more and "more recruited from village schools, it would be just as well to realise "that her background needs strengthening and to supply her with "the text books needed for the different standards and let her work "through them once again on modern lines and in the lectures on the "methods of teaching the different subjects to show her how the books "should be used and how to draw up connected schemes and supple-"ment this with as much observational work as possible and 4 or 5 "connected lessons in every subject. If the student has a thorough "grasp of what she is going to teach it is possible for her to manage "more than one class at a time. If her ideas on the subject are vague, "it is difficult for her to manage one."

Special features.

76. Experiments have been made in many institutions in the teaching of reading by the Beacon method, or by modifications of that method. The Lady Superintendent of the Training College for Women, Poona, remarks :—

"The adapted method was begun in the Infants' Class and in 9 "months' time the children finished the recognition and writing of the "letters, read 14 stories and finished the Infants' Reader. They are "as keen as can be to read a new story, to read the whole of it right "through and not bits of it, and to read it for themselves without the "help of the teacher."

The Principal, Training College for Men, Dhulia, reports that he tried both the Alphabet and story methods of teaching reading side by side, and was convinced that the story method was unnecessarily a round-about method and unsuitable for Primary schools as Marathi is a phonetic language. Theoretically, no doubt, there should be no need to employ such methods in the case of those Indian Vernaculars the spelling in which is phonetic, and it is perhaps doubtful if much is to be gained by them in the case of children of the advanced classes, who, as a rule, take naturally to their letters and master the art of reading and writing at an early age. It does, however, appear that such methods are being followed in some schools with considerable success, especially in certain schools managed by Missionary Societies. The success met with in such cases may be due to the fact that most of the children come from Backward classes who have not the same natural tendency towards the acquisition of the mechanical art of reading and writing.

The changes introduced in the methods of work in the P. R. Training College for Men and the Urdu Training School, Ahmedabad, have, in the opinion of the Educational Inspector, Northern Division, contributed in a large measure to change the attitude of students towards the College as well as towards their work. He observes :—

"They have now begun to look upon the College as a place for "receiving training for the profession they have chosen to adopt, not "merely as a place where they must *volens nolens* reside in order to "acquire a means of earning their livelihood, and upon their studies

" as work which they have to do, as far possible, by themselves with
" such tutorial guidance as may be needed from time to time, not as
" work to be done by them strictly or slavishly according to detailed
" instructions from teachers or on lines indicated in the text books.
" They have now freedom to think out plans of their lessons, freedom
" to consult their teachers and fellow students freely on their subjects
" of study, and freedom to enjoy healthy games and recreations
" unfettered by iron rules of discipline after the day's work is done."

Great attention is paid to hand-work in all Training institutions. The Training College for Women, Poona, sent exhibits to the Arts and Craft exhibition at Poona and also to exhibitions at Aligarh and Alandi.

The Educational Inspector, Southern Division, reports :—

" Specimens of Indian-embroidery, Drawing, and Handwork,
" including appliances for number and language teaching, done by the
" Training College for Women, Dharwar, and Practising school students
" were sent to the Art and Craft Exhibition held in Poona in September
" last. Four prizes were won and a number of commendation certi-
" ficates. At the Education Exhibition, Aligarh, the College secured
" a silver-medal for the Educational-exhibits sent."

An educational exhibition was held in November, 1925, at the Mahalaxmi Training College for Women, Ahmedabad, at which were exhibited specimens of hand-work done by students of all the Training institutions in the Northern Division, including the Vanita Vishram Training College, Bombay. The exhibition attracted a very large number of visitors.

Side activities such as co-operative societies, students' debating clubs, periodical magazines, girl guides (in Training institutions for women) are carried on in almost all Training institutions. Magic lantern lectures were delivered both by the members of the staff and the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction. Students were taken on excursion tours to various places of interest and historical importance.

CHAPTER IX

Engineering, Technical, and Industrial Education

Remarks on Professional and Engineering Colleges affiliated to the University of Bombay will be found in Chapter V.

Committee of Direction for Technical Education.

77. The Committee had under its control during the year under report 25 Technical and Industrial schools, with 1,387 pupils, against 23 schools with 1,220 pupils in the preceding year. The two newly registered schools were the Gokhale Education Society's Industrial School at Bordi (30 pupils) and the St. Barnabas' Industrial School at Nasik (74 pupils). Of these 25 schools, two, *viz.*, the School of Industry at Ratnagiri and the F. S. Parekh Technical School at Surat, received fixed grants of Rs. 7,275 and Rs. 4,000 respectively, while the remaining schools were paid grants amounting to Rs. 30,043 on the recommendations of the Committee of Direction for Technical Education. The total grant from Government to the schools under the control of the Committee amounted to Rs. 41,318. This is exclusive of the Rs. 1,25,000 which is given annually as a fixed grant to the V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay.

The Committee also inspect and examine the Government R. C. Technical Institute at Ahmedabad, the Industrial Section of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay, and eight schools of the Criminal Tribes Settlements.

The Industrial schools under the control of the Committee teach Carpentry and Carpentry Drawing in almost every case. In some schools Fitting, Blacksmith work, and Turning are also taught to a greater or less extent, and in a few schools weaving in addition. Maistry classes were held in the schools at Dhulia, Ahmednagar, Pandharpur, and Poona and were attended by most of the boys who had completed the ordinary Third year course in Carpentry and Carpentry Drawing.

A special class was started at the Edward VII Technical School at Dhulia for training in Motor car mechanics. A similar class was also started at the Nadiad Industrial and Engineering School.

The instruction given in these schools generally extends over three years. In many cases, however, the boys leave before completing the course.

The annual examinations of these schools were conducted by examiners appointed by the Committee and under the direct supervision of the members of the staff of the V. J. Technical Institute. 778 appeared for the examination and 706 passed. 179 completed successfully the full course.

The expenditure of the Committee for the year was Rs. 18,843 (Establishment and other charges Rs. 4,612, Inspection charges Rs. 7,203, and Examination charges Rs. 7,028).

78. The College of Engineering, Poona, in addition to the College classes provides for Diploma classes in Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, and trains Overseers, Foremen, Chargemen, and Electrical apprentices. The number of students in the Workshop classes increased from 221 to 236. The new rule restricting admissions to these Workshop classes to those that have passed the School Leaving Certificate or a similar examination is reported to be working satisfactorily, although it still has to be relaxed in certain cases to ensure the admission of an adequate number of candidates of the Backward classes including Muhammadans.

College of Engineering Workshops, Poona.

The extension of the Workshop buildings was undertaken during the year. The work will shortly be completed.

The Third Year Diploma classes visited typical works near Poona and Bombay. These tours are reported to be greatly appreciated by the students, and a considerable proportion of the expenditure was met by them from their own pockets.

79. The number of students in the V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay, increased by 20 to 476, who were distributed among the various Departments as follows :—

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

Mechanical	128
Electrical	143
Textile	117
Chemistry	37
Sanitary	51
Total ..	476

At the entrance examination held in June, 1925, 358 candidates applied for admission, of whom 224 qualified, and 149 were actually admitted. Of these, all but eleven had passed the Matriculation or some higher University examination and four had taken at least the B.Sc. degree. In the previous year the number of applictions for admission was 250 only.

Of the 149 students admitted 109 were from this Presidency and the rest from outside, including 15 from Madras Presidency. The fees charged are Rs. 100 per session for Bombay Presidency students, and Rs. 150 for others.

Eighty-four candidates appeared for the final examination and 77 obtained the Diploma of the Institute, 23 in Mechanical Engineering, 24 in Electrical Engineering, 14 in Textile Manufacture, 8 in Technical and Applied Chemistry, and 8 in Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing. Classes have also been held for training wiremen.

Fifty-three of the Institute students appeared for the City and Guilds of London Institute examinations, of whom 34, *i.e.*, 64·1 per cent. were

successful. These figures compare very favourably with the results obtained elsewhere as given below :—

Candidates from Great Britain and Ireland ..	66·1
Overseas Dominions	49·5
India	49·6
V. J. Technical Institute Centre	53·3
V. J. Technical Institute students only ..	64·1

In 9 subjects all the 16 candidates of the V. J. Technical Institute who appeared passed.

R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.

80. The number of pupils in the Government R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, was 116, against 128 in the preceding year. The following three departments are maintained at the School :—

1. Cotton spinning.
2. Cotton weaving.
3. Mechanical Engineering.

The length of each course is three years.

Admissions to these courses are made on the results of an Entrance Examination. In order to improve the efficiency of the Institute the standard for this examination was raised from Vernacular Standard VI or Anglo-Vernacular Standard III to the Vernacular Final Examination or Anglo-Vernacular standard V. This has led to a small fall in the total strength of the Institute but has brought it a better class of students. Of the 95 candidates who appeared for the Entrance Examination, 7 were matriculates, against 4 in the preceding year, and over 50 per cent. possessed certificates of standards higher than Anglo-Vernacular standard V. It is reported that nearly all the students who pass the final examination readily get employment in the local mills.

Nineteen students from this Institute appeared for, and 9 passed, the examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute. For the examinations held by the Committee of Direction 113 appeared, and 108 (or 95 per cent.) passed, 34 out of 34 passing in the final examination.

Parekh Technical Institute, Surat.

81. The Parekh Technical Institute, Surat, maintained by the Surat Municipality had 108 students on its rolls, against 85 in the preceding year. There were applications for admission from all over Gujarat. Many had to be refused. The Municipality spent Rs. 3,615 during the year on equipping the Institute, and propose to spend Rs. 5,000 more for the purpose. The Institute imparts training in (1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Furniture making, and (3) Workshop apprentice course. Eighty-two out of 84 passed the annual examination, 31 out of 31 passing in the final examination.

The expenditure for the year was Rs. 19,574, the Government fixed grant being Rs. 4,000.

State Technical Scholarships.

82. During the year under report a State Technical Scholarship of £100 per annum tenable for three years was awarded for higher training in Electrical Engineering outside India. A scholarship of Rs. 75 per

mensem tenable for two years was also given for research work in Electrical Engineering at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The scholarship in Electrical Engineering awarded in the preceding year at the same Institute was renewed for a period of one year. One research scholarship in Chemistry awarded in 1924-25 was continued during the year, and three new similar scholarships were awarded.

Village weaving schools and demonstrations maintained by the Department of Industries.

83. The Director of Industries describes the work of the weaving Branch of his Department as follows :—

"*Handloom Weaving Industry.*—The most important cottage "industry of this Presidency is hand weaving, because almost a "third of the population following cottage industries in this Presidency "depend wholly or largely on it and such other allied crafts.

"The work of the weaving branch of the Department of Industries "was as hitherto mainly concentrated on the introduction of improved "flyshuttle looms, dobbies and other preparatory appliances. These "improved methods and appliances are introduced amongst the hand "loom weavers in two ways, *viz.*, by means of weaving schools and "weaving demonstrations.

"There were in all nine weaving schools, twelve weaving demon- "strations, and one special demonstration in hand sizing and "automatic looms and another demonstration in dyeing and calico "printing under the control of this Department.

"Weaving schools are opened in important weaving centres or large "towns and are usually equipped with eight or ten flyshuttle "looms—Khadi looms for beginners and Saree and fancy cloth looms "for more advanced pupils. Boys belonging to the weaving com- "munity are admitted into these schools to whom instructions are "given in weaving various kinds of plain and fancy cloth as well as in "pattern and dobby work, and the advantage obtained by using "improved healds, reeds, shuttles, pirns, etc., are explained and "shown to them practically.

"The experiment of training agriculturists to take up weaving as "a spare time occupation was carried on in *Hoshalli* (*District Dharwar*) "till April, 1925. After having introduced about a dozen handlooms "amongst the agriculturists there, the school was transferred to "*Benkahalli* (*District Belgaum*) on the Agricultural farm of Mr. V. S. "Phaterpekar. There are eight looms working in the school and "pupils from agriculturists only from surrounding villages attend the "school. They are taught to weave plain cloth such as gudar, khadi, "dhoti, shirting, chuddar, etc."

Commerce.

84. Besides the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, an account of which is given in Chapter V, there were 36 Commercial schools and classes, with 2,211 pupils, a decrease of 2 schools and 261 pupils. These schools impart instruction in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Commercial correspondence, Commercial Law, etc. Most of them prepare students for the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations.

The total expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 1,30,895, of which 4,368 was contributed from Provincial funds.

The following table gives the results of the Senior and Junior Examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce held in May, 1925 :—

	Senior		Junior	
	Number appeared	Number passed	Number appeared	Number passed
1. Book-keeping and Accountancy ..	423	121	89	11
2. Methods and Machinery of Business	159	44	1	1
3. Banking and Currency ..	96	17	..	..
4. Commercial and Industrial Law ..	112	57	..	..
5. Political Economy ..	20	11	..	..
6. Company Law	8	5	..	..
7. Advanced Arithmetic	3	..	..	..
8. English	3	..	..	..
9. Shorthand	13	2	50	16
10. Typewriting	2	1	20	3
11. Salesmanship	9	1	..	..
12. Handwriting	..	..	6	..
13. Drawing	..	..	1	1
14. Advertising	11	..	..	..
15. Commercial History and Geography	1	..	..	..

With a view to the improvement of Secondary Commercial education Government have instituted a special Clerical and Commercial Examination. The examination is designed to turn out men suitable for the posts of assistants and clerks in Government offices and for commercial firms. The subjects of the examination will be as follows :—

Compulsory subjects—

(1) English, including precis writing, and commercial correspondence.
(2) Commercial Arithmetic, chiefly of a practical nature.
(3) Elements of Book-keeping.
(4) Commercial Geography.

Optional subjects (Two of which must be selected by a candidate)—

(1) Shorthand.
(2) Typewriting.
(3) Office management.
(4) Accountancy, *i.e.*, more advanced Book-keeping.
(5) Administration of Government with local bodies.
(6) Indian Banking (Elementary) and such other subjects as may be included by Government from time to time.

It is expected that in course of time this examination will take the place of the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations in this Presidency. Government also decided to attach a Commercial class to the Elphinstone High School, Bombay. This was opened after the close of

the year. Government have further appointed the Principal of the Sydenham College of Commerce as Inspector of Commercial schools.

Accountancy Diploma Board.

85. The Accountancy Diploma Board held seven meetings during the year and considered 64 applications for recognition of apprenticeship.

At the Diploma examination in Accountancy held in April, 1925, at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Allahabad, and Rangoon 338 candidates appeared, against 224 in the preceding year. One hundred and twelve or 33 per cent. were successful, 16 having won distinction. At the Examination in Co-operative Accountancy 2 passed out of 11 examined. There are at present 8 recognised institutions which prepare candidates for the Accountancy Diploma Examinations.

The receipts of the Board for the year were Rs. 18,120 and its expenditure was Rs. 12,859.

Institutions controlled by other Departments.

86. The three Medical schools at Poona, Ahmedabad, and Hyderabad maintained by the Medical Department, had 258, 168, and 83 students respectively, practically the same as in the preceding year in the first two schools and an increase of 28 in the third. The Veterinary College, Bombay, had 82 pupils on its rolls. The Agricultural Department continued to maintain 6 Vernacular Agricultural schools, the numbers on the rolls of which increased from 169 to 191. The course in these schools is one of two years, and the boarding, lodging, and teaching are free of cost. Practical training in Agriculture is given on small farms attached to the schools, and weaving, carpentry, and smithing are also taught.

The Fine Arts

School of Art.

87. The Sir J. J. School of Art had 493 students (including 19 girls) against 427 in the preceding year.

Reay Art Workshops.

88. The Reay Art Workshops had 175 students, against 148 in the preceding year. The number of students in the various classes was as under :—

House decoration	13
Gold and Silver	14
Shapemaking	2
Engraving	38
Carpet weaving	10
Carpentry	27
Wood carving	23
Jewellery	15
Iron work	22
Stone carving	11
Total ..	175

Many articles were sent to various exhibitions. Forty orders were registered and executed during the year.

The Pottery Department under Mr. E. R. Fern was engaged in making experiments in various lines of pottery manufacture. It had five students, and carried out analysis of 17 samples of clays and other pottery materials. The Department has since been closed.

The School of Art proper had 313 students, as against 272 in the preceding year. The distribution by classes was as under :—

Elementary Drawing	69
Painting	81
Modelling	25
Normal Training School	21
Special Shading	11
Architectural Classes	106
	313

I quote from the report of the Principal :—

"At the end of the first term the students of the Class of Mural "Painting were engaged in finishing eight large Ceiling Panels for the "Balliwalla Theatre. This difficult and laborious work was accom- "plished to the complete satisfaction of the Architects.

"During the second term the same students were engaged in "preparing designs and also large Cartoons for a series of original "Decorative Panels to be painted directly on the wall of a small room "in the School. The decoration of this room was duly completed "and proved to be one of the most successful items of the Exhibition "of Students' work on the occasion of the Annual Prize Distribution "Ceremony.

"In January the Principal assisted by Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar "conducted the Annual School Excursion to Delhi, and the outdoor "work executed by the students during their stay there was above "the average standard. These works were inspected by His Excellency "the Viceroy and by many distinguished persons at Delhi and were "greatly liked. The importance of this annual excursion to the "students can hardly be overestimated.

"His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson very kindly again presided over "the Annual Distribution which took place on the 10th February, 1926, "and was attended by an unusually large gathering. His Excellency's "speech was most encouraging to the staff and students and to all "interested in Indian Art. His Excellency inspected the Exhibition "of the students' work, and particularly the Room of Mural Paintings "with great interest, and expressed his satisfaction in the work and "progress of the Institution. It was a very gratifying feature of the "occasion that His Excellency presented two special Prizes and "Certificates to the best students of the Modelling Classes."

The School sent exhibits to a number of Exhibitions and earned several prizes and certificates of merit.

Architecture.

89. The course of the School is one of five years and the classes are held for two hours in the morning. The lectures are given by Visiting Lecturers, all of whom are practising Architects or experts in their particular subjects. There

were 127 students in the class, a number of whom were graduates. The Principal reports :—

"The designs prepared by each of the students who gained the "Government of Bombay Diploma in Architecture were sent to the "Royal Institute of British Architects in London and the standard "was considered satisfactory and these men, on applying for registration "as students of the Royal Institute of British Architects will be granted "exemption from the Intermediate Royal Institute of British Architect "examination. The Board of Architectural Education, Royal Institute "of British Architects, have further expressed the hope that this "Section of the School may be developed into a Full Day School of "Architecture and have offered that, if this be arranged, the Institute "will, under certain conditions, accept the full course at the School "as exempting the candidates from its own Final or Associateship "Examination.

"Almost all the designs prepared in the School follow Indian tradi- "tional forms and this study is supplemented by the measuring and "analysis of old buildings of Architectural merit."

School of Drawing and Design, Ahmedabad.

90. The School of Drawing and Design attached to the R. C. High School, Ahmedabad, is intended to meet the requirements of Artisans and Apprentices engaged in various local crafts in which a knowledge of drawing and design is a necessity. The class is held for two hours in the morning.

Music.

91. Apart from the instruction in music given in ordinary schools, there were 11 Music schools and classes, with 2,447 pupils. Of these, 9 received grants-in-aid from Government. The expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 17,856 and the Government grant to Rs. 4,225.

CHAPTER X

Oriental Studies

92. The following table gives the number of candidates who obtained Honours at the B.A. and M.A. examinations in 1926, in the various Oriental languages :—

University Results.

—	Sanskrit	Persian	Arabic
		B.A.	
Total number who obtained Honours ..	44	3	1
Number who obtained First Class Honours (included in the above figures)	5	....	....
		M.A.	
Total number who obtained Honours ..	6	....	....
Total number who obtained First Class Honours.	....	....	....

No candidate obtained First Class Honours in Persian or Arabic at the B.A. examination, and none in any of the three languages at the M.A. examination.

93. There were 60 Pathshalas, giving instruction in Sanskrit, with 2,257 students. Forty-two of these institutions, with 2,124 pupils, are recognised. The Government grant to such institutions amounted to Rs. 10,036.

Special Institutions.

The Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit Pathshala in Bombay prepares candidates for the examinations conducted by the Calcutta Sanskrit Association, for which Bombay is a centre. The Pathshala at Umarkot in Sind imparts instruction in Hindi and English (the latter up to Anglo-Vernacular Standard III) in addition to Sanskrit. Candidates from this institution appear for the Elementary examination of the Government Sanskrit College, Benares, and the results obtained are reported to be generally good.

About a dozen Madressahs are reported to impart elementary instruction in Persian or Arabic.

A sum of Rs. 1,200 was spent by Government during the year on personal allowances to Shastris and Moulvis not in the service of Government.

94. Among institutions interested in original research in Oriental languages the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, must be specially mentioned. In particular, these Societies lend Manuscripts to foreign societies, offer prizes for original research work, and arrange for lectures by distinguished orientalists from India and from abroad.

Oriental Research Institutes.

A series of five lectures was delivered at the K. R. Cama Institute by Mr. S. H. Hodiwala, Principal of the Bahauddin College, Junagadh, on "Parsi History."

The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute suffered a serious loss through the death of Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, in whose honour the Institute was founded. The valuable collection of some 2,000 volumes belonging to this great scholar was transferred to the Institute. During the year the Institute was visited by Mons. A. Foucher, the well known French Savant and Archæologist, and by Professor A. V. W. Jackson of the Columbia University. Professor Foucher gave an account of his excavation work in Afghanistan, while Professor Jackson delivered a very interesting address on "The Lyric in Sanskrit Literature." Sixty-eight Manuscripts were lent by the B. O. R. I. to eighteen Indian Scholars and one was lent to a scholar outside India.

Publications.

95. The following extract from the report of the Superintendent of the Publication Department of the B. O. R. I. gives an account of the activities of the Publication Department of the Institute during the year :—

"The Institute has published during the year under report

"1. Anubhāsya, Part II,
"2. Prakriyākaumudī, Part I,
"3. Kavyālankārsārasamgraha,
"4. Naiṣkarmyasiddhi,
"5. Supplementary list of Manuscripts of the Government "Manuscript Library,
"6. Vyavahāramayūkha,

"besides Volume VI, Part II, and Volume VII, Parts I & II of the "Annals. The following books are in the press in various stages of "progress :—

"1. Gaudavaho,
"2. Nyayakośa,
"3. Prākriyākaumudī, Part II,
"4. Syadvadamanjarī,
"5. The Vedānta by the late Dr. Ghate,
"6. Budhabhūṣaṇa,
"7. Index to the Mahābhāṣya,
"8. Collected writings of R. G. Bhandarkar in four volumes.
"9. Kāśikāvṛiti."

"Some 2,246 pages have been printed in the course of the year; of "these about 536 have been set up in the Institute's own press at the "Anandasrama."

CHAPTER XI

Visual Instruction

96. The work in connection with Visual Instruction is entrusted to a Special Officer in the B. E. S., who supervises the working of the 100 lanterns possessed by the Department. He also prepares new slides and arranges for the circulation of sets of slides among the various institutions and officers. He also tours and gives lectures to Educational institutions and to the public. Some 40 private Secondary schools in the Presidency also possess lanterns.

The following table shows the number of lanterns possessed by the Department and the work done :—

Year	Number of lanterns in use	Number of slides used	Number of lectures delivered	Average number of lectures per lantern
1924-25	99	18,268	2,593	26·2
1925-26	100	19,723	2,419	24·2

The decrease in the number of lectures was due to the transfer of control of Primary Schools to the Boards.

The lanterns are distributed among Government Secondary Schools, Training Institutions, and inspecting officers. The lanterns in Government Secondary Schools and Training Institutions are used by the members of the staff for class lessons, and also for general lectures, which are attended by outsiders as well as the pupils and staff of the school. The other lanterns are taken on tour by selected members of the Inspecting staff, who give lectures in the Primary schools in the villages, as well as in the mofussil towns. These lectures are reported to be generally well attended and to be greatly appreciated. The following table shows how the lanterns in charge of various classes of officers were actually used during the year under report :—

—	Number of lanterns in use	Number of slides used	Number of lectures delivered	Average number of lectures per lantern
Government High, Middle, and A. V. Girls' Schools ..	31	9,436	799	25·8
Training Institutions ..	14	5,069	312	22·3
Inspecting Officers ..	55	5,218	1,308	23·8
Total ..	100	19,723	2,419	24·2

The Deputy Inspector for Visual Instruction toured in the Central, Bombay, and Northern Divisions, and in Sind, and delivered 151 lectures.

The lectures given deal not merely with educational subjects in the narrower sense of the word. Lectures are given on matters of public importance such as Public Health, Agriculture, Irrigation, Co-operation, Forestry, and the like. As I stated in my last report, the policy followed has been to regard this sub-Department as existing not only for the purpose of providing lectures in the ordinary school subjects, but as an Educational Agency to be used for broad-casting to all sections of the public the lessons of beneficient public movements such as the Red Cross Society, Co-operative Credit, Agricultural improvement, and the like, and there exists close co-operation between the sub-Department and the societies and Government Departments which are responsible for such movements. The Department receives constant requisitions for a lecturer and lantern to attend Fairs, Baby Week exhibitions, and Red Cross demonstrations. In addition to the subjects enumerated, slides and lectures are being prepared on Indian Art.

CHAPTER XII

Education of Girls

Schools and Pupils.

97. The number of institutions for girls (for Europeans and Indians) public and private, increased by 25 to 1,744. Among these, recognised institutions increased by 21 to 1,634, while unrecognised institutions increased by 4 to 110. The girls under instruction increased from 196,322 to 205,756, 136,835 being in girls' schools and 68,921 in boys' schools. The number in recognized institutions increased by 12,447, while there was a decrease of 3,013 in the number in unrecognised institutions, the net increase being 9,434 or 4·8 per cent.

The percentage of girls under instruction to the female population of the Presidency was 2·25 against 2·14 in the preceding year, the percentages in the different Divisions being 2·2 in the B. D., 1·8 in the C. D., 3·7 in the N. D., 1·9 in the S. D. and 1·6 in Sind.

Of the girls under instruction in recognised institutions, 467 (against 429 of the preceding year) were in colleges—398 in Arts Colleges and 69 in Professional Colleges—12,606 in Secondary schools, 182,086 in Primary schools, 19 in Art schools, 61 in Medical schools, 683 in Training schools, 417 in Technical and Industrial schools, 53 in Commercial schools, 53 in schools for Defectives, 725 in schools for adults, and 944 in other special schools.

Examinations.

98. The following table gives comparative figures of the success of women at the various University examinations :—

	M.A.	M.Sc.	B.A., Honours.	B.A., Pass.	B.Sc.	B.Com.	Inter Arts.	Inter Science.	M.B., B.S.	B.T.	Inter Com.	Matriculation.
1924-25	3	..	12	5	2	1	44	16	12	3	..	180
1925-26	4	..	28	3	1	..	50	12	9	3	..	116

Expenditure.

99. As stated in my last report, an accurate estimate of the total expenditure on the education of girls cannot be given as over one-third of the girls are in boys' schools. The total expenditure on institutions specially intended for girls (excluding those for Europeans) increased by Rs. 2,46,572 to Rs. 43,56,531, of which 43·7 per cent. was contributed from Provincial funds, 30·2 per cent. from District Local Board and Municipal funds, 8·2 per cent. from fees, and 17·9 per cent. from other sources.

Secondary Schools.

100. The number of Secondary schools for girls increased by 1 to 80 —6 Government, 3 Municipal, 67 aided and 4 unaided. The number of girls attending Secondary schools increased by 616 to 12,606, including 2,122 in schools for boys. 116 girls

passed the School Leaving Examination as against 180 in the preceding year.

A number of schools throughout the Presidency are affiliated to the Poona Women's University. Some of these are recognised by the Department. A special feature of these schools is that they use the Vernacular as the medium of instruction for all subjects except English throughout the school course.

Government maintain Anglo-Vernacular schools teaching up to IVth Standard at Thana, Nagar, Nasik, Bijapur, and Dharwar. Except in the large cities the demand for Secondary education is not great. It is chiefly among the advanced classes in the Deccan that a genuine demand exists. The High School for Indian Girls, Poona, one of the best schools in the Presidency, sent up 21 girls for the School Leaving Examination. Of these, 19 passed, 9 girls securing distinction in Mathematics, and 1 in Sanskrit. One girl gained the Dalvi Scholarship, and another the Dhaneshwar Scholarship. The Miss Manning prize and the Chatfield and Kirkham Memorial prizes were also won by the girls of this institution. Government pay the salaries of the staff.

The cost per pupil in a Government Secondary school was Rs. 133. The cost in an aided school (excluding the High School for Indian Girls, Poona) was Rs. 110, of which Government contributed Rs. 33.

Primary Schools.

101. Primary schools for Girls increased by 24 to 1,498—7 Government, 653 District Local Board, 489 Municipal, 333 aided, and 16 unaided. The number of pupils attending these Primary schools increased by 7,676 to 122,971. The total number of girls under instruction in Primary schools is 182,086 (against 170,414 of the preceding year) an increase of 11,672. Of these, 122,971 or about two-thirds, are in girls' schools.

The following table compares the progress of girls' Primary schools in the various Divisions :—

Division	Number of pupils		Increase percentage	Percentage to female population	Increase Percentage in Boys' Schools
	1924-25	1925-26			
Bombay Division ..	28,100	29,064	3·4	1·3	6·3
Central Division ..	23,652	26,102	10·4	1·0	9·7
Northern Division.	30,709	33,435	8·9	2·4	6·0
Southern Division.	17,740	18,116	2·1	1·2	2·7
Sind ..	15,094	16,254	7·7	1·1	8·3
Total ..	115,295	122,971.	6·7	1·3	6·8

As stated above, the net increase in the number of girls under instruction in Primary schools was 11,672. Of this the C. D.'s share was 3,854. More than half of this increase in the C. D. occurred in the Satara District.

The following table shows the distribution of the total number of girls in Primary schools by standards :—

Standard	Number of Girls	Percentage to total
Infants	82,460	45·3
Standard I	37,153	20·4
Standard II	26,063	14·3
Standard III	17,861	9·8
Standard IV	11,486	6·3
Total Lower Primary Stage ..	175,023	96·1
Standard V	4,638	2·5
Standard VI	2,306	1·3
Standard VII	119	0·1
Total Upper Primary Stage ..	7,063	3·9
Grand Total ..	182,086	100

It will be seen that only 10 per cent. have reached the IVth Standard and are thus likely even to become literate.

Teachers.

102. The number of women teachers in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Primary schools increased by 166 to 2,805, of whom 1,784 were trained, and 1,021 untrained. The following table gives the number of trained and untrained women teachers in girls' schools by Divisions :—

Division	Trained				Untrained			Total trained and untrained
	IIIrd Year	IInd Year	Ist Year	Total	Qualified	Unqualified	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bombay Division ..	224	92	107	423	135	215	350	773
Percentage to Total.	29·0	11·9	13·8	54·7	17·5	27·8	45·3	100
Central Division ..	130	70	123	323	123	93	216	539
Percentage to Total.	24·1	13·0	22·8	59·9	22·8	17·3	40·1	100
Northern Division ..	278	92	175	545	156	33	189	734
Percentage to Total.	37·9	12·5	23·9	74·3	21·2	4·5	25·7	100
Southern Division ..	131	73	101	305	81	63	144	449
Percentage to Total.	29·2	16·3	22·5	68·0	18·0	14·0	32·0	100
Sind ..	55	73	60	188	63	59	122	310
Percentage to Total.	17·7	23·5	19·6	60·6	20·3	19·1	39·4	100
Total ..	818	400	566	1,784	558	463	1,021	2,805
Percentage to Total.	29·2	14·2	20·2	63·6	19·9	16·5	36·4	100
Total for 1924-25 ..	674	333	554	1,561	349	529	878	2,439
Percentage to Total.	27·6	13·7	22·7	64·0	14·3	21·7	26·0	100

103. The Vernacular Final Examination for girls was held for the second time in 1925 in the Presidency proper. 593, or 57·8 per cent. passed, the percentages of passes for the different Divisions being B. D. 62·5, C. D. 51·0, N. D. 62·0, and S. D. 57·2. For the Urdu Final Examination for Girls 43 girls sat and 23 passed. These figures are included in the total number (1,026 and 593) quoted above.

Vernacular Final Examination for girls.

This examination was held in Sind for the first time in 1925. Of the 57 girls who appeared for the examination, 33 passed.

104. The revised curriculum for Primary girls' schools is now followed in most schools.

Curriculum.

Miss Newland, the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, C. D. and B. D., reports :—

"The smaller District Local Board school is the one where there are "usually 2 teachers for 5 or 6 classes. Here we find only 2 blackboards, "a few pictures, a map or two or some class books, not all that are actu- "ally required. The Head Mistress is one of the newly trained, young "and inexperienced, alarmed at the task set her and at sea as to how to "set about it with no one to help her but a young untrained assistant. "It is this type of school, a type which is by far in the majority, that "the Training Colleges for Women ought, under present conditions, "to consider in the course of training and with regard to which the "College and inspecting staffs ought to co-operate. What should "be taught in such schools and by what method for the needs of this "type of school are different from town schools. I would stress the "3 R's, needle-work and hand work, hygiene, music and games. So "that when the child leaves school she can write a simple letter, make "calculations relative to ordinary bazaar operation, cut out and make "up simple garments and be able to join in household songs and know "the advantages of clean and wholesome surroundings, tidiness and "cleanliness of person, fresh air and the signs of skin and other diseases."

In Sind English is being taught in a number of Primary girls' schools and seems to serve as an incentive to girls to stay longer at school. The popularity of cooking classes has increased, and several primary schools have regular cooking classes and institute cooking competitions among the girls.

105. Girls' Schools are usually held in rented buildings, and these are as a rule unsatisfactory.

Primary School Buildings.

The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, C. D. and B. D., remarks :—

"The subordinate position of women in Indian Society is well depict- "ed in the types of schools provided for boys and girls. The boys' "school is the best built building in the villages, while the girls' school "is a rented building, 'the best available,' but very little attention is "paid to lighting, ventilation and sanitary conditions. I would ad- "vocate the open air type of school and in their schemes of expansion "it can but be hoped that particular attention will be paid to the "housing problem."

106. The cause of women's education and of the uplift of women is nobly assisted by numerous Societies and institutions in this Presidency, chief among which are the Seva Sadan Society, Poona, and the Indian Women's University, Poona. The Educational Inspector, C. D., reports :—

Teaching of Adults.

"In the cause of female education, especially the education of adults, "the efforts of Professor D. K. Karve on the one hand and of Mr. G. K. "Deodhar on the other are commendable. Professor Karve's tiny "little colony of 30 years' ago has now developed into a full-fledged "University for Indian women. Its special feature is that the medium "of instruction is the vernacular and the aim of adapting girls' curri- "culum to their special needs and conditions and of retaining the "simplicity of the Indian style of living is steadily kept in view. The "efforts of the Seva Sadan Society under the general guidance of "Mr. G. K. Deodhar are varied and are directed towards making "women self-reliant and self-supporting. His efforts in arranging "special classes for grown-up women are particularly commendable. "The Seva Sadan Society has now on its rolls more than a thousand "individual women and girls in 87 classes of all kinds. The Seva "Sadan has now become so wide in its operations that it has come to be "recognised as a Mission to the women of India.

"It is thoroughly non-sectarian in its aims and work. It is worth "noting that 11 girls of the Depressed Classes are accommodated along "with higher caste girls in the hostels maintained by the institution."

In Bombay the Home classes of the Seva Sadan, the Training Classes of the Vanita Vishram, the Sajani Sangit Varga, Mrs. Nikambe's school for married women and grown-up girls, and the Parsi Association's Domestic Arts Classes are doing useful work in training grown-up girls and women. Mention must also be made of the Vanita Vishrams at Ahmedabad, Nadiad, and Surat, and the Mahila Vidyalayas at Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat.

107. Government continued to give a grant to the Physical Training Class conducted by the Young Women's Christian Association in Bombay, for the teachers in the various Bombay Girls' Schools. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and N. D., reports that whereas only three years ago the majority of girls in primary schools in Bombay City were instructed in Drill by men teachers, these same classes are now entirely in the hands of women, who are attending the Government aided classes at the Young Women's Christian Association. The Anglo-Vernacular, European, and English-teaching schools are all now able to employ well trained women teachers in Drill in their schools.

Physical Training.

"In the mofussil, however," the Educational Inspector, B. D., reports—"there is very little of systematic physical training to be "seen in girls' schools. Most of the schools have few facilities for "physical exercise for girls and the teachers are not familiar with the "proper method and forms of physical training for girls, while the girls "themselves show little taste for and often betray aversion to drill "and other forms of physical feats."

The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, C. D. and B. D., remarks :—

"Good work is being done by teachers who attended Miss Moti-"wala's special classes. Mrs. Sharpe of the Training College for "Women, Poona, has had the additional advantage of attending "Miss Chambers' classes in Bombay this year and the other schools "are hoping the same privilege will be extended to them. This is a "subject which is almost entirely neglected in Primary schools through "want of accommodation and for fear of offending the prejudices of "the parents. Taking these factors into consideration, very careful "consideration needs to be given in Training Colleges as to what forms "of Physical exercises, musical drills and games can be made use of.

"Inter-School Basket ball matches have been introduced with "success and the events at the sports held in Poona by the Children's "Guild of Service were keenly contested. The shield was won by "Huzur Paga for the second time.

"*Girl Guides.*—Nothing can be better for the Indian girl than these "healthy outdoor and out of school activities and the spirit of com-"radeship which must be the result of the friendly gatherings of guides "from all types of schools in these organised training camps. Miss "Bruce of Nagar reports: 'This organisation has, we feel, been "valuable in developing an appreciation of nature, a sportsmanlike "attitude, a spirit of patriotism, a sense of order and organisation and "a large measure of initiative responsibility.' The greater number "of guides are Indian Christians and Parsis."

CHAPTER XIII

Education of Europeans

Higher Education.

108. The number of Europeans in Arts Colleges increased by 2 to 37, of whom 12 were women. Of the 11 Europeans in Professional Colleges, 8 attended the Grant Medical College, 2 the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, and one was in the Secondary Training College.

The University Settlement and the Catholic Women's Hostel, which are maintained chiefly for women attending collegiate institutions in Bombay, had an average attendance of 22 and 15 students respectively.

The following table gives the number of European Secondary Schools and the number of pupils attending them :—

		Schools		Pupils		
		1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	Increase or decrease
High schools for	Boys ..	8	9	1,232	1,516	+284
	Girls ..	13	13	2,322	2,427	+105
Middle schools for	Boys ..	8	6	383	312	- 71
	Girls ..	5	6	299	397	+98
	Total ..	34	34	4,236	4,652	+416

The increase in the number of High Schools for Boys is due to the addition of the Bombay Education Society's Day School at Byculla. This school has been maintained by the Society for the benefit of the day pupils since the removal of their boarding schools to Deolali. The decrease in the number of Middle schools is due to the closure of the European school at Manora and the transfer of the M. and S. M. Railway school, Hubli, to the list of Girls' Middle schools.

The total number of pupils in European secondary schools numbered 4,652, of whom 3,737 were Europeans and 915 Indians, as against 3,464 and 722 respectively in the preceding year. Indians thus formed 19·7 per cent. of the total number of pupils in European secondary schools. The number of Europeans in all classes of schools (European, English-teaching, and Anglo-Vernacular) increased by 427 to 4,710, of whom 2,626 were girls.

Expenditure.

109. The total recurring expenditure of European High and Middle schools increased by Rs. 50,372 to Rs. 9,20,402. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 207, an increase of Rs. 2, which was met from the following sources:—

	Rs.	Percentage
Government grant	77	37
Fees	74	36
Other sources	56	27

The maintenance grants awarded to European secondary schools amounted to Rs. 3,41,149, against Rs. 3,41,847 in the preceding year. War grants amounting to Rs. 11,987 were also paid, Rs. 11,579 to boarders and Rs. 408 to day scholars.

Teachers.

110. The total number of teachers in European schools increased by 20 to 376, of whom 180 or 47·9 per cent. were trained. The average pay of a teacher was Rs. 159. A special grant of Rs. 95 was paid to the Barnes High school for Girls, Deolali, towards the passage of a teacher recruited in England.

Examinations.

111. The following table gives the results of the Cambridge Local examinations for the last two years:—

	1924			1925		
	Number sent up	Number passed	Percentage of passes	Number sent up	Number passed	Percentage of passes
Cambridge School Certificate ..	92	45	49	121	67	55
Cambridge Junior ..	143	89	62	178	77	43
Cambridge Preliminary ..	103	57	55	137	69	50

The St. Mary's Training College, Poona, the Convent Normal Class, Byculla, and some of the European High schools prepare for the Oxford Higher Local Examination. Three candidates were awarded Pass Certificates.

Religious and Moral Instruction, Physical Training, and Games.

112. Religious instruction is compulsory for all Christian pupils. A number of schools, especially those in Bombay, are handicapped by lack of suitable play-grounds, but provision for physical education is made by almost all schools. Training classes on modern lines continue to be held every year at the Young Women's Christian Association in Bombay for the benefit of women teachers.

The Boy Scout and the Girl Guide movements continue to be very popular.

113. Eighteen institutions for girls and ten for boys have hostels attached to them. The total number of boarders in these hostels was 1,055 and 625 respectively. All these boarding-houses provide for medical supervision.

Hostels.

114. Scholarships continue to be awarded on the results of the Cambridge Local examinations. Five senior scholarships of the value of Rs. 30 per mensem each tenable for four years, and ten junior ones of the value of Rs. 12 per mensem each tenable for two years, are open for award every year.

Scholarships.

115. There are no European Training institutions for Men in this Presidency. Of the three Training institutions for women the St. Mary's Training College, Poona (with 12 students), and the Convent Normal Class, Byculla (with 31 students) prepare for the S. T. C., the Oxford Higher Local, and the Departmental Kindergarten examinations, while the Normal class attached to the Queen Mary High School, Bombay (with 20 students) prepares candidates for the S. T. C. examination only. Fourteen Government stipends of the value of Rs. 40 per mensem were awarded to students in the first two institutions. Sixteen candidates from these three Training institutions appeared for the S. T. C. examination, of whom 8 passed. Three candidates from the St. Mary's Training College appeared for Part I and three for Part II of the Departmental Kindergarten examination and all were successful. This institution keeps up its high reputation, as is apparent from the results of the candidates and from the well-paid posts offered to its students all over India.

Training of teachers.

In addition to the institutions mentioned above, the St. Deny's School, Murree, in the Punjab, prepares candidates for the Departmental Kindergarten examination. The Madras Government also have recently accorded their sanction to a centre being established in that Presidency. As remarked in last year's Report, this Certificates is in many ways better suited than the S. T. C. to the needs of the European schools. It is, however, devised for teachers of the lower classes. A separate and more advanced test is required for the teachers of higher classes in European schools.

116. The Young Women's Christian Association of Bombay maintains commercial classes for lady students, in which Shorthand, Typewriting, and Book-keeping are taught. Six students from these classes receive a Government stipend of Rs. 15 per mensem.

Special Instruction.

Eighteen pupils received instruction in the Telegraph class attached to the Barnes Boys High School, Deolali.

117. The year under review may be regarded as one of steady work and progress with no outstanding incident calling for special notice.

General.

The Barnes Schools at Deolali are now fully established and have settled down to regular work. They are well staffed and provide an excellent education at a moderate price. Furthermore, they are situated in extremely healthy surroundings.

The Cathedral and John Cannon Boys' High school, and the corresponding Girls' High school, have introduced the Dalton Scheme into their higher classes as an experimental measure. The plans have been made with great care and thoroughness, and, although it is too early to discuss results, the experiment appears to have started well and to have aroused great enthusiasm.

CHAPTER XIV

Education of Muhammadans

Presidency only (excluding Sind)

Institutions and pupils.

118. The number of Muhammadans under instruction in all classes of institutions increased by 1,462 to 130,217, of whom 119, 415 were in recognised institutions, as against 114,449 in the preceding year, the increase being distributed over all the Divisions. The number in public institutions shows an increase of 4,966. There was, however, a decrease of 3,504 in unrecognised institutions. Hence the net increase was 1,462 only.

The subjoined table compares the position of Muhammadan Education in the different Divisions :—

	Number of Muhammadan pupils in recognised institutions		Percentage of Muhammadan pupils to total pupils of all classes in such institutions		Percentage of Muhammadan population to total population
	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	
Bombay Division ..	31,909	32,352	15·0	14·4	8·3
Central Division ..	27,209	29,170	10·0	9·8	6·1
Northern Division ..	29,365	31,085	14·9	14·8	10·7
Southern Division ..	25,333	26,130	15·2	15·3	10·8
European and English Teaching schools.	633	678	4·0	4·0	..
Total ..	114,449	119,415	13·2	13·0	8·6

The following statement shows the percentage of students attending recognised institutions in each Division from Advanced Hindu communities, Backward and Intermediate Hindu communities, and Muhammadans, to the population of each :—

	Hindus				Muhammadans	Others.	Total.
	Advanced	Intermediate.	Backward	Total Hindus.			
Bombay Division ..	13·3	3·3	2·2	4·3	8·3	9·3	4·9
Central Division ..	15·2	5·2	2·7	5·3	9·1	15·2	5·7
Northern Division ..	22·9	4·7	3·6	6·5	9·8	18·8	7·1
Southern Division ..	10·9	4·6	3·9	6·0	7·6	8·7	5·3
Total ..	13·8	4·5	2·9	5·2	8·7	16·0	5·7

The literacy figure for Muhammadans is 9·6 per cent. against 5·9 for all communities in the Presidency, the percentage for Advanced communities being 16·1 and that for non-Muhammadan, Intermediate and Backward communities being 4·1. The figures given show that while Muhammadans are behind the Advanced Hindus in the total number attending educational institutions, they are markedly ahead of the Intermediate and Backward Hindus. Furthermore, as will be seen from the following statement, the figure for Bombay is considerably in advance of that of any other Province in India. The fact is that, though the Muhammadans are admittedly behind-hand in Higher and Secondary education, in Primary education they are by no means in an altogether unfavourable position :—

Province	Percentage of Muhammadan pupils to total Muhammadan population
Bombay	9·6
Madras	7·8
Bengal	3·9
United Provinces	3·2
Punjab	4·6
Burma	4·2
Bihar and Orissa	3·9
Central Provinces	6·1
Assam	2·7
North-West Frontier	2·0

The following table compares the distribution of pupils among the different classes of institutions :—

	Pupils in	
	1924-25	1925-26
Arts Colleges	235	271
Professional Colleges	97	98
Secondary Schools	4,965	5,093
Primary Schools	104,471	108,958
Special Schools	4,681	5,000
Total recognised ..	114,449	119,415
Total unrecognised	14,306	10,802
Grand Total ..	128,755	130,217

The following statement gives the percentage to population for Advanced, Intermediate, and Backward Hindus, and Muhammadans in Higher and Secondary institutions :—

	Hindus				Muhammadans	Others	Average for all communities
	Advanced	Intermediate	Backward	Average for Hindus			
Higher Education	0·43	0·01	0·03	0·05	0·03	0·45	0·06
Secondary Education ..	2·61	0·16	0·04	0·38	0·37	6·69	0·50
Total ..	3·04	0·17	0·04	0·43	0·4	7·14	0·56

Expenditure.

119. It is not possible to calculate exactly the expenditure on Muhammadan education because 33·2 per cent. of Muhammadan pupils receive instruction not in special institutions but in the ordinary schools. The expenditure may, however, be roughly estimated at something over Rs. 34 lakhs, of which over Rs. 18 lakhs or more than 50 per cent. was contributed by Provincial funds.

Special Institutions.

120. Of the 119,415 Muhammadans in recognised institutions, 79,738 were in institutions intended specially for Muhammadans. The number of such special institutions increased by 44 to 1,261.

The Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, reports :—

"The Muhammadans are generally very particular about the religious "education of their children. They prefer, therefore, to send their "children first to Maktabs and Mosque madressahs where they learn the "Koran and acquire religious knowledge. If provision for religious "instruction is made in Urdu schools, many children who are drawn "to Mosque madressahs, will be attracted to Primary schools."

The Deputy Educational Inspector for Urdu Schools, Northern Division, remarks :—

"Muhammadans in the Konkan seem to be very anxious to have their "children taught at the outset reading of the Quaida and Koran by sight. "There is not a village in the Thana Sub-Division where a Mulla is not "engaged by a wealthy Konkani Muslim individual or Anjuman. The "result is that the mosque with all its sanctity is given preference over the "school by the parents. If it be intended that the Primary education "should make solid progress under the new Act, it is essential that "the Local Authority Municipalities and District Local Boards might

consider the Mulla as an indispensable factor in the beginning in order to render compulsion successful both for Muslim boys and girls."

121. The following table gives the number of Muhammadan teachers in the various Divisions with their qualifications :—

Teachers.

	Trained		Untrained			
			Qualified		Unqualified	
	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26
Bombay Division ..	210	302	226	232	299	274
Percentage to total Muhammadan teachers.	28·6	37·4	30·7	28·7	40·7	33·9
Central Division	391	424	297	327	79	106
Percentage to total Muhammadan teachers.	51·0	49·5	38·7	38·1	10·3	12·4
Northern Division ..	446	430	229	280	53	63
Percentage to total Muhammadan teachers.	61·3	55·6	31·4	36·2	7·3	8·2
Southern Division ..	443	444	142	183	61	64
Percentage to total Muhammadan teachers.	68·6	64·3	22·0	26·5	9·4	9·2
Total ..	1,490	1,600	894	1,022	492	507
Percentage to total Muhammadan teachers.	51·8	51·1	31·1	32·7	17·1	16·2

	Total		Total Trained and Untrained		Number of pupils		Number of pupils per teacher	
	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26
Bombay Division	525	506	735	808	21,773	22,836	29	28
Percentage to total Muhammadan teachers.	71·4	62·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Division	376	433	767	857	15,582	15,342	20	18
Percentage to total Muhammadan teachers.	49·0	50·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Division ..	282	343	728	773	18,210	19,829	25	26
Percentage to total Muhammadan teachers.	38·7	44·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern Division ..	203	247	646	691	16,237	16,922	25	24
Percentage to total Muhammadan teachers.	31·4	35·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,386	1,529	2,876	3,129	71,802	74,929	25	24
Percentage to total Muhammadan teachers.	48·2	48·9	..	..	..	..	..	..

It will be seen that 51 per cent. of the Muhammadan teachers are trained, a proportion which is eminently satisfactory, in spite of the

frequently heard complaint that there is a paucity of trained teachers. Where the Muhammadans did stand at a disadvantage was the fact that an undue proportion of the teachers were unqualified, *i.e.*, had not passed the Vernacular Final examination which is regarded as the qualification for a Primary school teacher. To this defect the Department has paid special attention for many years past, and by the establishment of Central schools to prepare boys for the Vernacular Final examination has materially increased the supply of qualified teachers. Thus the Tankaria Central School in the Broach district has in the last 23 years passed 114 boys through the Vernacular Final examination. But it was in the Konkan districts of the Bombay Division that Primary education suffered chiefly from a lack of qualified teachers. In 1921-22 no less than 68 per cent. of the teachers in this Division were unqualified. The establishment, by means of special grants from Government, of Central schools at Vahur in the Kolaba District, at Bhiwandi in the Thana District, and at Ratnagiri, the percentage has now been brought down to 34. It would seem certain that these schools are bound to have results of great importance to the Muhammadan population of these districts, among whom there are unmistakable signs of a great awakening.

The Deputy Educational Inspector for Urdu Schools, Central Division, makes the following remarks regarding the recruitment of qualified teachers by the Satara District Local Board :—

"In the Satara District the increase in the number of qualified "teachers has not kept pace with the increase in the number of schools. "To make up this deficiency qualified teachers were imported from "the adjoining district of Belgaum and drafted for work in Urdu "schools. But this experimental measure has not proved a complete "success. Ignorance of Marathi on the part of these teachers militated "against their usefulness, and the further recruitment of them had to "be stopped. The District Local Board have now fallen back upon their "own resources, meagre as they are."

The Deputy Educational Inspector for Urdu Schools, Northern Division, reports :—

"Muhammadan masters do not give any very solid satisfaction as "regards their competency and efficient discharge of their functions. "They easily fall a victim to the insidious temptation of doing their "work superficially when placed in charge of schools in solitary "villages. They show little initiative in using the experience they "gain of their profession to the best advantage and care not to "cultivate habits of extra reading and improve their knowledge of "Urdu language and literature."

Curricula.

122. As stated in my last Report, two forms of curricula are followed, the Urdu-Vernacular and the Vernacular-Urdu, it being left to the decision of the Muhammadans in the area to determine which shall be followed. It was formerly necessary for those who take the Urdu-Vernacular curriculum to study the local vernacular in addition to Urdu. But it is now optional whether a candidate shall offer the local vernacular in the Urdu Vernacular Final

Examination. The test in the local vernacular in this examination has also been made considerably easier. The following table gives the figures for the schools and pupils which follow the two curricula :—

Division	District Local Boards							
	Urdu-Vernacular Primary Schools				Vernacular-Urdu Primary Schools			
	1924-25		1925-26		1924-25		1925-26	
	Number of schools	Number of pupils	Number of Schools	Number of pupils	Number of schools	Number of pupils	Number of schools	Number of pupils
Bombay Division ..	22	899	21	735	144	6,458	157	6,681
Central Division ..	122	5,232	113	4,702	69	1,689	92	2,435
Northern Division..	36	2,491	33	2,329	78	4,933	85	5,369
Southern Division..	186	9,982	173	9,529	..	..	10	292
Total ..	366	18,604	340	17,295	291	13,080	344	14,777

Division	Municipal Board							
	Urdu-Vernacular Primary Schools				Vernacular-Urdu Primary Schools			
	1924-25		1925-26		1924-25		1925-26	
	Number of Schools	Number of pupils	Number of Schools	Number of pupils	Number of Schools	Number of pupils	Number of Schools	Number of pupils
Bombay Division ..	138	11,483	126	10,147	13	930	12	1,020
Central Division ..	81	6,689	79	7,168	16	934	14	1,074
Northern Division..	51	6,247	61	7,489	12	1,410	12	1,525
Southern Division..	60	6,302	64	6,969	..	..	2	132
Total ..	330	30,721	330	31,773	41	3,280	40	3,751

Sind

123. The number of Muhammadan pupils receiving instruction in Sind increased by 6,452 to 63,466 (including 10,524 girls), of whom 54,128 were in public and 9,338 in private institutions. Of those studying in public institutions, 51,097 (94·4 per cent.) were in Primary schools, 2,451 in Secondary schools, 103 in Colleges, and 477 in Training and other special

schools. Of the 51,097 (or 94·4 per cent.) in Primary schools, 52·3 per cent. were in special Primary schools (Mulla schools).

The number of Muhammadan pupils in recognised institutions rose from 47,885 in 1924-25 to 54,128 in 1925-26. These numbers were respectively 43·8 and 45·7 per cent. of the total number of pupils of all communities in recognised institutions, as against 73·4, the percentage of Muhammadan population to total population in Sind.

The following figures represent the percentages of pupils in recognised institutions in Sind from various communities to their population :—

Advanced Hindus	..20·8
Intermediate ,, ...	.. 6·2
Backward ,, ...	.. 0·4
Average for Hindus	.. 7·3
Muhammadans	.. 2·3
Others	.. 9·0
Average for whole Province	.. 3·6

The literacy figure for Muhammadans is 2·6 per cent. against 3·9 for all communities in Sind, the percentage for Advanced communities being *12·0* and that for Non-Muhammadan Intermediate and Backward communities being *1·6*. A comparison of these figures with those given in paragraph 118 above will show that the Muhammadans in Sind are far behind the Muhammadans in the Presidency and are also behind the Intermediate Hindus in the Presidency. In Sind the population is widely scattered, which is a great obstacle to the spread of education and particularly to the education of Muhammadans who form 3-4ths of the total population and who have been generally apathetic to education. It is a good sign that latterly the leaders of the Muhammadan community have been striving hard to rouse interest in education in the masses.

The following table compares the distribution of pupils among the different classes of institutions :—

	Pupils in	
	1924-25	1925-26
Arts Colleges	98	99
Professional Colleges	3	4
Secondary Schools	2,088	2,451
Primary Schools	45,219	51,097
Special schools	477	477
Total recognised ..	47,885	54,128
Total unrecognised ..	9,129	9,338
Grand Total ..	57,014	63,466

The following statement gives the percentage to population for Advanced, Intermediate and Backward Hindus and Muhammadans, in higher and Secondary institutions :—

	Hindus				Muhammadans	Others	Average for all communities
	Advanced	Intermediate	Backward	Average for Hindus			
Higher Education ..	0·15	0·01	..	0·08	0·004	0·38	0·03
Secondary Education ..	1·71	0·56	0·008	0·99	0·10	2·24	0·35
Total ..	1·85	0·57	0·008	1·08	0·10	2·62	0·38

Expenditure.

124. The expenditure on Muhammadan Education in Sind may be roughly estimated at Rs. 17¼ lakhs, of which 9½ lakhs (or 55 per cent.) was met from Provincial Funds.

Teachers.

125. Of the 2,915 teachers employed in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal schools, 1,195 or 41 per cent. are Muhammadans, of whom 810 or about 68 per cent. are trained. Of the 385 untrained teachers 359 are qualified and 26 only unqualified.

Special Institutions.

126. There were 3 special institutions (with 990 pupils) imparting Secondary Education. There were also 762 special Primary schools with 26,742 pupils against 719 schools with 23,431 pupils in the preceding year.

Mulla Schools.

127. The number of recognised Mulla schools increased by 42 to 719 and that of pupils by 2,910 to 23,179 of whom 5,762 were in girls' schools as against 5,252 in the preceding year. The number of unrecognised schools decreased by 55 to 622 and the number of pupils in them by 472 to 8,646. The number of Mulla schools teaching the curriculum of Primary schools increased by 24 to 148. The reports of the Deputy Educational Inspectors for Mulla schools, show that this all-round increase is chiefly due to the Khilafat and Non-co-operation movements having entirely died down. The efficiency of these schools is also reported to have considerably improved. Efforts are also being made with success to encourage the Mullas to introduce the full Primary curriculum with a view to raising the standard of instruction in Mulla schools to the level of the District Local Board schools as far as practicable. The attitude of some of the Mullas has so far changed that during the year under report 34 pupils are reported to

have been sent from Mulla schools to Secondary schools and 17 went up for the Vernacular Final Examination. Special training classes were held, as usual, to train the Mullas in teaching methods, etc.

The Deputy Educational Inspector for Mulla schools, Larkana Division, reports "The outlook of the Mulla has widened and he now looks "onwards. As his grant improves as a result of better work, the desire "for earning a little more grant next year also increases and consequently "his work is better from year to year. He now fully understands that it "is the hard work that counts for anything and is, therefore, ever "anxious to get more grant for improving his maktab house, better staff, "and sufficient equipment, for he knows that in the turning out of good "work these things play a good part. In short I would state that the "present signs of progress augur well for the future of Mulla Schools."

Expenditure on Mulla schools.

128. The total expenditure on these institutions increased by 7,777 to 2,50,610. The main allotments sanctioned were :—

	Rs.
Capitation grant	96,036
Grant for Assistants	28,908
Improvement of accommodation	6,000
Equipment	4,000
Rewards	1,000
Books and writing materials	8,105
Prizes for good attendance	3,000

The average grant per school was Rs. 195 against Rs. 178 in the preceding year.

Special Mulla Committee.

129. The special Mulla Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the various problems relating to Mulla Schools in Sind and to make recommendations for their improvement submitted its report during the year. This report is under consideration.

Koran Classes.

130. There were 85 Koran classes attached to District Local Board schools as against 82 in the preceding year. A special allowance varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 was paid for this purpose. It is reported that these Koran classes have not helped to increase the attendance of Muhammadan boys, though they have satisfied the Muhammadan sentiment in regard to the teaching of the Koran to their boys.

General

131. Government have provided special facilities in several directions for the advancement of Muhammadan Education. In Government Professional Colleges 10 per cent. of the places are reserved for Muhammadans and in Government Secondary Schools in the Presidency proper 15 per cent. Places proportionate to the percentage of Muhammadan population to total population in the District concerned are, as a rule, reserved for Muhammadans in Government Secondary Schools in Sind.

There does not appear to be any need at present to reserve places in Arts Colleges for Muhammadans or other backward communities.

Again in Government Secondary Schools free studentships to the extent of 22½ per cent. of the number of Muhammadan pupils in each school in the Presidency proper and of 30 per cent. in Sind are awarded to them.

During the year under report the operation of the scheme of special scholarships which Government sanctioned in 1924-25 for the encouragement of backward classes, including Muhammadans, was accelerated, with a view to bringing it into full operation within a period of four years. This scheme provides for Muhammadans in the Presidency proper 637 scholarships in Secondary Schools ranging in value from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 and for Muhammadans in Sind 700 scholarships of Rs. 10 to Rs. 12-8. Muhammadans are considerably better off in this respect than either the Intermediate or the Backward Hindus: their scholarships work out at one for every 2,100 of the Muhammadan population in the Presidency proper and one for every 3,600 in Sind against one for every 7,100 and 5,700 of the population for Intermediate and Backward Hindus respectively. In Arts Colleges Muhammadans in the Presidency have 90 scholarships of Rs. 20 each, and the Sind Muhammadans 48 of Rs. 30 each. In Professional Colleges also special scholarships have been reserved for Muhammadan pupils. It may be mentioned that the number of applicants for special scholarships in Professional Colleges has hitherto fallen short of the scholarships available for them. A number of scholarships of small value are awarded to Muhammadan girls in Primary schools, both in the Presidency and in Sind. Special consideration is also given to the claims of Muhammadans to appointments as teachers both in Primary and Secondary schools.

Examinations.

132. In the University examinations for Degrees three Muhammadans passed the M.A., 22 the B.A., 9 the LL.B., 2 the M.B.B.S., 4 the B.E. (Civil), 2 the B.T., 2 the B.Com., and 1 the B.Ag. In the School Leaving Certificate Examination for the purposes of Matriculation and Government Service, 172 and 31 respectively passed. At the Vernacular Final Examination 720 passed, 424 in the Presidency proper and 296 in Sind.

Conferences.

133. There has latterly been a good deal of awakening among the Muhammadans both of the Presidency and Sind, and Muhammadan leaders have held Educational Conferences in various places. The Eleventh Session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference, the Third Session of the Urdu Teachers' Conference, and the All-India Muslim Ladies Conference, all held in Poona in August, 1925, and the Sind Muhammadan Educational Conference held at Hyderabad in December, 1924, may be specially mentioned.

CHAPTER XV

Education of Intermediate and Backward Classes

Introduction.

134. This chapter deals not only with the really backward communities which comprise chiefly the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes, the Criminal Tribes, and the depressed classes, but also with those Hindu communities, composed chiefly of the cultivating and artisan classes, which are backward in comparison with the advanced Hindu and other communities and are granted special educational facilities by Government.

Presidency Proper

135. The sub-joined Table gives the number of pupils for Intermediate and Backward Hindus attending educational institutions for two years :—

	Colleges		Secondary schools		Primary schools	
	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Intermediate classes ..	676	758	14,385	14,907	358,555	387,866
Backward classes (Hindus) ..	24	14	658	730	47,782	53,401
Depressed classes ..						
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes ..	..	..	47	63	14,413	18,087
Criminal Tribes	..	..	12	14	8,766	5,368
Total, Backward classes ..	24	14	717	807	70,961	76,946
Grand Total ..	700	772	15,102	15,714	429,516	464,812

	Training institutions		Other Special schools		Total		Increase or decrease (*Vide* columns 12 and 13).	Percentage of increase or decrease
	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26		
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Intermediate classes ..	486	486	2,894	2,880	376,996	406,847	+29,851	+7·9
Backward Classes (Hindus) ..	41	63	815	893	49,320	55,191	+5,871	+11·9
Depressed classes ..								
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes ..	11	8	696	838	15,167	18,996	+3,829	+25·2
Criminal Tribes	7	8	450	427	9,235	5,817	—3,418	—37·0
Total, Backward classes ..	59	79	1,961	2,158	73,722	80,004	+6,282	+8·5
Grand Total ..	545	565	4,855	4,988	450,718	486,851	+36,133	+8·0

The increase in Aboriginal Tribes is balanced by the decrease in Criminal Tribes, and appears to be due to changes in classification.

Of the total increase of 36,133 pupils 35,296 or 98 per cent. were in Primary schools.

The following table gives the number of pupils of each of the classes concerned attending an educational institution per mille of the population of that class:—

	1924-25	1925-26
Intermediate classes	42	44
Depressed classes	35	38
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes	13	16
Criminal Tribes	9	5

The corresponding figures for Brahmins, Advanced Hindus, and Mahomedans for the year under report were 173, 161 and 95 respectively.

The percentage which each of the main communities bears to the total population, and that of their pupils of those communities to the total number of pupils in the Presidency proper, are as follows:—

	Percentage of population	Percentage of pupils
Advanced Hindus	9	25
Intermediate Hindus	57	44
Backward Hindus	23	9
Muhammadans and others	11	22
	100	100

Intermediate.

136. The number of Intermediate Hindus in all institutions increased by 29,851 from 376,996 in 1924-25 to 406,847 in 1925-26 an increase of 7·9 per cent. This increase is almost entirely accounted for by primary schools, the numbers in which increased by 29,311 or 8·2 per cent., to 3,87,866. The number in Colleges rose by 82 or 12 per cent. to 758, and that in secondary schools by 522 or nearly 4 per cent. to 14,907.

The following table gives the distribution of the pupils by Divisions and main sub-classes.

	Marathas	Kunbis, Kolis, etc., and Artisans	Lingayats	Total	Percentage increase or decrease
Bombay Division 1924-25..	35,742	41,398	783	77,923	+7·2
Bombay Division 1925-26..	38,662	44,064	841	83,567	
Central Division 1924-25..	60,513	75,030	8,197	143,740	+12·1
Central Division 1925-26..	69,310	82,654	9,157	161,121	
Northern Division 1924-25 .	619	65,928	2	66,549	+6·9
Northern Division 1925-26 .	507	70,665	..	71,172	

—		Marathas	Kunbis, Kolis, etc., and Artisans	Lingayat	Total	Percentage increase or decrease
Southern Division	1924-25	9,797	21,190	57,629	88,616	+2·5
	1925-26	10,794	22,457	57,607	90,858	
European and English Teaching schools.	1924-25	133	30	5	168	−23·2
	1925-26	77	45	7	129	
Total	1924-25	106,804	203,576	66,616	376,996	+7·9
	1925-26	119,350	219,885	67,612	406,847	
Percentage increase		11·7	8·0	1·5	7·9	

The Central Division contributed most to the increase. This was chiefly in the Satara District, which had over 9,000 additional children, representing an increase of over 25 per cent.

In Government Secondary schools free-studentships are granted to the extent of 22½ per cent. of the number of pupils of the community. Moreover, as a concession for their war services, the children of the Konkani Marathas in the Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts, if certified to be poor, are given free education in all classes of schools, Government paying special fee grants to aided schools to reimburse them for loss of fees. An account of the special scholarships provided by Government for Intermediate as well as other backward communities is given in paragraph 142 below.

There were three special boarding houses in the Bombay Division. One of these, *viz.*, the Nhavi Boarding house at Nasik, had to be closed for want of attendance. The other two, one at Nasik, with 70 boarders, and the other at Nandgaon, with 20 boarders, are reported to be progressing satisfactorily. They are maintained from private funds. In the Central Division there were 11 private hostels for Marathas, with a total number of 370 inmates, and one for Leva Kunbis at Jalgaon, with 22 boarders.

The large increase in the numbers in the Central Division is an indication of the great awakening of the non-Brahmin classes, who are largely agriculturists. As already stated, the Satara district is responsible for the greater part of the increase, which is due chiefly to the opening of new schools by the District Local Board. The movement for the education of these classes is greatly assisted by such societies as the Deccan Maratha Education Association, which assists Maratha boys with scholarships. Mention must also be made of the Leva Kunbi Farmers, Association in West Khandesh, which maintains a secondary

school and also assists members of the community to visit foreign countries both for general study and for the study of agricultural and industrial problems. The Sardesai of Shirsangi (Belgaum) has given away his whole property of Rs. 12 lakhs for the encouragement of education among his community. The income is used in giving scholarships to Lingayat students attending Colleges and in giving grants towards the construction of hostels meant exclusively for Lingayat students. A fund amounting to Rs. 2 lakhs is said to have been collected at Dharwar for the purpose of awarding scholarships to Lingayat students in secondary schools.

Backward Classes (Hindus)

General.

137. The Backward Hindu communities are divided into three main classes, *viz.*, Depressed or 'untouchable' classes, Aboriginal and Hill Tribes, and Criminal Tribes. These three sub-divisions are dealt with separately below. All children belonging to these Backward communities are admitted free in Government Secondary schools provided they are certified to be poor. An account of the special scholarships provided by Government for these communities is given in paragraph 142 below.

Depressed classes.

138. The total number of pupils of the depressed classes in the Presidency proper increased by 5,871 or 12 per cent. to 55,191. Of these, 14 were in Colleges, 730 in Secondary schools, 53,491 in Primary schools, 63 in Training institutions, and 893 in other Special schools. There were 597 special Primary schools for depressed classes, with 20,066 pupils. The largest increase (3,103) occurred in the Central Division. In the Northern Division, which is the most conservative in this respect, there was an increase of 197 only.

In my last Report I made a reference to the orders issued by Government for the removal of the disabilities of depressed class children in public schools, and made some interesting quotations from the Reports of the Divisional Inspectors.

The general report this year is that the prejudice against depressed class children is lessening. In the Deccan there is little doubt that these communities are sharing in the general awakening of the Backward classes. There are fewer signs of any such awakening in Gujarat.

Government maintain at Poona a special hostel for depressed class children attending Secondary schools and Colleges. Of the 48 inmates, 34 were Mahars, and the rest Mangs, Chambhars, and Dhors. These come both from Poona and from the surrounding districts. The hostel is in the charge of a special Superintendent. The Government expenditure on it for the year was Rs. 12,913 or Rs. 265 per head. The Educational Inspector, Central Division reports:—

"The boarders are paid scholarships of Rs. 12½ each and get free "education in local institutions. Careful attention is paid to cleanliness, "neatness, and method, special stress being laid on making the inmates

"regular, punctual, and self-respecting. The inmates look so tidy and "neat that they cannot be distinguished from the touchable castes."

The number of Primary school teachers belonging to depressed class communities was 495, of whom 166 were trained, 185 were qualified and 144 were unqualified. During the year under report 348 depressed class boys appeared for the Vernacular Final examination, and 154 passed. Similarly 12 depressed class girls appeared for the Vernacular Final examination for Girls, and 7 or 58 per cent. passed.

Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

139. The total number of children of these classes increased by 3,829, or 25 per cent., to 18,996. As stated above, this large, increase appears to be chiefly due to changes in caste classification. None of these children have reached the Collegiate stage of instruction; the number in Secondary schools rose by 16 to 63. The number in Primary schools rose from 14,413 to 18,087, but the reduction of 3,398 in the number of Criminal Tribes children almost balances this increase. There were 161 special (primary) schools, with 4,538 children, for Aboriginal and Hill Tribes, the remaining children attending ordinary schools.

The number in the Central Division rose by 1,166 to 4,267. This rise was mainly due to the "Mahadeo Kolis" of the Poona district being classified as Aboriginal tribes instead of Criminal Tribes as before. There are 71 primary schools specially maintained for children of these classes. There are also six Central schools with hostels attached, in which boys are given stipends of Rs. 7 to 9 per mensem. As I have before reported, the attempts to deal with the problem in the Deccan have been far less successful than in Gujarat, where far more genuine attempts have been made. Apart from this it would appear that these classes are less educatable than the Bhils and Kaliparaj of Gujarat, the success gained with whom has been remarkable.

In the Northern Division the number of pupils increased by 2,984 to 9,807 (9,342 boys and 465 girls). Of these, 23 were in Secondary schools and 8,852 in Primary schools. There were 178 primary teachers belonging to the Aboriginal Tribes, of whom 89 were trained. Special mention requires to be made of the activities of the Servants of India Society among the Bhils of Dohad and Jhalod Talukas in the Panch Mahals. Seven Primary schools and four Ashrams (Homes or Settlements), with 388 pupils, have been opened by the society.

As reported last year the Central school for Bhils at Dohad (Panch Mahals) and that for Kaliparaj boys at Godsamba in the Surat district now take the agricultural-bias course. This is likely to have far-reaching effects as calculated to keep the boys on the land after completing the course and passing the Vernacular Final examination. No doubt, the original object of these schools was to provide Bhil and Kaliparaj teachers for the tracts populated by these people. But, as shown above, this object has now been to a great extent gained, and the aim should be to raise the educational level of those who will gain their livelihood in other ways than as members of the black-coated professions.

Criminal Tribes.

140. The total number of pupils belonging to the Criminal Tribes attending various kinds of institutions in the Presidency proper decreased from 9,235 to 5,817, the decrease being chiefly due to a change in caste classification. Of these 5,817 pupils, 14 were in Secondary schools, 5,368 in Primary schools, 8 in Training institutions, and 427 in other special schools.

Settlement schools.

141. Government maintain special Settlements for Criminal Tribes at various places, the main centres being in the Dharwar and Bijapur districts. These are in charge of a special Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer under the Revenue Department. Special arrangements are made by Government for the education of the children in these Settlements. In these schools elementary education is compulsory for boys and girls up to the age of thirteen and for all children who work as half-timers in the mills. There were 1,366 boys and 1,149 girls attending day schools, and 491 boys in night schools. Instruction is regularly given to boys in Manual Training and to girls in needlework. The number of boys that received Manual Training was 451, and scholarships were given to some of them in addition to their wages.

Boy Scout and Girl Guide work is being encouraged in these Settlement schools. There were 21 troops of Boy Scouts, with 445 Scouts, and 9 companies of Girl Guides with, 284 Guides and Blue Birds.

Scholarships.

142. The following scholarships are provided by Government for Intermediate and Backward Hindu communities under the scheme sanctioned in 1924-25.

Intermediate Communities—One thousand two hundred and seventy-four scholarships of a value ranging from Rs. 6 in standard I to Rs. 10 in standard VII in Secondary schools, awarded annually at the rate of 182 scholarships tenable for seven years; 120 scholarships of the value of Rs. 20 in the Presidency proper and Rs. 30 in Sind in Arts Colleges, awarded annually at the rate of 30 scholarships tenable for four years;

Fifty-one scholarships of a value ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 in Professional institutions, awarded annually at the rate of 5 scholarships in a College of Engineering, 5 in a Law College, 2 in the Sydenham College of Commerce, and 5 in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, all these scholarships being tenable for the whole course.

Backward Hindu Communities—Three hundred scholarships of a value ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 in standards V-VII of primary schools in the Presidency proper, awarded annually at the rate of 100 scholarships tenable for three years;

Six hundred and forty-four scholarships of a value ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 in Secondary schools, awarded annually at the rate of 92 scholarships tenable for seven years;

Ninety scholarships of the value of Rs. 20 in Arts Colleges, awarded annually at the rate of 22 scholarships tenable for four years;

Thirty scholarships of a value ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 in Professional institutions, awarded annually at the rate of three in a College of Engineering, three in a Law College, one in the Sydenham College of

Commerce, and three in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, tenable for the whole course.

All these scholarships were originally awarded by selection, scholarships in schools by the Educational Inspectors and those in Colleges by the Director of Public Instruction, due regard being had to the age, character, ability, and physical fitness of the candidates and to the circumstances of their parents. Recently Government have ordered that the scholarships in Secondary schools should be split up into Middle school scholarships tenable for three years and High school scholarships tenable for four years and that these scholarships should be awarded on the results of competitive examinations.

The number of candidates who apply for 'Intermediate' scholarships in all kinds of institutions is sufficiently large to absorb the scholarships provided for these classes. So also is the case with primary scholarships for Backward communities including depressed classes. The number of applicants from these communities for scholarships in secondary schools and Colleges is, however, still too small to take up all the available scholarships; this is especially so in the case of College scholarships. Thus, during the year under report, only 14 of the 54 scholarships in Arts Colleges and only one of the twenty-two in Professional institutions available for the year were held by 'Backward' class students. The scholarships thus left vacant were awarded to students of the Intermediate classes.

Teachers.

143. The following table gives the number and the percentage of trained and untrained teachers of each class in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Primary schools in Bombay Division, Central Division, and Southern Division for the last two years :—

		Advanced			Intermediate		
		Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total
B. D.	1924-25	1,797	1,440	3,237	602	570	1,172
	1925-26	1,849	1,483	3,332	641	569	1,210
C. D.	1924-25	2,389	2,180	4,569	1,322	985	2,307
	1925-26	2,415	2,379	4,794	1,437	1,166	2,603
S. D.	1924-25	1,714	333	2,047	1,267	371	1,638
	1925-26	1,696	420	2,116	1,235	473	1,708
Total	1924-25	5,900	3,953	9,853	3,191	1,926	5,117
	1925-26	5,960	4,282	10,242	3,313	2,208	5,521
Percentage to Total.	1924-25	64	63	64	34	31	33
	1925-26	63	62	62	35	32	34

		Backward			Total for Intermediate and Backward			Grand Total		
		Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total
B. D. ..	1924-25 ..	42	113	155	644	683	1,327	2,441	2,123	4,564
	1925-26 ..	48	110	158	689	679	1,368	2,538	2,162	4,700
C. D. ..	1924-25 ..	90	193	283	1,412	1,178	2,590	3,801	3,358	7,159
	1925-26 ..	93	223	316	1,530	1,389	2,919	3,945	3,768	7,713
S. D. ..	1924-25 ..	32	42	74	1,299	413	1,712	3,013	746	3,759
	1925-26 ..	71	69	140	1,306	542	1,848	3,002	962	3,964
Total ..	1924-25 ..	164	348	512	3,355	2,274	5,629	9,255	6,227	15,482
	1925-26 ..	212	402	614	3,525	2,610	6,135	9,485	6,892	16,377
Percentage to Total.	1924-25 ..	2	6	3	36	37	36	100	100	100
	1925-26 ..	2	6	4	37	38	38	100	100	100

It will be seen that for the whole Presidency 38 per cent. (against 36 last year) of the Primary school teachers belong to the Backward and Intermediate classes.

The following table gives the number of admissions to the Government non-Urdu Training institutions for men for primary teachers in the Bombay Division, Central Division, and Southern Division for the last two years:—

1		Advanced 2	Intermediate 3	Backward 4	Muhammadans and others 5	Total Intermediate and Backward including Muhammadans and others 6	Grand Total 7	Percentage of column 6 to column 7 8
Bombay Division.	1924-25 ..	112	132	7	10	149	261	57
	1925-26 ..	97	138	24	6	168	265	63
Central Division.	1924-25 ..	162	264	35	29	328	490	67
	1925-26 ..	139	270	54	61	385	524	74
Southern Division	1924-25 ..	8	18	2	2	22	30	73
	1925-26 ..	6	17	2	4	23	29	79
Total ..	1924-25 ..	282	414	44	41	499	781	62
	1925-26 ..	242	425	80	71	576	818	70

It will be seen from the above figures that the number of teachers belonging to Intermediate and Backward communities both under training and in schools is steadily increasing, and that a genuine attempt is being made to carry out the orders of Government.

Reservation of places for Backward classes.

144. Forty-five per cent. of the places in Government Secondary schools are reserved for Intermediate and Backward Hindu communities. In Government Professional Colleges ten per cent. of the places have been reserved for these communities, and this percentage has recently been raised to 25 in the case of the College of Engineering, Poona.

Sind

145. In Sind, the Hindus constitute about 26 per cent. of the population, while the Intermediate and Backward classes form nearly 11 per cent. The number of pupils of the Intermediate communities decreased by 1,220 or 21 per cent. from 5,758 in 1924-25 to 4,538 in 1925-26, while the number of 'Backward' pupils increased by 31 or 2·5 per cent. from 1,256 to 1,287. The following table gives the distribution in different classes of institutions :—

	Intermediate		Backward	
	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26
Colleges	5	8	..	..
Secondary schools	311	416	32	24
Primary schools	5,212	3,847	1,201	1,203
Special schools	230	267	23	60
Total ..	5,758	4,538	1,256	1,287

It will be seen that the large reduction in the number of Intermediate pupils is entirely due to a reduction in their number in primary schools.

There are seven special schools for Backward classes, with 281 pupils, against eight schools, with 260 pupils, in the preceding year. Of these seven special schools, four are managed by the District Local Board, Thar and Parkar, and three by the Karachi Municipality.

There is one Primary school with 15 pupils specially maintained for Hurs, the well known criminal tribe of Sind, at Sanghar. The teacher in charge of this special school is also a Vernacular Final passed Hur.

CHAPTER XVI

Reformatory Schools

146. There are three Reformatory schools (exclusive of the Juvenile Jail School, Dharwar) in this Presidency, with an attendance of 452, against 506 in the preceding year. Of these three, the Yeravda (Poona) Reformatory School is managed by Government, the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution is under the control of a Committee of Management, and the Willingdon Boys' Home is managed by the Salvation Army Mission. The last two institutions are in Bombay, and are aided by Government.

The following table gives details of the attendance, expenditure, etc., of these institutions for the last two years :—

Name	Year	Average monthly number	Expenditure	Monthly cost per pupil
			Rs.	Rs.
Yeravda Reformatory School ..	1924-25 ..	142	29,418	17·3
	1925-26 ..	146	30,158	17·2
David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution.	1924-25 ..	306	80,278	21·6
	1925-26 ..	342	79,425	19·3
Willingdon Boys' Home ..	1924-25 ..	58	10,688	15·3
	1925-26 ..	54	10,217	15·8

147. Education is imparted up to the Vth standard in Marathi, Gujarati, and Urdu. In addition, various crafts are taught. Of the 150 inmates 23 were engaged in Carpentry, 12 in Smithing, 20 in Painting, 13 in Book-binding, 21 in Tailoring, and 61 in Gardening and Agriculture. Reference has been made to this Reformatory in the last two Reports as going far to fill the ideal of what such an institution should be. As I said last year, every endeavour is made to conduct the institution as a school and not as a penitentiary, and the moral effect on the boys has undoubtedly been remarkable. Not only are the boys happy, but they have learnt self-respect, and are imbued with a desire to go out into the world as honest citizens. Very great attention is paid to games, and several football matches were played with local teams. A football match was played between the past and the present students of the school.

Yeravda Reformatory.

148. The institution is under the control of a Committee of Management with Mr. E. J. Bunbury as its Chairman, who takes a keen and close interest in the school. I quote his remarks :—

David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay.

"The two outstanding features are an increase in the average number "of boys in the school and a decrease in the average age of the boys. In

"accordance with the expressed wishes of the Committee the Magistrates "have increased the average period of apprenticeship from about 3½ to "4½ years. This has enabled a more systematic and thorough training to "be imparted and by a judicious selection of those older boys whose train- "ing is well advanced the Committee have been able to arrange for early "discharge of such boys whenever employment has been obtainable or "parents or relatives have been willing to take the boys on discharge "into their care. It is satisfactory to note that this definite policy of the "Committee has now been carried into effect and better results are already "visible as a result of this change.

"The importance of obtaining an efficient staff has been emphasised "and I am glad to report that in particular improvement has taken place "in the efficiency of the school masters who take a much greater interest "in the daily routine both in class and out of class of the boys as a "whole. It is only by encouraging such personal interest that it is "possible to obtain that continuous influence over the minds of the boys "which is a primary necessity to the cultivation of character."

Regular instruction is given up to standard III in Gujarati and Marathi. Urdu has been recently introduced for Muhammadan boys, a special Urdu teacher being engaged for the purpose. A rudimentary knowledge of English is also imparted in the higher standards. Drawing is taught to those boys who have progressed sufficiently in their vernacular studies. During the year undr report ten boys passed the Government Elementary Drawing Examination. The boys are also taught industries such as Tailoring, Carpentry, Cane work, Gardening, Painting, Smithing, and lathe work. Some boys attended a mill every day to learn spinning and weaving.

Games receive much attention. Cricket and football matches were played with other schools on outside grounds in order to inspire in the boys a greater sense of self-respect and responsibility. The outstanding feature of the year was the starting of a Troop of Boys Scouts, which is said to be the first Reformatory Scout Troop in India.

The total expenditure of the institution was Rs. 79,276, of which Rs. 64,771 was paid by Government.

Salvation Army Willingdon Boys' Home.

149. The Home is managed by the Salvation Army Mission. The number of boys was 57. In addition to instruction up to standard III in Gujarati and Marathi the boys are taught Handloom Weaving. The course in Weaving is of three years, and in the third year Drawing and Designing are taught. The total expenditure of the Home was Rs. 10,217. It received a total grant of Rs. 6,914 from Government.

Juvenile Jail School, Dharwar.

150. This institution is for juvenile offenders from the age of 15 to 21 years, and is managed by the Jail Department. The number of boys was 229 and the expenditure Rs. 1,759. The boys are taught up to standard IV in Gujarati, Marathi, Kanarese, Urdu, and Sindhi. Instruction is also given in Carpentry, Smithing, Cane work, Gardening, and Masonry.

Every boy who has proved himself to be a good carpenter is given a set of tools on release.

Bombay Children's Act.

151. The Acts under which children are at present sent to Reformatory Schools are the Apprentices Act of 1850, the Reformatory Schools Act of 1897, and the Criminal Tribes Act of 1924. To this has now been added the Bombay Children's Act of 1925, which makes provision for the custody and protection of children and young persons and for the custody trial, and punishment of youthful offenders. Children and young persons detained under the Act are to be kept in Industrial or other Educational schools to be specially certified by Government for the purpose. Rules for the inspection of such schools have already been published by Government. The Act has been applied to the City of Bombay in the first instance, and steps are being taken to give effect to the provisions of the Act in that area.

CHAPTER XVII

Education of Defectives

Number of schools and pupils.

152. Schools for defectives remained stationary at 7, the number of pupils being 238. Three of these schools (two in Bombay City with 105 pupils and one at Karachi with 10 pupils) are for the blind and the remaining four schools (two in Bombay with 65 pupils, one in Poona with 17 pupils, and one in Ahmedabad with 41 pupils) are for deaf-mutes. All these schools are managed by private bodies and receive grants from Government and from Municipalities.

A school for the blind (with, at present, 4 pupils) is reported to have been started at Nasik.

Expenditure.

153. The total expenditure increased by Rs. 3,159 to Rs. 50,277, of which Rs. 15,200 was met from Provincial funds, Rs. 10,976 from Municipal funds, Rs. 36 from fees, and Rs. 24,065 from other sources.

General.

154. The Braille System is commonly followed in teaching the blind to read. Various crafts such as cane and bamboo work, drawing, carpentry, music, etc., are also taught in both kinds of institutions.

The number of pupils in the Ida Rieu Poor Welfare Association's School, Karachi, is slowly increasing, but the cost is still very high, being on the average Rs. 635 per pupil.

CHAPTER XVIII

Education of Adults

Schools and Pupils.

155. The total number of schools for adults decreased from 213 to 191, but the number of pupils in them increased from 7,559 to 7,730. The fall in the number of schools was due to a decrease in the B. D. and S. D.; 20 night schools in the B. D. —mostly in Bombay itself—having had to be closed on account of poor attendance. In the S. D. many of the aided schools in Dharwar, Belgaum, and Bijapur Districts were closed. The Northern Division, however, showed progress, having now 35 schools, with 1,365 pupils.

Expenditure.

156. The total expenditure on these Schools amounted to Rs. 1,07,480, against Rs. 1,39,348 in the preceding year. Of this Rs. 25,735 was defrayed from Provincial funds.

Primary Schools.

157. The following table gives the number of Primary Schools for adults and the number of pupils attending them for two years :—

Division	Schools		Pupils	
	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26
Bombay Division	78	66	2,396	3,147
Central Division	41	44	1,233	1,351
Northern Division ..	28	34	989	1,341
Southern Division ..	28	17	794	538
Sind	17	18	719	718
Total ..	192	179	6,131	7,095

In the Central Division the primary school attached to the Government Workshop at Dapori near Poona and the Night Schools maintained by the Alegaonkar brothers at Kirkee and in surrounding villages continued to do useful work. The day schools conducted by the Seva Sadan Society at Poona and Baramati specially intended for women also deserve special mention.

The Educational Inspector, Central Division, reports :—

"As a result of the spade work done by the Seva Sadan in the matter of establishing children welfare centres, similar activities are noticeable in the mofussil also. The Seva Sadan, Poona, continues to carry on various kinds of activities especially for the benefit of adult women."

Of the 35 night schools in the Northern Division, 26 are under private management. twenty-one of these are in the Surat District and are attended by Kaliparajs, Kolis, and other Backward classes. The Night School

at Panchlai is attended by 65 Kaliparaj pupils including 10 girls. During its two years' existence 15 pupils have learnt up to the third Gujarati standard and 18 up to the second. The Collector, who visited the school, was so much impressed by the success achieved by this school that he urged the extension of the experiment to other Talukas in the District. Of the 21 Night Schools in the Surat District, 8 were aided and 13 unaided. The total number attending them was 963 against 338 in the preceding year. Their total expenditure was Rs. 2,087, out of which Rs. 954 was met from Government grants. The rest of the expenditure was met from donations and other sources. The Educational Inspector, Northern Division, reports regarding their management as follows :—

"The 26 Night Schools are managed by the leading people of the "village concerned and financed from local subscriptions or private "donations supplemented, after they have worked regularly for some "length of time, by Government grants-in-aid under Chapter IV of the "Grant-in-Aid Code. But the initial motive power was, in all cases, "supplied by the Departmental inspecting officers who have, at my "instance, put the idea before the people and got them, when they were "found sufficiently interested in it, to start work.

"With a view to meeting the needs of these schools a much simpler "curriculum was drawn up last year in consultation with teachers and "inspecting officers of these schools.

This Night School experiment is reported to have succeeded beyond expectation. The Educational Inspector, Northern Division, reports :—

"With a view to create interest among these (Kaliparaj) classes for "education, a gathering of Kaliparaj leaders was held in May, 1925, at "Khergam Boarding School under the presidentship of the Collector, "when several topics concerning Kaliparaj education were discussed "and the people exhorted to take active interest in matters relating to "the education of their own class."

Secondary and Special Schools.

158. The Secondary Schools for adults decreased by 1 to 4 and the number of pupils in them by 14 to 266. Two of them are Night High Schools at Bombay and Poona and the remaining two are A. V. Middle Night Schools at Broach and Igatpuri. These schools are attended mostly by adults who are employed by day as teachers, clerks, mechanics, etc.

The total expenditure on these four schools was Rs. 16,654, of which Rs. 2,849 was contributed from Provincial funds.

Four special classes maintained by the Seva Sadan Society for Adult Women in the Central Division impart instruction in Sewing, First Aid, and English. One additional class for adult women has been started at Bombay under the name of "Balsara Tuition Class for Cutting and Music."

Adult Education Association.

159. This Association arranged 4 classes as under :—

(1) Principles of Economy by Professor P. A. Wadia.
(2) English Literature by Mr. R. D. Choksi.

(3) Principles of Sociology by Professor G. S. Ghurye.

(4) English Lyric Poetry by Miss Banaji. Each class met once a week for about 10 to 12 weeks in each term and was attended by ladies and gentlemen. The class on English Lyric Poetry was held for ladies alone in the Seva Sadan, Bombay.

Work done by the Department.

160. An account has been given in paragraph 96 of the lectures given to the public by the various officers of this Department under the general superintendence of the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction. I give here an extract from his Report :—

"A greater part of the work done by the Deputy Educational Inspector "for Visual Instruction is, however, directed towards educating the "masses by delivering public lectures on a variety of topics of vital "importance to them and upon the activities of various Departments "under Government. Thus a large number of lantern lectures delivered "by the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction on tour "for the benefit of the public dealt with subjects of Health and "Hygiene, Child Welfare, Improved Methods of Agriculture, Irrigation, "Co-operation, Forestry, Red Cross Society, etc. A special feature of "these lectures delivered on tour last year was that the experts of the "respective Departments attended the lectures and personally saw the "effect produced by these lectures on the audience. They also explained "to the audience in their vernaculars some of the lectures of the Deputy "Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction delivered in English on "tour in Sind and Gujarat."

CHAPTER XIX

UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS

Introduction.

161. Unrecognised institutions are those which do not follow a course of studies recognised by the Department and which do not submit to inspection by the Department. The majority of the unrecognised institutions, however, are reported to follow the Departmental curriculum.

Schools and Pupils.

162. The figures for unrecognised institutions are seldom reliable, as they are not bound to submit statistics to the Department. The following table compares the figures of schools and pupils for two years :—

Division	1924-25		1925-26		Increase		Decrease	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
Bombay Division ..	195	7,866	175	4,653	..	..	20	3,213
Central Division ..	201	5,393	164	5,076	..	..	37	317
Northern Division ..	344	21,734	287	15,471	..	..	57	6,263
Southern Division ..	55	1,144	67	1,568	12	424	..	..
Sind	691	9,719	668	10,271	..	552	23	..
Total ..	1,486	45,856	1,361	37,039	12	976	137	9,793

All the Divisions except the Southern Division show a decline in the number of schools and pupils. The decrease in the Northern Division is reported to be due to the disappearance of so-called 'National' schools. The decrease in other Divisions would appear to be due to the same cause. In Sind, while the number of schools has decreased, the number of pupils increased slightly. The majority of the Sind schools are Koran-teaching schools and a few of them teach Arabic and Persian in addition.

The number of pupils in unrecognised schools formed 3·8 per cent. of the total number of pupils under instruction as against 4·5 per cent. in the preceding year, and against 6·4 per cent. in 1922-23. Of the pupils under instruction in unrecognised institutions, 44·4 per cent. were Hindus and 54·3 per cent. were Muhammadans. The majority of these Muhammadans attend Maktabs or Mulla schools in the Northern Division and Sind.

CHAPTER XX

TEXT-BOOKS, LIBRARIES, PUBLICATIONS, ETC.

School Book Committees.

163. Besides the Provincial School Book Committee, which considers books proposed for use in Secondary schools, there are five Vernacular School Book Committees, with the Educational Inspectors as Presidents, for the consideration of books in Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Sindhi, and Urdu. No books other than those sanctioned by the Department are allowed to be used in any Government, Aided, or Recognised school, or in any school approved by a Local Authority.

Publications.

164. Of the 3,495 publications registered during the year (a decrease of 73) 2,066 were books and 1,429 issues of periodicals. By subjects the publications may be classified as under:—

Arts	22
Biography	60
Drama	53
Fiction	205
History	62
Language	176
Law	17
Medicine	67
Miscellaneous	1,793
Poetry	431
Politics	30
Philosophy (including mental and moral science) ..	72
Religion	360
Science (mathematical and mechanical)	47
Science (natural and other)	100
Total ..	3,495

The following remarks are quoted from the note on the Vernacular Literature of the Bombay Presidency for the year, written by Mr. E. A. Wodehouse, I.E.S., Professor of English, Deccan College:—

"The number of books submitted for review remains more or less the "same as in previous years, as does the distribution of these under subject-"headings. Nor is there any notable variation in quality. As usual, "there are a few good books which do high credit to their writers; but "there are still many, the admission of which into print can only be accoun-"ted for by the somewhat slack conditions prevailing in the Indian book-"buying and publishing worlds. The publisher continues to be, in many "cases, indistinguishable from the simple printer. Many writers get their "books published by private individuals. Several are their own pub-"lishers. Indeed a feature of the year's book-list is the large number of

"publishers in proportion to the number of works issued, the ratio being "roughly about seven to ten. This means, of course, that the book-trade "is not yet a going concern. Either the number of readers is too small, or "potential readers are unable, or unwilling, to spend money on the pur- "chase of books. For where the market is a live one, the big publisher, "with his long list of novelties and his exacting standards, is sure to be in "evidence. As it is, the articulation of the publishing trade into scattered "units shows only too clearly that the conditions belonging to strenuous "and healthy competition are still undeveloped—in other words, that "neither the prizes which stimulate the highest excellence nor the alert "criticism which penalises bad work are as yet, in a general way, effective. "The writing of books is mostly confined to people who possess private "incomes of their own, or who earn their main livelihood in some other "way, and for whom such writing is rather a hobby than a serious "occupation. A literary career, in the commercial sense in which the "words are ordinarily understood, is as yet non-existent.

"All this has its obvious results. Where little is at stake either one "way or the other, standards will inevitably become slackened. One "almost certain symptom of this will be a shrinking from the hard labour "which, in a genuinely competitive atmosphere, is a precondition of "literary success. In the world of creative literature this will show itself, "chiefly, in an unwillingness to study technique. In the realm of learned "writings, or in treatises upon large subjects of public interest, it will reveal "itself in the three related faults of hastiness, prejudice and superficiality, "resulting from the fact that the writers, in too many cases, have not taken "the trouble to make themselves thoroughly masters of their themes.

"We could wish, that there was less evidence of these failings in the litera- "ture under review. But, conditions being what they are, it is almost "inevitable that we should find them; and it has to be confessed that the "vernacular output of 1925-26 has them in full measure. There are "several novelists, for example, whose books have passed the toll-gate "of the publishers, who have still to learn the A. B. C. of their trade; while "in the case of writers on learned or public subjects, there are one or two "who, one feels, would have profited by a few years' more study before "venturing into print. To blame such writers would be unfair. They "are the necessary product of the conditions. It is more to the point to "consider what agencies are required, in order that the conditions may be "changed. One, of course, is the spread of education, with its automatic "multiplication of the book-buying public. Another is an increased "affluence, which will enable more money to be spent on books. When "these have been achieved, competition will come of itself and standards be "automatically raised all along the line. In the meantime, only two things, "in our opinion, would be efficacious, and both of them are probably "impracticable. The first is a lavish and discriminating system of patro- "nage. The second is the advent of the big book-publisher, willing to "advertise and to organise sales and so to stimulate the existing book- "buying market. Unfortunately, patronage in India died before its date, "and would be difficult to revive; while the big publisher will hardly "come into existence until the market, by its own natural process of growth,

"is ready for him. We can only hope that the rapid changes, through "which the general life of India is passing at present, may ere long bring "about a condition of things in which the vernacular literatures will be "able to thrive. One change, of course, which would make much difference, "would be the enlistment of the most distinguished talent of the country "in the service of letters. At present the best brains tend, for the most "part, to be absorbed into other lines of activity—journalism, politics, law. "The release of these, for literary purposes, would produce an immediate "transformation; but it can, of course, only happen when conditions "make it worth while—in other words, when the prospective gains of a "literary career are at least equal to those to be won in other fields. It is "the earnest hope of all who are interested in the future of the Indian "vernacular literatures that this desirable state of affairs may not be too "long in coming about. Till it comes, we must be content with the rather "disappointing quality of general output, resulting from stagnation, and "the lack of inducement to first-rate work which it is the somewhat in-"vidious duty of the annual reviewer to draw attention to from year to "year."

The total expenditure incurred on the encouragement of literature during the year amounted to Rs. 3,907. Grants were given to the Gujarat Vernacular Society, the Deccan Vernacular Translation Society, the Karnatak Vidya Vardhak Sangha, and the Sassoon Mechanics Institute, Bombay. Sums were also spent on the purchase of certain books in the different vernaculars.

Libraries.

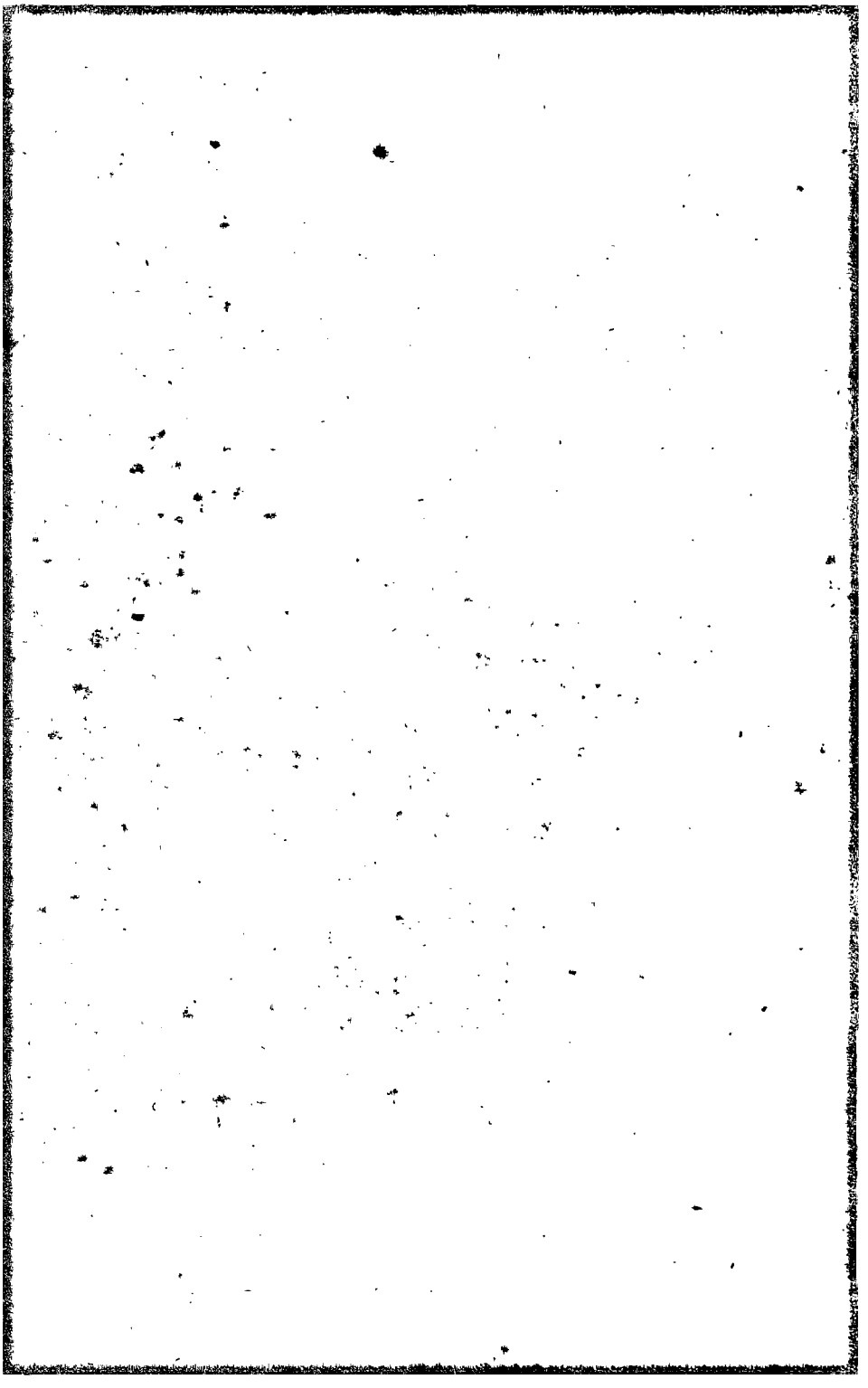
165. Registered public libraries remained stationary at 341, of which 273 were in British Districts and 65 in Indian States.

The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society had 61,453 books and periodicals in their library, 1,803 being added during the year. The Sassoon Mechanics Institute issued 87,121 books and periodicals as against 84,510 during the preceding year, 535 new books and 7 periodicals being added during the year.

I have signed this Report at the request of Mr. F. B. P. Lory, who went on leave on 23rd April. The Report is as he wrote it except that some additions and alterations have been made in Chapters VI, VII, XIV, XVII, and XVIII.

M. HESKETH,

Poona, 9th May 1927. Offg. Director of Public Instruction.



APPENDIX I

LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the classification of Scholars according in the British Districts of the Bombay Presidency

	I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		II.—Indian-Christians including Goans and East Indians.		Brahmins.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION ...	...	...	3	...	29	2
Colleges for Men.						
Arts and Science	21	12	248	40	3,090	117
Law	...	...	21	1	482	3
Medicine	5	3	79	14	212	11
Education	1	...	2	3	23	2
Engineering ...	...	...	4	...	96	...
Agriculture	...	...	14	...	70	...
Commerce	2	...	14	...	80	...
Total ...	29	15	385	58	4,082	135
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for Boys	1,312	187	4,438	454	18,744	209
High Schools for Girls	294	1,878	201	1,686	33	668
Middle Schools for Boys	270	181	1,299	219	3,743	53
Middle Schools for Girls	204	377	147	1,126	4	261
Total ...	2,080	2,623	6,085	3,485	22,524	1,191
Primary Schools.						
For Boys — Upper Primary.	...	...	805	48	9,624	226
For Boys — Lower Primary.	4	...	11,561	3,127	44,468	8,148
For Girls — Upper Primary.	...	...	7	443	1	1,301
For Girls — Lower Primary.	...	...	547	3,551	73	20,144
Total ... Upper Primary.	...	...	812	491	9,625	1,527
Total ... Lower Primary.	4	...	12,108	6,678	44,541	28,292
Total, Primary ...	4	...	12,920	7,169	54,166	29,819
Special Education.						
Art Schools for Men...	3	3	48	7	129	1
Medical Schools for Men	...	...	8	13	227	19
Normal and Training Schools for — Men ...	...	...	102	1	221	...
Normal and Training Schools for — Women ...	...	45	...	245	...	168
Technical and Industrial Schools for — Boys ...	5	...	205	...	566	2
Technical and Industrial Schools for — Girls ...	...	...	...	155	...	107

I

to race or creed in Recognised and Unrecognised institutions (excluding Sind) on 31st March 1926.

III.—Hindus.

A.—Advanced.						B.—Intermediate.			
Other Hindus.		Jains excluding Chaturth Jains.		Total.		Marathas.		Kunbis, Kolis and other cultivating classes.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
5	1	2	...	36	3	1	...	...	...
1,194	47	173	4	4,457	168	210	5	126	2
122	...	19	...	623	3	33	...	...	...
153	16	64	...	429	27	9	5	15	...
4	...	1	...	28	2	...	...	...	...
43	...	8	...	147	...	17	...	...	...
45	...	2	...	117	...	14	...	11	...
64	...	7	...	151	...	1	...	...	...
1,630	64	276	4	5,988	203	285	10	152	3
8,044	105	1,922	2	28,710	316	3,870	13	2,913	1
33	756	...	54	66	1,478	6	60	...	47
2,135	23	772	1	6,650	77	1,001	2	1,466	2
11	144	...	4	15	409	...	25	...	8
10,223	1,028	2,694	61	35,441	2,280	4,877	124	4,369	58
6,863	119	1,587	27	18,074	372	7,569	69	11,403	93
45,796	4,857	10,200	1,416	1,00,464	14,421	92,279	6,097	120,083	7,358
3	1,112	...	330	4	2,743	1	275	2	492
123	16,256	9	3,844	205	40,244	78	6,194	46	8,344
6,866	1,231	1,587	357	18,078	3,115	7,570	342	11,405	585
45,919	21,113	10,209	5,260	100,669	54,665	92,357	12,291	120,129	15,702
52,785	22,344	11,796	5,617	118,747	57,780	99,927	12,633	131,534	16,287
183	3	4	...	316	4	33	...	3	...
60	21	19	...	306	40	10	...	14	1
30	...	4	...	255	...	167	...	87	...
...	32	...	4	...	204	...	30	...	26
245	3	13	...	824	5	69	4	177	10
...	38	...	1	...	146	...	13	...	1

III.—Hindus

B.—Intermediate—*contd.*

	Artisans and other classes including Chaturth Jains.		Lingayats.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Colleges for Men.						
Arts and Science	60	...	188	...	584	7
Law	...	...	41	...	74	...
Medicine	...	...	4	...	28	5
Education	...	...	1	...	1	...
Engineering	3	...	1	...	21	...
Agriculture	...	...	3	...	28	...
Commerce	6	...	2	...	9	...
Total ...	69	...	240	...	746	12
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for Boys	2,223	9	1,872	5	10,878	32
High Schools for Girls	4	10	...	...	10	137
Middle Schools for Boys	708	...	630	...	3,795	4
Middle Schools for Girls	...	8	...	10	...	51
Total ...	2,935	27	2,502	15	14,683	224
Primary Schools.						
For Boys ... Upper Primary.	5,256	64	6,706	196	30,934	420
For Boys ... Lower Primary.	45,347	3,150	46,878	3,833	304,567	20,438
For Girls ... Upper Primary.	...	549	...	220	3	1,536
For Girls ... Lower Primary.	9	8,587	...	6,690	133	29,815
Total ... Upper Primary.	5,256	613	6,706	416	30,937	1,956
Total ... Lower Primary.	45,356	11,737	46,878	10,523	304,720	50,253
Total, Primary ...	50,612	12,350	53,584	10,939	335,657	50,209
Special Education.						
Art Schools for Men	23	...	4	...	63	...
Medical Schools for Men	...	...	4	...	28	1
Normal and Training Schools for Men ...	105	...	30	...	389	...
Normal and Training Schools for Women ...	...	28	...	13	...	97
Technical and Industrial Schools for Boys ...	47	3	5	...	298	17
Technical and Industrial Schools for Girls ...	...	...	...	3	...	17

I—continued.

—concld.

C.—Backward.								D.—Others.	
Depressed classes.		Jungle Tribes.		Criminal and Hill Tribes.		Total.			
Boys	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	20	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	86	...
482	...	50	...	11	...	543	...	611	13
3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	15
244	1	13	...	3	...	260	1	78	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
729	1	63	...	14	...	806	1	689	29
2,431	41	924	16	211	24	3,566	81	2,286	51
44,356	5,327	16,160	694	3,905	984	64,421	7,005	22,498	1,149
...	52	...	6	3	3	3	61	...	189
71	1,213	...	287	81	157	152	1,657	...	3,635
2,431	93	924	22	214	27	3,569	142	2,286	240
44,427	6,540	16,160	981	3,986	1,141	64,573	8,662	22,498	4,764
46,858	6,633	17,084	1,003	4,200	1,168	68,142	8,804	24,784	5,024
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
52	...	8	...	8	...	68	...	36	...
...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	2
33	...	14	1	150	2	197	3	1	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...

	III.—Hindus—*concld.*		IV.—Mahomedans.		V.—Parsis.	
	Total Hindus.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION ...	37	3	...	...	2	...
Colleges for Men.						
Arts and Science	5,074	175	259	2	636	94
Law	763	3	38	...	48	...
Medicine	458	32	31	...	89	8
Education	29	2	6	...	...	2
Engineering	168	.....	11	..	17	...
Agriculture	145	.....	10	...	10	...
Commerce	160	.....	7	...	68	...
Total ...	6,834	215	362	2	870	104
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for Boys	40,642	361	3,659	10	4,524	323
High Schools for Girls	79	1,630	48	139	165	1,619
Middle Schools for Boys	10,783	83	1,210	3	381	71
Middle Schools for Girls	15	460	7	17	31	393
Total ...	51,519	2,534	4,924	169	5,101	2,406
Primary Schools.						
For Boys ... Upper Primary.	54,860	924	6,473	79	40	...
For Boys ... Lower Primary.	491,970	43,013	75,384	8,798	3,035	792
For Girls ... Upper Primary.	10	4,529	37	448	...	164
For Girls ... Lower Primary.	490	75,351	851	16,888	296	2,721
Total ... Upper Primary.	54,870	5,453	6,510	527	40	164
Total ... Lower Primary.	492,460	118,364	76,235	25,686	3,331	3,513
Total, Primary ...	547,330	123,817	82,745	26,213	3,371	3,677
Special Education.						
Art Schools for Men	379	— 4	30	...	23	3
Medical Schools for Men	336	41	5	...	2	...
Normal and Training Schools for Men ...	748	.....	124	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools for Women ...	.....	314	...	18	...	17
Technical and Industrial Schools for Boys ...	1,320	25	42	...	112	...
Technical and Industrial Schools for Girls ...	.....	166	...	1	...	...

I—*continued.*

VI.—Others.								Total of Pupils of all Castes.	
Punjabi Sikhs.		Budhists.		Jews and others.		Total.			
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	3
9	4	...	...	22	14	31	18	6,269	341
...	...	...	...	34	...	34	...	904	4
...	...	...	...	4	1	4	1	666	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	7
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	201	...
...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	183	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	253	...
11	4	3	...	62	15	76	19	8,556	413
20	...	3	1	553	182	576	183	55,151	1,518
7	21	1	1	43	170	51	192	838	7,144
5	...	...	...	136	16	141	16	14,084	573
...	...	...	...	18	52	18	52	422	2,425
32	21	4	2	750	420	786	443	70,495	11,660
1	...	...	...	6	...	7	...	62,185	1,051
32	5	7	3	652	245	691	253	582,645	55,983
...	1	...	...	...	15	...	16	54	5,600
...	10	...	12	10	336	10	358	2,194	98,869
1	1	...	...	6	15	7	16	62,239	6,651
32	15	7	15	662	581	701	611	584,839	154,852
33	16	7	15	668	596	708	627	647,078	161,503
...	...	...	...	19	2	19	2	502	19
1	...	...	...	1	3	2	3	353	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	974	1
...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	649
15	...	...	...	2	...	17	...	1,701	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322

	I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		II.—Indian-Christians including Goans and East Indians.		Brahmins.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Special Education—concld.						
Commercial Schools for ... Boys ...	27	3	187	17	273	1
Commercial Schools for ... Girls ...	...	26	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools for Boys ...	...	...	...	...	58	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys ...	4	...	23	...	12	...
Schools for Defectives ... Boys ...	...	1	5	4	44	8
Schools for Defectives ... Girls ...	...	...	20	26	...	...
Schools for Adults ... Men ...	...	...	50	...	135	5
Schools for Adults ... Women ...	...	...	...	2	...	263
Other Schools for ... Boys ...	...	...	11	...	1,527	165
Other Schools for ... Girls ...	...	14	...	19	...	107
Total ...	39	92	659	489	3,192	846
Total Recognised ...	2,152	2,730	20,049	11,201	83,964	31,991
Unrecognised Institutions for ... Boys ...	...	...	227	37	1,953	131
Unrecognised Institutions for ... Girls ...	...	...	8	27	4	647
Total Unrecognised ...	...	...	235	64	1,957	778
Grand Total ...	2,152	2,730	20,284	11,265	85,921	32,769

I—*continued.*

III.—Hindus.

A.—Advanced.						B.—Intermediate.			
Other Hindus.		Jains excluding Chaturth Jains.		Total.		Marathas.		Kunbis, Kolis and other cultivating classes.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
615	...	59	...	947	1	100	...	88	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	61	...	38	...	68	...
53	...	2	...	67	...	51	...	41	...
29	6	15	...	88	14	16	1	7	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	1	4	...	285	6	877	...	461	14
...	61	...	2	...	326	...	21		13
68	9	10	...	1,605	174	58	5	...	...
...	18	...	...	...	125	1	...	...	...
1,432	192	130	7	4,754	1,045	1,420	74	946	66
66,070	23,628	14,896	5,689	164,930	61,308	106,509	12,841	137,001	16,413
1,606	139	499	66	4,058	336	1,544	54	2,998	123
...	304	...	864	4	1,815	...	47	...	56
1,606	443	499	930	4,062	2,151	1,544	101	2,998	179
67,676	24,071	15,395	6,619	168,992	63,459	108,053	12,942	139,999	16,592

III.—Hindus

	B.—Intermediate—*contd.*					
	Artisans and other classes including Chaturth Jains.		Lingayats.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Special Education—concld.						
Commercial Schools for ... Boys ...	...	...	3	....	191	...
Commercial Schools for ... Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools for Boys ...	1	...	20	...	127	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys ...	60	...	...	...	152	...
Schools for Defectives ... Boys ...	4	2	...	...	27	4
Schools for Defectives ... Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ... Men ...	186	1	135	...	1,659	15
Schools for Adults ... Women ...	...	11	...	...	...	45
Other Schools for ... Boys ...	6	1	115	...	179	6
Other Schools for ... Girls ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	432	46	316	16	3,114	202
Total Recognised ...	54,048	12,423	56,642	10,970	354,200	52,647
Unrecognised Institutions for ... Boys ...	952	116	870	70	6,364	363
Unrecognised Institutions for ... Girls ...	...	36	...	12	...	151
Total Unrecognised ...	952	152	870	82	6,364	514
Grand Total ...	55,000	12,575	57,512	11,052	360,564	53,161

I—*continued.*

—*contd.*

C.—Backward.								D.—Others.	
Depressed Classes.		Jungle Tribes.		Criminal and Hill Tribes.		Total.			
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
37	...	13	...	17	...	67	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
786	17	728	78	258	...	1,772	95	284	5
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
914	42	767	79	433	2	2,114	123	340	7
48,515	6,676	17,914	1,082	4,647	1,170	71,076	8,928	25,799	5,060
958	92	585	17	114	...	1,657	109	527	2
13	37	...	...	...	1	13	38	...	89
971	129	585	17	114	1	1,670	147	527	91
49,486	6,805	18,499	1,099	4,761	1,171	72,746	9,075	26,326	5,151

	III.—Hindus—*concld.*		IV.—Mahomedans.		V.—Parsis.	
	Total Hindus.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Special Education—concld.						
Commercial Schools for ... Boys ...	1,140	1	86	...	299	1
Commercial Schools for ... Girls ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools for Boys ...	190	.....	1	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys ...	289	.....	244	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ... Boys ...	120	18	23	2	6	...
Schools for Defectives ... Girls ...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Schools for Adults ... Men ...	4,000	121	2,227	96	2	...
Schools for Adults ... Women ...	.....	381	...	4	...	121
Other Schools for ... Boys ...	1,798	180	1,508	162	113	...
Other Schools for ... Girls ...	1	125	57	370	...	74
Total ...	10,322	1,377	4,347	653	557	217
Total Recognised ...	616,005	127,943	92,378	27,037	9,899	6,404
Unrecognised Institutions for ... Boys ...	12,606	810	8,108	1,074	61	43
Unrecognised Institutions for ... Girls ...	17	2,093	169	1,451	14	17
Total Unrecognised ...	12,623	2,903	8,277	2,525	75	60
Grand Total ...	628,628	130,846	100,655	29,562	9,974	6,464

I—*concluded.*

VI.—Others.								Total of Pupils of all Castes.	
Punjabi Sikhs.		Budhists.		Jews and others.		Total.			
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
11	...	...	...	24	1	35	1	1,774	23
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	28
...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	6,287	217
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	508
...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	3,440	342
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	602
27	...	...	...	64	20	91	20	16,015	2,848
103	41	14	17	1,544	1,051	1,661	1,109	742,144	176,424
...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	21,006	1,964
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	208	3,590
...	...	...	...	4	2	4	2	21,214	5,554
103	41	14	17	1,548	1,053	1,665	1,111	763,358	181,978

APPENDIX

Statement showing the classification of Scholars according to in the British Districts of Sind on

	I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		II.—Indian Christians including Goans and East Indians.		Brahmins.	
	Boys	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
University Education.						
Colleges for Men.						
Arts and Science	4	...	29	7	32	1
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	..	...
Engineering	...	...	4	...	11	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	...	33	7	43	1
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for Boys	...	...	22	1	238	...
High Schools for Girls	...	3	...	21	...	5
Middle Schools for Boys	...	...	1	1	199	...
Middle Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	3	23	23	437	5
Primary Schools.						
For Boys ... Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	95	...
For Boys ... Lower Primary ...	...	...	160	1	1,306	22
For Girls ... Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	10	...	32
For Girls ... Lower Primary ...	...	...	2	96	...	589
Total ... Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	10	95	32
Total ... Lower Primary ...	...	...	162	97	1,306	611
Total, Primary ...	...	...	162	107	1,401	643
Special Education.						
Arts Schools for Men	...		...	...	...	...
Medical Schools for ... Men ...	...	...	1	...	4	...
Medical Schools for ... Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools for Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools for Women ...	...	...	...	3	..	4

I

race or creed in Recognised and Unrecognised institutions 31st March 1926

III.—Hindus.

A.—Advanced.						B.—Intermediate.			
Other Hindus.		Jains excluding Chaturth.		Total.		Marathas.		Kunbis, Kolis and other cultivating classes.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
513	36	7	...	552	37	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	...	10	...	107	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
599	36	17	...	659	37	8	...	...	...
3,958	16	104	...	4,300	16	84	...	18	...
1	680	...	...	1	685	...	8	...	...
2,727	11	32	...	2,958	11	150	2	20	...
...	43	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...
6,686	750	136	...	7,259	755	234	10	38	...
3,676	9	...	...	3,771	9	95	...	27	...
30,993	861	145	...	32,444	883	425	1	358	15
...	235	...	2	...	269	...	20	...	4
6	8,993	...	161	6	9,743	8	175	...	52
3,676	244	...	2	3,771	278	95	20	27	4
30,999	9,354	145	161	32,450	10,626	433	176	358	67
34,675	10,098	145	163	36,221	10,904	528	196	385	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
...	20	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...

III—Hindus

	B.—Intermediate—*concld.*					
	Artisans and other classes including Chaturth Jains.		Lingayats.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.						
Colleges for Men.						
Arts and Science	...	...	...	...	7	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	1	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for Boys	90	...	...	...	192	...
High Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	8
Middle Schools for Boys	42	...	2	...	214	2
Middle Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	132	...	2	...	406	10
Primary Schools.						
For Boys ... Upper Primary ...	94	...	...	...	216	...
For Boys ... Lower Primary ...	2,318	26	...	...	3,101	42
For Girls ... Upper Primary ...	...	2	...	...	...	26
For Girls ... Lower Primary ...	...	227	...	...	8	454
Total ... Upper Primary ...	94	2	...	...	216	26
Total ... Lower Primary ...	2,318	253	...	...	3,109	496
Total, Primary ...	2,412	255	...	...	3,325	522
Special Education.						
Arts Schools for Men	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools for ... Men ...	29	...	...	...	29	...
Medical Schools for ... Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools for ... Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools for ... Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I—*continued.*

—*contd.*

C.—Backward.								D.—Others.	
Depressed classes.		Jungle tribes.		Criminal and Hill Tribes.		Total.			
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	...	...	1	...	24	...	...	...
66	...	...	...	3	...	69	...	...	...
930	3	3	...	53	...	986	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	140	...	2	...	...	3	142	...	...
66	...	...	...	3	...	69	...	...	...
933	143	3	2	53	...	989	145	...	...
999	143	3	2	56	...	1,058	145	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	III.—Hindus—*concld.*		IV—Mahomedans.		V—Parsis.	
	Total Hindus.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.						
Colleges for Men.						
Arts and Science	559	37	99	...	23	7
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	108	...	4	...	4	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	667	37	103	...	27	7
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for Boys	4,507	16	1,568	...	211	...
High Schools for Girls	1	698	...	4	...	139
Middle Schools for Boys	3,191	13	881	...	7	...
Middle Schools for Girls	...	43	...	3	...	...
Total ...	7,699	765	2,444	7	218	139
Primary Schools.						
For Boys ... Upper Primary ...	4,056	9	3,514	39	...	...
For Boys ... Lower Primary ...	36,591	928	38,258	4,148	206	5
For Girls ... Upper Primary ...	...	295	13	50	...	...
For Girls ... Lower Primary ...	17	10,339	769	4,306	...	139
Total ... Upper Primary ...	4,056	304	3,527	89	...	...
Total ... Lower Primary ...	36,548	11,267	39,027	8,454	206	144
Total, Primary ...	40,604	11,571	42,554	8,543	206	144
Special Education.						
Arts Schools for Men	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools for ... Men ...	61	...	14	...	1	...
Medical Schools for ... Women ...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Normal and Training Schools for ... Men ...	14	...	39	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools for ... Women ...	...	24	...	6	...	...

I—*continued.*

VI.—Others.								Total of pupils of all castes.	
Punjabi Sikhs.		Budhists.		Jews and others.		Total.			
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
2	...	..	...	3	3	5	3	719	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	121	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	3	3	6	3	840	54
33	...	...	...	14	...	47	...	6,350	17
...	1	...	...	...	8	...	9	1	869
41	...	...	...	6	...	47	...	4,117	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
74	1	...	...	20	8	94	9	10,468	946
46	...	...	...	2	...	48	...	7,618	48
340	2	...	...	88	...	428	2	75,588	5,084
...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	13	364
...	148	...	3	2	56	2	207	790	15,067
46	...	...	...	2	9	48	9	7,631	412
340	150	...	3	90	56	430	209	76,373	20,171
386	150	...	3	92	65	478	218	84,004	20,583
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	83	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33

	I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		II.—Indian Christians, including Goans and East Indians.		Brahmins.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Special Education—concld.						
Technical and Industrial Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools for Boys	24	...	22	...	37	...
Commercial Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	..
Agricultural Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives—Boys	...	...	2	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives—Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults—Men	...	...	3	...	8	...
Schools for Adults—Women	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	25	...
Other Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	24	...	28	3	74	4
Total, Recognised	28	3	246	140	1,955	653
Unrecognised—Boys	...	...	...	...	16	...
Unrecognised—Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Unrecognised	...	...	...	...	16	...
Grand Total	28	3	246	140	1,971	653

I—*continued.*

III.—Hindus.									
A.—Advanced.						B.—Intermediate.			
Other Hindus.		Jains excluding Chaturth Jains.		Total.		Marathas.		Kunbis, Kolis and other cultivating classes.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
...	70	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...
190	...	...	...	227	...	17	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
220	...	10	...	238	...	150	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	37	...	20	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
481	90	10	...	565	94	187	...	...	...
42,441	10,974	308	163	44,704	11,790	957	206	423	71
741	2	...	...	757	2	2	...	50	...
...	122	...	...	...	122	...	...	...	...
741	124	...	...	757	124	2	...	50	...
43,182	11,098	308	163	45,461	11,914	959	206	473	71

III.—Hindus

B.—Intermediate—*concld.*

	Artisans and other classes including *Chaturth Jains.*		Lingayats.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys	Girls.
Special Education—concld.						
Technical and Industrial Schools for Boys	4	...	...	...	4	...
Technical and Industrial Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools for Boys	3	...	...	...	20	...
Commercial Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives Boys	3	...	...	...	3	...
Schools for Defectives Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults Men	16	...	...	...	166	...
Schools for Adults Women	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools for Boys	25	...	...	...	45	...
Other Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	80	...	...	...	267	...
Total, Recognised	2,624	255	2	...	4,006	532
Unrecognised Boys	...	...	...	...	52	...
Unrecognised Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Unrecognised	...	...	...	...	52	...
Grand Total	2,624	255	2	...	4,058	532

I—*continued.*

—*contd.*

C—Backward.								D—Others.	
Depressed Classes.		Jungle tribes.		Criminal and Hill Tribes.		Total.			
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	...	...	...	2	...	60	...	...	...
1,080	143	3	2	59	...	1,142	145	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,080	143	3	2	59	...	1,142	145	...	...

	III.—Hindus—*concld.*		IV.—Mahomedans.		V.—Parsis.	
	Total Hindus.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Special Education—concld.						
Technical and Industrial Schools for Boys	19	...	66	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools for Girls	...	70	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools for Boys	247	...	27	...	25	...
Commercial Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives Boys	6	...	2	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults Men	455	...	253	...	...	...
Schools for Adults Women	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools for Boys	90	...	66	...	...	...
Other Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	892	94	467	10	26	...
Total, Recognised	49,852	12,467	45,568	8,560	477	290
Unrecognised Boys	809	2	7,279	1,491	...	...
Unrecognised Girls	...	122	95	473	..	...
Total, Unrecognised	809	124	7,374	1,964	...	...
Grand Total	50,661	12,591	52,942	10,524	477	290

I—*concluded.*

VI.—Others.								Total of pupils of all castes.	
Punjabi Sikhs.		Budhists.		Jews and others.		Total.			
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	87	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
27	...	...	...	12	...	39	...	334	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	718	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	...	...	...	12	...	54	...	1,491	107
505	151	...	3	127	76	632	230	96,803	21,690
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,088	1,493
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	595
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,183	2,088
505	151	...	3	127	76	632	230	1,04,986	23,778

APPENDIX II

Special Recognised Institutions for Muhammadans and Pupils attending them and similar Institutions, on 31st March 1926

(a) *Presidency proper*

Class of institutions and Management.		No. of special schools and classes.	Number of Muhammadan pupils.		
			In special institutions.	In other institutions.	Total.
Colleges		.....	.....	364	364
Secondary Schools.					
Government	Boys	2	309	666	975
	Girls	.....	...	6	6
Local Board	Boys	2	(54)	.....	(54)
	Girls	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal	Boys	2	38 (42)	316	354 (42)
	Girls	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided	Boys	5	529 (6)	2,519	3,048 (6)
	Girls	.....	.....	205	205
Unaided	Boys	.....	.....	505	505
	Girls	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	Boys	11	876 (102)	4,006	4,882 (102)
	Girls	.....	.....	211	211
Primary Schools.					
Government	Boys	7	487	332	819
	Girls	1	125	29	154
Local Board	Boys	598	27,450	20,215	47,665
	Girls	78	2,902	918	3,820
Municipal	Boys	236	25,907	6,494	32,401
	Girls	132	9,318 (118)	687	10,005 (118)
Aided	Boys	66	4,775	4,290	9,065
	Girls	42	2,594	819	3,413
Unaided	Boys	5	544	240	784
	Girls	7	827	5	832
Total	Boys	912	59,163	31,571	90,734
	Girls	260	15,766 (118)	2,458	18,224 (118)

Class of institutions and Management.		No. of special schools and classes.	Number of Muhammadan pupils.		
			In special institutions.	In other institutions.	Total.
Training and other Special Schools.					
Training Institutions.	Boys ...	3	91	33	124
	Girls ...	1	8	10	18
Other Institutions	Boys ...	63	3,407	1,019	4,426
	Girls ...	11	427	5	432
Total ...	Boys ...	66	3,498	1,052	4,550
	Girls ...	12	435	15	450
Grand Total ...	Boys ...	989	63,537 (102)	36,993	100,530 (102)
	Girls ...	272	16,201 (118)	2,684	18,885 (118)
Total ...		1,261	79,738 (220)	39,677	119,415 (220)
			(b) Sind.		
Colleges		.....	.....	103	103
Secondary Schools.					
Government ...	Boys ...	.....	.....	602	602
	Girls ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Local Board ...	Boys ...	1	68	11	79
	Girls ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal ...	Boys ...	.....	.....	371	371
	Girls ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided ...	Boys ...	2	922	470	1,392
	Girls ...	.....	.....	7	7
Unaided ...	Boys ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Girls ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	Boys ...	3	990	1,454	2,444
	Girls ...	.....	.....	7	7

Class of institutions and Management.		No. of special schools and classes.	Number of Muhammadan pupils.		
			In special institutions.	In other institutions.	Total.
Primary Schools.					
Government	Boys	.....	.....	45	45
	Girls	.....	.....	41	41
Local Board	Boys	1	49	19,096	19,145
	Girls	.....	.....	264	264
Municipal	Boys	19	1,353	3,752	5,105
	Girls	13	1,258	544	1,802
Aided	Boys	640	21,162	502	21,664
	Girls	89	2,920	111	3,031
Unaided	Boys	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Girls	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	Boys	660	22,564	23,395	45,959
	Girls	102	4,178	960	5,138
Training and other Special Schools.					
Training Institutions.	Boys	.....	.....	39	39
	Girls	.....	.....	6	6
Other Institutions.	Boys	1	67	361	428
	Girls	.....	.....	4	4
Total	Boys	1	67	400	467
	Girls	.....	.....	10	10
Grand Total	Boys	664	23,621	25,352	48,973
	Girls	102	4,178	977	5,155
	Total	766	27,799	26,329	54,128

APPENDIX III

MAKTABS AND MULLA SCHOOLS

(a) *Presidency proper—1925-26*

		Primary Schools.	Other Schools.	Unrecognised Schools.	Total.
1. Institutions for	Boys ...	19	38	88	145
	Girls ...	16	11	22	49
2. Pupils ...	Boys ...	965	2,504	3,693	7,162
	Girls ...	965	531	1,024	2,520
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Expenditure from Provincial or Imperial Funds.		6,036	7,177	.....	13,213
4. Expenditure from District Local Board Funds.		.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Expenditure from Municipal Funds.		70	175	.....	245
6. Fees ...		.....	8	.....	8
7. Other sources ...		7,981	11,619	.....	19,600
Total expenditure ...		14,087	18,979	.....	33,066

(b) *Sind*

		Primary Schools.	Other Schools.	Unrecognised Schools.	Total.
1. Institutions for	Boys ...	633	3	585	1,221
	Girls ...	86	.....	37	123
2. Pupils ...	Boys ...	17,886	169	8,081	25,636
	Girls ...	5,793	.....	565	6,358
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Expenditure from Provincial or Imperial Funds.		1,39,891	1,036	.....	1,40,927
4. Expenditure from District Local Board Funds.		1,500	7	.....	1,507
5. Expenditure from Municipal Funds.		2,093	1,196	.....	3,289
6. Fees ...		251	.....	.....	251
7. Other sources ...		1,06,875	500	.....	1,07,375
Total expenditure ...		2,50,610	2,739	.....	2,53,349

PATHSHALAS

(c) *Whole Presidency—1925-26*

	Primary Schools.	Other Schools.	Unrecognised Schools.	Total.
1. Institutions for Boys ...	8	34	17	59
Institutions for Girls ...	.....	.....	1	1
2. Pupils ... Boys ...	655	1,466	401	2,522
Pupils ... Girls ...	3	.....	32	35
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Expenditure from Provincial or Imperial Funds.	1,976	8,060	.....	10,036
4. Expenditure from District Local Board Funds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Expenditure from Municipal Funds.	1,580	3,502	.....	5,082
6. Fees ...	60	112	.....	172
7. Other sources ...	2,931	20,258	.....	23,189
Total expenditure ...	6,547	31,932	.....	38,479

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—1925-26

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars

		Percentage of Scholars to total population.			
		Recognised Institutions.		All Institutions.	
Area in square miles ... 123,541		1926.	1925.	1926.	1925.
Population—					
Males 10,138,575	Males	8·27	7·56	8·56	8·11
Females 9,153,144	Females... ...	2·16	2·02	2·25	2·14
Total ... 19,291,719	Total ...	5·39	5·04	5·57	5·28

	Institutions.			Scholars.			Percentage of scholars in each class of institution.
	1926.	1925.	Increase or decrease.	1926.	1925.	Increase or decrease	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.							
For Males.							
University	1	*1	...	45	*42	+ 3	0·0
Arts Colleges	13	*13	...	*7,383	7,050	+ 333	0·8
Professional Colleges ...	9	8	+ 1	2,435	2,532	− 97	0·3
High Schools	177	167	+ 10	63,036	58,243	+ 4,793	7·0
Middle Schools	239	232	+ 7	18,788	18,560	+ 228	2·1
Primary Schools	11,950	11,418	+ 532	790,197	739,836	+ 50,361	87·8
Special Schools	348	362	− 14	18,136	17,608	+ 528	2·0
Total ...	12,737	12,201	+ 536	900,020	843,871	+ 56,149	100
For Females.							
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
High Schools	45	46	− 1	8,852	8,587	+ 265	6·5
Middle Schools	35	33	+ 2	2,893	2,713	+ 180	2·1
Primary Schools	1,498	1,474	+ 24	122,971	115,295	+ 7,676	89·7
Special Schools	56	60	− 4	2,325	2,450	− 125	1·7
Total ...	1,634	1,613	+ 21	137,041	129,045	+ 7,996	100
UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.							
For Males	1,251	1,380	−129	32,551	38,954	− 6,403	.....
For Females	110	106	+ 4	4,488	6,902	− 2,414	.....
Total ...	1,361	1,486	−125	37,039	45,856	− 8,817	.....
Grand Total ...	15,732	15,300	+432	1,074,100	1,016,772	+ 55,328	.....

* Revised figures.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

General Summary of

	Total expenditure.		
	1926.	1925.	Increase or decrease.
	1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection	13,29,900	13,47,929	− 18,029
Universities	5,86,514	5,01,096	+ 85,418
Miscellaneous*	55,56,541	34,07,813	+ 21,48,728
Total ...	74,72,955	52,56,838	+ 22,16,117
Institutions for Males.			
Universities	41,644	39,254†	+ 2,390
Arts Colleges	18,24,807	18,46,257†	− 21,450
Professional Colleges	10,71,854	10,64,482	+ 7,372
High Schools	46,39,130	42,52,416	+ 3,86,714
Middle Schools	10,04,051	9,94,360	+ 9,691
Primary Schools	1,49,71,382	1,40,80,460	+ 8,90,922
Special Schools	17,38,150	17,40,323	− 2,173
Total ...	2,52,91,018	2,40,17,552	+ 12,73,466
Institutions for Females.			
Arts Colleges	.....	.....	.....
Professional Colleges	.....	.....	.....
High Schools	11,29,639	10,82,511	+ 47,128
Middle Schools	2,73,770	2,58,497	+ 15,273
Primary Schools	31,30,774	29,07,431	+ 2,23,343
Special Schools	3,46,856	3,68,338	− 21,482
Total ...	48,81,039	46,16,777	+ 2,64,262
Total ... Direct ...	3,01,72,057	2,86,34,329	+15,37,728
Total ... Indirect ...	74,72,955	52,56,838	+22,16,117
Grand Total ...	3,76,45,012	3,38,91,167	+37,53,845

N.B.—For certain terms used in the tables

* Includes expenditure

† Revised

PRESIDENCY

1925-26

Expenditure on Education

Percentage of expenditure from				Cost per scholar to				Total cost per scholar.
Govt. funds.	Board funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Govt. funds.	Board funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
100	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
4·3	.....	85·5	10·2	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
31·8	48·8	5·6	13·8	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
41·7	36·2	11·0	11·1	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
97·6	.....	2·4	.....	903	.....	22	.....	925
31·0	1·1	51·2	16·7	77	3	126	41	247
51·0	8·5	33·5	7·0	225	37	148	30	440
31·3	2·1	50·7	15·9	23	2	37	12	74
24·6	10·4	41·9	23·1	13	6	22	12	53
67·4	22·5	3·5	6·6	13	4	1	1	19
61·6	7·8	14·5	16·1	59	7	14	16	96
55·4	15·1	19·2	10·3	16	4	5	3	28
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
25·9	0·7	36·0	27·4	46	1	46	35	128
9·9	1·0	23·1	36·0	38	1	22	34	95
4·5	41·3	2·2	12·0	11	10	1	3	25
66·6	3·4	5·8	34·2	84	5	9	51	149
43·1	27·0	11·4	18·5	15	10	4	7	36
53·4	17·0	17·9	11·7	16	5	5	3	29
.....	.....	...	..	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
51·1	20·8	16·5	11·6	19	6	7	4	36

please see memorandum printed separately.
on buildings.
figurse.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

I.—Classification of

	For		
	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.
	1	2	3
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.			
Universities	.....	.....	.....
Colleges—			
Arts and Science*	4	.....	.....
Law	1	.....	.....
Medicine	1	.....	1
Education	1	.....	.....
Engineering	1	.....	.....
Agriculture	1	.....	.....
Commerce	1	.....	.....
Forestry	.....	.....	.....
Veterinary Science	.....	.....	.....
Intermediate and 2nd Grade Colleges	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	10	.....	1
High School	24	1	18
Middle Schools English	4	26	49
Middle Schools Vernacular	.....	.....	.....
Primary Schools	32	8,711	1,013
Total ...	60	8,738	1,080
Special Schools—			
Art	2	.....	.....
Law	.....	.....	.....
Medical	3	.....	.....
Normal and Training	12	.....	1
Engineering	.....	.....	.....
Technical and Industrial	5	3	4
Commercial	3	.....	.....
Agricultural	6	.....	.....
Reformatory	1	.....	.....
Schools for Defectives	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Adults	5	25	48
Other Schools	1	.....	6
Total ...	38	28	59
Total for Recognised Institutions ...	108	8,766	1,140
Unrecognised Institutions	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total, all Institutions ...	108	8,766	1,140

* Includes no

PRESIDENCY

1925-26

Educational Institutions

Males.			For Females.					
Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
7	2	13	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	...	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
8	3	22	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
121	13	177	1	.....	.....	41	3	45
128	32	239	5	.....	3	26	1	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
2,084	110	11,950	7	653	489	333	16	1,498
2,333	155	12,366	13	653	492	400	20	1,578
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1
2	.....	15	5	.....	.....	13	2	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
8	2	22	.....	.....	.....	8	...	8
6	26	35	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1
.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1
90	13	181	.....	.....	.....	9	1	10
65	3	75	.....	.....	.....	13	2	15
179	44	348	5	.....	.....	46	5	56
2,521	252	12,737	18	653	492	446	25	1,634
... ...	1,251	1,251	.....	.....	.....	...	110	110
2,521	1,453	13,988	18	653	492	446	135	1,744

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government			District Board			Municipal Board		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
READING—									
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS									
University and Intermediate Education (a).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science (b) & (c).	2,048	1,767	754	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	470	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	678	610	216	...	...	...	46	40	...
Education	45	41	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	201	140	121	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	183	170	124	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	253	208	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,878	3,306	1,297	...	...	...	46	40	...
School and Special Education.									
In High Schools ...	8,514	7,924	825	269	250	100	4,311	3,762	87
" Middle { English ...	1,343	1,274	104	203	147	18	3,729	3,226	50
Schools. { Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Primary Schools ...	4,447	3,341	124	511,948	369,907	360	169,078	125,612	...
Total ...	14,304	12,539	1,053	512,420	370,304	478	177,118	132,600	137
In Art Schools ...	521	464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Medical Schools ...	493	476	248	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Normal and Training Schools.	940	864	909	...	...	...	4	4	...
" Engineering Schools...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Technical and Industrial Schools.	504	406	27	252	205	...	233	197	...
" Commercial Schools...	56	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Agricultural Schools...	191	160	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Reformatory Schools .	150	120	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Schools for Defectives.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Schools for Adults ...	217	178	...	492	265	...	1,550	912	...
" Other Schools ...	82	65	...	...	...	...	285	210	...
Total ...	3,154	2,789	1,417	744	470	...	2,072	1,323	...
Total for recognised institutions ...	21,336	18,634	3,767	513,164	370,774	478	179,236	133,963	137
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total, all Institutions ...	21,336	18,634	3,767	513,164	370,774	478	179,236	133,963	137

(a) Scholars reading more than one of the following
(b) Includes no scholars
(c) Includes no scholars

PRESIDENCY
1925-26
Educational Institutions for Males

Aided			Unaided						
Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Grand total of scholars on rolls	Grand total of average daily attendance	Grand total of residents in approved hostels	Number of females included in column 16
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
45	25	...	...	...	...	45	25	...	3
4,767	4,065	1,076	568	530	59	7,383	6,362	1,689	395
...	...	...	428	342	52	908	712	32	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	724	650	216	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	45	41	22	7
121	78	80	...	...	...	322	218	201	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	183	170	124	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	253	208	60	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,933	4,168	1,156	1,006	872	91	9,863	8,386	2,544	467
44,023	38,687	2,239	5,919	5,070	56	63,036	55,693	3,307	1,595
11,560	9,720	276	1,953	1,770	37	18,788	16,137	485	587
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100,292	78,077	616	4,432	3,281	...	790,197	580,218	1,100	62,166
155,875	126,484	3,131	12,304	10,121	93	872,021	652,048	4,892	64,288
...	...	...	...	...	...	521	464	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	493	476	248	57
84	83	57	...	...	...	1,028	951	966	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
790	675	29	34	31	...	1,813	1,514	56	25
470	392	...	1,655	843	...	2,181	1,291	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	191	160	83	...
410	384	410	...	...	...	560	504	560	...
189	123	39	...	...	...	189	123	39	25
4,441	3,062	...	532	358	...	7,222	4,775	...	217
3,475	2,664	...	96	60	...	3,938	2,999	...	342
9,859	7,398	535	2,307	1,292	....	18,136	13,257	1,952	709
170,667	138,035	4,822	15,617	12,285	184	900,020	673,691	9,388	65,464
...	...	...	32,551	14,357	57	32,551	14,357	57	3,457
170,667	138,035	4,822	48,168	26,642	241	932,571	688,048	9,445	68,921

subjects should be entered under only one head:—
also reading *Law*.
in *Oriental Colleges*.

II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

—	Government			District Board			Municipal Board		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	number of Residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
READING—									
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS									
University and Intermediate Education (a)									
Arts and Science (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School and Special Education									
In High Schools ...	185	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Middle Schools. English ...	313	244	...	...	...	...	42	37	...
„ Middle Schools. Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Primary Schools ...	1,098	856	2	35,902	24,175	...	58,995	40,144	...
Total ...	1,596	1,256	2	35,902	24,175	...	59,037	40,181	...
In Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Normal and Training Schools ...	258	231	163	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Schools for Defectives.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	258	231	163	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for recognised institutions ...	1,854	1,487	165	35,902	24,175	...	59,037	40,181	...
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total, all Institutions ...	1,854	1,487	165	35,902	24,175	...	59,037	40,181	...

(a) Scholars reading more than one of the following
(b) Includes scholars

PRESIDENCY

1925-26

Educational Institutions for Females

Aided			Unaided			Grand total of scholars on rolls	Grand total of average daily attendance	Grand total of residents in approved hostels	Number of males included in column 16
Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,250	6,813	1,583	417	329	52	8,852	7,298	1,635	839
2,521	2,076	303	17	15	...	2,893	2,372	303	422
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25,609	19,013	607	1,367	1,084	...	122,971	85,222	609	3,051
36,380	27,902	2,493	1,801	1,378	52	134,716	94,892	2,547	4,312
4	5	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...
411	354	205	13	9	5	682	594	373	...
392	305	29	...	...	...	392	305	29	...
30	19	6	...	...	...	30	19	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	43	...	...	...	...	49	43	...	21
508	375	...	...	...	...	508	375	...	...
548	439	...	112	87	...	660	526	...	58
1,942	1,540	240	125	96	5	2,325	1,867	408	79
38,322	29,442	2,733	1,926	1,474	57	137,041	96,759	2,955	4,391
...	...	...	4,488	1,829	...	4,488	1,829	...	303
38,322	29,442	2,733	6,414	3,303	57	141,529	98,588	2,955	4,694

subjects should be entered under only one head —
in *Oriental Colleges.*

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 4,83,165 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

	Rs.
"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—	
(1) Scholarships	6,40,150
(2) Hostel Charges	4,12,456
(3) Publication of Sanskrit Series	16,260
(4) Expenditure on Committee of Direction for Technical and Industrial Education	18,843
(5) Dakshina Grants	25,487
(6) Preparation of Urdu Text-Books	250

—	Government Institutions.					
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arts Colleges ...	3,78,318	.....	.....	2,49,905	71,628	6,99,851
Professional Colleges—						
Law ...	.....	.....	.....	52,369	.....	52,369
Medicine ...	1,79,848	.....	.....	1,77,567	4,993	3,62,408
Education ...	58,629	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,629
Engineering ...	1,27,341	.....	.....	29,050	.....	1,56,391
Agriculture ...	1,21,360	.....	.....	9,937	.....	1,31,297
Commerce ...	28,035	.....	.....	36,631	20,004	84,670
Forestry ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veterinary Science ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intermediate Colleges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	8,93,531	.....	.....	5,55,459	96,625	15,45,615
SCHOOL EDUCATION						
General						
High Schools ...	5,48,951	87	.....	3,79,002	2,323	9,30,363
Middle Schools—						
English ...	28,281	698	.....	17,510	1	46,490
Vernacular ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Primary Schools ...	81,842	.....	.....	2,262	11,205	95,249
Total ...	6,59,074	785	.....	3,98,714	13,529	10,72,102

PRESIDENCY

1925-26

Education for Males

	Rs.
(7) Grant for Encouragement to Literature	3,907
(8) Departmental Publications	1,194
(9) Personal Allowance to Pandits and Moulvis not in the Service of Government	1,200
(10) Examination Charges	39,242
(11) Charges in connection with Indian Students in England ...	4,551
(12) Charges in connection with Primary, Middle and High School Scholarship Examinations	447

District Board and Municipal Institutions						Aided Institutions	
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Government funds	Board funds
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,697	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,87,000	5,300
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	81,505	10,446	23,670	1,15,621	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,000	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	81,505	10,446	23,670	1,15,621	2,84,697	5,300
63,269	1,700	69,786	1,26,810	11,946	2,73,511	8,38,503	3,261
52,628	9,637	78,232	97,145	4,382	2,42,024	1,65,787	4,239
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95,78,359	6,27,089	25,92,818	3,05,422	68,347	1,31,72,035	4,31,988	1,936
96,94,256	6,38,426	27,40,836	5,29,377	84,675	1,36,87,570	14,36,278	9,436

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

III-A.—Expenditure on

Direction ...
Inspection ...
Buildings, etc. ...
Miscellaneous ...

Total ...

—	Aided Institutions—*contd.*				Recognised Unaided Institutions.		
	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Fees	Other sources	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities ...	...	5,02,486	59,975	6,28,158	...	...	...
Arts Colleges ...	14,825	6,36,708	2,20,011	10,63,844	47,677	13,435	61,112
Professional Colleges—							
Law ...	...	...	...	...	23,683	...	23,683
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	9,000	19,500	26,286	86,786	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	23,825	11,58,694	3,06,272	17,78,788	71,360	13,435	84,795
SCHOOL EDUCATION							
General							
High Schools ...	22,668	15,31,867	6,13,054	30,09,353	3,15,838	1,10,015	4,25,903
Middle Schools—							
English ...	11,751	2,60,442	1,63,090	6,05,309	46,087	64,141	1,10,228
Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools ...	1,47,752	2,07,349	8,34,889	16,23,914	15,060	65,124	80,184
Total ...	1,82,171	19,99,658	16,11,033	52,38,576	3,77,035	2,39,280	6,16,315

PRESIDENCY—*contd.*

1925-26—*contd.*

Education for Males—contd.

Total expenditure from					
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand total
22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,49,851	.....	.....	.....	69	1,49,920
11,15,989	.....	.....	.....	224	11,16,213
8,99,754	1,18,931	17,37,921	17,929	3,02,738	30,77,273
6,30,029	3,26,791	5,08,235	1,36,560	2,27,057	18,28,672
27,95,623	4,45,722	22,46,156	1,54,489	5,30,088	61,72,078
65,697	.....	.....	5,02,486	59,975	6,28,158
5,65,318	5,300	14,825	9,34,290	3,05,074	18,24 807
.....	.....	.....	76,052	.....	76,052
1,79,848	.....	81,505	1,88,013	28,663	4,78,029
58,629	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,629
1,59,341	.....	9,000	48,550	26,286	2,43,177
1,21,360	.....	.....	9,937	.....	1,31,297
28,035	.....	.....	36,631	20,004	84,670
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,78,228	5,300	1,05,330	17,95,959	4,40,002	35,24,819
14,50,723	5,048	92,454	23,53,567	7,37,338	46,39,130
2,46,696	14,574	89,983	4,21,184	2,31,614	10,04,051
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,00,92,189	6,29,025	27,40,570	5,30,033	9,79,565	1,49,71,382
1,17,89,608	6,48,647	29,23,007	33,04,784	19,48,517	2,06,14,563

—	Government Institutions					
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Special	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Art Schools ...	1,56,990	.....	.....	9,295	.....	1,66,285
Law Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Schools ...	97,746	5,271	.....	12,278	57,283	1,72,578
Normal and Training Schools.	2,86,497	254	3,935	.....	5,069	2,95,755
Engineering Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Technical and Industrial Schools.	75,258	50	15	11,557	372	87,252
Commercial Schools ...	1,403	.....	.....	5,653	1,617	8,673
Agricultural Schools ...	55,265	.....	.....	.....	3,640	58,905
Reformatory Schools ...	24,544	.....	.....	.....	5,614	30,158
Schools for Defectives ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Adults ...	678	.....	.....	.....	.....	678
Other Schools ...	87,453	.....	2,500	3,690	160	93,803
Total ...	7,85,394	5,575	6,450	42,473	73,755	9,14,087
Grand Total ...	23,38,439	6,360	6,450	9,96,646	1,83,909	35,31,804

PRESIDENCY—*concld.*

1925-26—*concld.*

Education for Males—concld.

District Board and Municipal Institutions						Aided Institutions.	
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Government funds	Board funds
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,925	.....	.....	1,925	5,454	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20,862	20,879	21,573	4,242	12,186	79,742	1,40,607	16,507
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	665	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,572	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,050	.....
3,034	1,189	15,966	140	3	20,332	12,958	.....
1,420	13	4,140	.....	.....	5,573	14,190	.....
25,316	22,081	43,604	4,382	12,189	1,07,572	2,59,496	16,507
97,19,572	6,60,507	28,65,945	5,44,205	1,20,534	1,39,10,763	19,80,471	31,243

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

III-A.—Expenditure on

	Aided Institutions—*concld.*				Recognised Unaided Institutions		
	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Fees	Other sources	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Special	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Art Schools ...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools.	...	6,618	1,602	13,674	...	...	...
Engineering Schools .	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	21,920	81,197	77,860	3,38,091	315	6,419	6,734
Commercial Schools .	1,350	15,527	3,554	21,096	87,424	7,765	95,189
Agricultural Schools .	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools .	1,445	729	14,896	89,642	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives.	10,976	86	20,209	44,271	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	4,479	8,783	27,634	53,854	...	730	730
Other Schools ...	1,101	3,169	33,131	51,591	824	795	1,619
Total ...	41,271	1,16,059	1,78,886	6,12,219	88,563	15,709	1,04,272
Grand Total ...	2,47,267	32,74,411	20,96,191	76,29,583	5,36,958	2,68,424	8,05,382

PRESIDENCY—*concld.*

1925-26—*concld.*

Education for Males—concld.

Total expenditure from					
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand Total
22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,56,990	.....	.....	9,295	.....	1,66,285
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
97,746	5,271	.....	12,278	57,283	1,72,578
2,91,951	254	5,860	6,618	6,671	3,11,354
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,36,727	37,436	43,508	97,311	96,837	5,11,819
2,068	.....	1,350	1,08,604	12,936	1,24,958
55,265	.....	.....	.....	3,640	58,905
97,116	.....	1,445	729	20,510	1,19,800
13,050	.....	10,976	36	20,209	44,271
16,670	1,189	20,445	8,923	28,367	75,594
1,03,063	13	7,741	7,683	34,086	1,52,586
10,70,646	44,163	91,325	2,51,477	2,80,539	17,38,150
1,68,34,105	11,43,832	53,65,818	55,06,709	31,99,146	3,20,49,610

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

III-B—Expenditure on

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 31,720 spent by the Public Works Department

	Rs.
(1) Scholarships	41,919
(2) Hostel charges	3,79,710

	Government Institutions.					
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
General						
High Schools ...	17,644	.....	.....	1,511	.....	19,155
Middle Schools—						
English ...	43,602	.....	.....	2,065	64	45,731
Primary Schools	42,394	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,394
Total ...	1,03,640	.....	.....	3,576	64	1,07,280
Special.						
Medical Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Normal and Training Schools.	1,18,799	.....	712	.....	1,941	1,21,452
Technical and Industrial Schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Defectives.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agricultural Schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Adults	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,18,799	.....	712	.....	1,941	1,21,452
Grand Total for Females.	2,22,439	.....	712	3,576	2,005	2,28,732
Grand Total for Males.	23,38,439	6,360	6,450	9,96,646	1,83,909	35,31,804
Grand Total for all.	25,60,878	6,360	7,162	10,00,222	1,85,914	37,60,536

PRESIDENCY

1925-26

Education for Females

on educational buildings. "Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :—

District Board and Municipal Institutions.						Aided Institutions.	
Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,87,860	.....
488	.....	1,804	.....	.....	2,292	65,221	500
11,66,295	1,31,128	10,76,317	12,484	7,098	23,93,322	1,83,359	.....
11,66,783	1,31,128	10,78,121	12,484	7,098	23,95,614	6,36,440	500
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,138	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,334	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,150	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,065	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,627	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,614	550
11,66,783	1,31,128	10,78,121	12,484	7,098	23,95,614	7,14,054	1,050
97,19,572	6,60,507	28,65,945	5,44,205	1,20,534	1,39,10,763	19,80,471	31,243
1,08,86,355	7,91,635	39,44,066	5,56,689	1,27,632	1,63,06,377	26,94,525	32,293

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

III-B—Expenditure on

Inspection ...

Buildings, etc. ...

Miscellaneous ...

Total ...

—	Aided Institutions—*contd.*				Recognised Unaided Institutions.		
	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SCHOOL EDUCATION.							
General.							
High Schools ...	8,120	3,86,954	2,89,236	10,72,170	18,419	19,895	38,314
Middle Schools—English ...	385	61,025	98,028	2,25,159	...	588	588
Primary Schools	86,169	51,921	3,38,135	6,59,584	3,475	31,999	35,474
Total ...	94,674	4,99,900	7,25,399	19,56,913	21,894	52,482	74,376
Special.							
Medical Schools ...	.....	.....	1,390	1,940	...	...	.....
Normal and Training Schools.	8,155	6,012	46,771	1,06,076	22	2,063	2,085
Technical and Industrial Schools.	300	5,344	40,017	58,995	...	...	.....
Commercial Schools.	.....	3,637	.....	5,937	...	...	.....
Schools for Defectives.	.....	.....	3,856	6,006	...	...	.....
Agricultural Schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Schools for Adults	1,882	3,670	16,224	30,841	614	431	1,045
Other Schools ...	25	917	5,095	11,664	...	815	815
Total ...	10,362	19,580	1,13,353	2,21,459	636	3,309	3,945
Grand Total for Females.	1,05,036	5,19,480	8,38,752	21,78,372	22,530	55,791	78,321
Grand Total for Males.	2,47,267	32,74,411	20,96,191	76,29,583	5,36,958	2,68,424	8,05,382
Grand Total for all	3,52,303	37,93,891	29,34,943	98,07,955	5,59,488	3,24,215	8,83,703

PRESIDENCY—*concld.*

1925-26—*concld.*

Education for Females—concld.

Total expenditure from					
Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand Total.
22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
63,767	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,767
1,34,582	1,892	5,317	.....	76,300	2,18,091
1,02,513	6,263	781	1,59,317	1,63,631	4,32,505
3,00,862	8,155	6,098	1,59,317	2,39,931	7,14,363
4,05,504	.....	8,120	4,06,884	3,09,131	11,29,639
1,09,311	500	2,189	63,090	98,680	2,73,770
13,92,048	1,31,128	11,62,486	67,880	3,77,232	31,30,774
19,06,863	1,31,628	11,72,795	5,37,854	7,85,043	45,34,183
.....	550	.....	.....	1,390	1,940
1,63,937	.....	8,867	6,094	50,775	2,29,613
13,334	.....	300	5,344	40,017	58,995
2,300	.....	.....	3,637	.....	5,937
2,150	.....	.....	.....	3,856	6,006
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,065	.....	1,882	4,284	16,655	31,886
5,627	.....	25	917	5,910	12,479
1,96,413	550	11,074	20,216	1,18,603	3,46,856
24,04,138	1,40,333	11,89,967	7,17,387	11,43,577	55,95,402
1,68,34,105	11,43,832	53,65,818	55,06,709	31,99,146	3,20,49,610
1,92,38,243	12,84,165	65,55,785	62,24,096	43,42,723	3,76,45,012

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

IV-A.—Race or Creed of Scholars in

		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hin	
				Advanced.	Inter-mediate.
		1	2	3a	3b
	Total Population ...	28,259	121,362	1,044,051	4,713,175
	School Education.				
	Classes.				
Primary	‡ I	226	6,948	45,797	114,172
	II	340	4,370	29,047	67,518
	III	247	2,854	26,921	58,043
	IV	294	2,837	24,053	47,896
	V	257	1,857	22,836	40,606
§ Middle	VI	206	1,352	19,162	19,958
	VII	187	912	13,743	11,943
	VIII	152	670	11,849	8,758
§ High	IX	75	440	5,887	2,080
	X	80	158	5,187	1,633
	XI	.....	99	4,542	1,160
	XII	.....	140	4,452	1,083
	Total ...	1,954	22,137	213,476	374,855
	University and Intermediate Education.				
	Intermediate classes—				
	1st year	10	136	1,917	239
	2nd year	16	93	1,611	207
	Degree classes—				
	3rd year	5	47	754	71
	4th year	5	41	840	74
	5th year	.....	1	19	1
	Post-graduate classes—				
	6th year	1	6	69	6
	7th year	.....	.....	15	.....
	Research students	.....	3	28	1
	Total ...	37	327	5,253	599
	No. of scholars in recognised institutions.	1,991	22,464	218,729	375,454
	No. of scholars in unrecognised institutions.	.....	264	5,153	6,779
	Grand Total	1,991	22,728	223,882	382,233

* Statistics of Scholars belonging to Jain, Lingayat and Maratha Communities in luded under Hindus are as under :—

	Primary Schools.	Secondary Schools.	Colleges.
(1) Jains ...	13,375	2,833	186
(2) Lingayats ...	57,613	2,509	188
(3) Marathas ...	106,533	5,126	223

§ Please draw two broad lines across the table indicating the stages where the High and Middle Departments begin.

PRESIDENCY

1925-26

Institutions for the General Education of Males

dus.*		Muham-madans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
Backward.†	Total.						
3c	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2,092,434	7,849,660	2,083,653	1,487	42,749	5,300	6,105	10,138,575
40,525	200,494	50,165	3	1,074	168	497	259,575
20,780	117,345	29,558	4	800	74	310	152,801
15,266	100,235	20,390	5	982	59	271	125,043
11,698	83,647	15,160	.....	859	47	222	102,506
7,831	71,273	11,693	1	787	43	212	86,123
3,540	42,660	7,043	.....	980	46	80	52,367
2,031	27,717	4,221	.....	750	28	86	33,851
1,429	22,036	3,338	1	691	17	47	25,952
158	8,125	854	.....	767	15	52	10,328
110	6,930	659	.....	660	16	48	8,551
97	5,799	501	.....	641	5	32	7,077
81	5,616	437	.....	604	7	43	6,847
103,546	691,877	144,019	14	9,595	525	1,900	872,021
8	2,164	145	.....	336	10	12	2,813
14	1,832	134	.....	240	3	17	2,325
2	827	42	.....	75	.....	8	1,004
7	921	31	.....	92	1	5	1,036
.....	20	1	.....	2	.....	.....	24
1	76	7	.....	10	.....	.....	100
.....	15	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	17
1	30	.....	.....	5	1	.....	39
33	5,885	360	.....	762	15	42	7,428
103,579	697,762	144,379	14	10,357	540	1,942	879,449
2,295	14,227	17,952	.....	104	.....	4	32,551
105,874	711,989	162,331	14	10,461	540	1,946	912,000

† The following are included under heading Backward Hindus :—
(1) Aboriginals and Hill Tribes.
(2) Criminal Tribes.
(3) Depressed classes (untouchables), and
(4) The rest.

‡ Class I represents Infant class.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

IV-B.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions

		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hin	
				Advanced.	Intermediate.
		1	2	3a	3b
	Total Population ...	13,686	99,313	873,004	4,443,804
	School Education.				
	Classes.				
Primary	‡ I	425	1,994	19,626	13,113
	II	766	1,930	10,595	6,288
	III	297	1,075	8,843	4,906
	IV	290	818	6,766	3,575
	V	275	601	4,558	2,528
§Middle	VI	215	584	2,694	1,072
	VII	186	459	1,486	604
	VIII	115	148	498	86
§ High	IX	96	128	333	28
	X	88	41	229	15
	XI	.....	37	164	8
	XII	3	22	119	8
	Total ...	2,756	7,837	55,911	32,181
	University and Intermediate Education.				
	Intermediate classes—				
	1st year	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2nd year	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Degree classes—				
	3rd year	.....	...	.....	.....
	4th year	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5th year	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Post-graduate classes—				
	6th year	.....	....	.....	.....
	7th year	.....	....	.....	.....
	Research students	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No. of scholars in recognised institutions.	2,756	7,837	55,911	32,181
	No. of scholars in unrecognised institutions.	.....	35	1,941	151
	Grand Total ...	2,756	7,872	57,852	32,332

* Statistics of Scholars belonging to Jain, Lingayat and Maratha Communities included under Hindus are as under :—

	Primary Schools.	Secondary Schools.	Colleges.
(1) Jains ...	4,346	58	...
(2) Lingayats ..	6,910	10	...
(3) Marathas ...	6,751	119	...

§ Please draw two broad lines across the table indicating the stages where the High and Middle Departments begin.

PRESIDENCY

1925-26

for the General Education of Females

dus.*		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
Backward.†	Total.						
3c	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1,983,415	7,300,223	1,691,445	247	39,947	2,727	5,556	9,153,146
2,801	35,540	11,499	3	1,090	94	186	50,831
1,068	17,951	5,215	12	780	33	167	26,854
860	14,549	3,099	...	845	24	104	19,993
561	10,902	1,917	2	722	15	62	14,728
359	7,445	1,236	...	508	4	63	10,132
148	3,914	371	...	523	10	51	5,667
105	2,195	185	...	436	5	31	3,497
11	545	43	...	302	...	23	1,176
.....	361	7	...	199	3	14	808
2	246	5	...	129	.....	9	518
2	174	1	...	79	.....	3	294
3	130	2	...	55	.....	6	218
5,860	93,952	23,580	17	5,667	188	719	134,716
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....
...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....
5,860	93,952	23,580	17	5,667	188	719	134,716
140	2,232	2,188	...	31	.....	2	4,488
6,000	96,184	25,768	17	5,698	188	721	139,204

† The following are included under heading Backward Hindus :—
(1) Aboriginals and Hill Tribes.
(2) Criminal Tribes.
(3) Depressed classes (untouchables), and
(4) The rest.

‡ Class I represents Infant class.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

V-A.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hin	
			Advanced.	Intermediate.
	1	2	3a	3b
Schools.				
Art Schools	6	55	320	63
Law Schools	.....	.....	.....	...
Medical Schools	.....	22	378	58
Normal and Training Schools ..	.....	103	268	389
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	5	205	844	319
Commercial Schools	54	226	1,175	211
Agricultural Schools	.....	.....	61	127
Reformatory Schools	4	23	67	152
Schools for Defectives	1	11	105	34
Schools for Adults	.....	53	529	1,840
Other Schools	.....	11	1,816	230
Total ...	70	709	5,563	3,423
Colleges.				
Law	.....	22	626	74
Medicine	8	93	456	33
Education	1	5	30	1
Engineering	.....	8	254	22
Agriculture	.....	14	117	23
Commerce	2	14	151	9
Forestry	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veterinary Science	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	11	156	1,634	167
Grand Total ...	81	865	7,197	3,590

The following are included under Hindus:—

(1) Jains 251
(2) Lingayats 868
(3) Marathas 1,606

PRESIDENCY

1925-26

for the Vocational and Special Education of Males

dus. * †Backward.	Total.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
3c	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
.....	383	30	.....	26	.....	21	521
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...
2	438	19	.....	3	7	4	493
105	762	163	.....	.....	.....	...	1,028
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...
201	1,364	108	.....	112	17	2	1,813
2	1,388	113	.....	325	38	37	2,161
2	190	1	.....	.....	.....	...	191
70	289	244	.....	.....	.....	...	560
5	144	27	.....	6	.....	...	189
2,207	4,576	2,576	.....	2	7	8	7,222
22	2,068	1,736	.....	113	.....	10	3,938
2,616	11,602	5,017	.....	587	69	82	18,136
66	766	38	.....	48	.....	34	908
1	490	31	.....	97	.....	5	724
.....	31	6	.....	2	.....	...	45
.....	276	15	1	21	1	...	322
.....	145	10	2	10	.....	2	183
.....	160	7	.....	68	2	...	253
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...
67	1,868	107	3	246	3	41	2,435
2,683	13,470	5,124	3	833	72	123	20,571

† The following are included under the heading "Backward Hindus":—

(1) Aboriginals and Hill Tribes.

(2) Criminal Tribes,

(3) Depressed Classes (Untouchables), and

(4) The rest.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

V-B.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	*Hindus.			
			Advanced.	Intermediate.	† Backward.	Total.
	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	3(c)	3
Schools.						
Medical Schools ...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools	45	248	228	97	13	338
Technical and Industrial Schools.	.....	155	216	17	3	236
Commercial Schools ...	26	...	.....	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	.....	46	.....	...	2	2
Schools for Adults ...	.....	2	326	45	10	381
Other Schools	14	19	125	1	...	126
Total ...	85	470	895	160	28	1,083
Colleges.						
Medicine	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Education	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Total ...	.....	...	.....	...	...	..
Grand Total ...	85	470	895	160	28	1,083

* The following are included under "Hindus":—

(1) Jains 7

(2) Lingayats 16

(3) Marathas 65

PRESIDENCY

1925-26

for the Vocational and Special Education of Females

Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
4	5	6	7	8	9
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
24	.....	17	.....	10	682
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	392
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	49
4	.....	121	.....	.....	508
427	.....	74	.....	.....	660
460	.....	213	.....	14	2,325
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
460	.....	213	.....	14	2,325

† The following are included under the heading "Backward Hindus" :—

(1) Aboriginals and Hill Tribes.

(2) Criminal Tribes.

(3) Depressed Classes (Untouchables), and

(4) The rest.

VI.—Teachers

Class of Institutions.	Trained Teachers with the following educational qualifications.				
	A Degree.	Passed Matric or School Final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.
	1	2	3	4	5
Primary Schools.					
Government	1	8	.....	151	.....
Local Board and Municipal ...	2	25	.....	15,499	.....
Aided	7	15	51	800	27
Unaided	.....	.....	.....	33	.....
Total ...	10	48	51	16,483	27
Middle Schools.					
Government	22	6	3	10	1
Local Board and Municipal ...	3	3	1	7	1
Aided	7	16	2	37	2
Unaided	.....	2	.....	8	1
Total ...	32	27	6	62	5
High Schools.					
Government	244	35	1	3	14
Local Board and Municipal ...	9	3	2	7	9
Aided	93	70	1	71	13
Unaided	12	2	.....	7	.....
Total ...	359	110	4	88	36
Grand Total ...	400	180	61	16,633	68

PRESIDENCY

1925-26

(Men and Women)

Untrained Teachers.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand Total of teachers.
Possessing a degree.		*Possessing no degree.*				
Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
.....	.....	4	37	155	41	196
.....	.....	1,399	10,786	15,526	12,185	27,711
14	2	28	3,834	900	3,878	4,778
.....	1	1	256	33	258	291
14	3	1,432	14,913	16,614	16,362	32,976
4	15	5	4	42	28	70
6	21	44	163	15	234	249
9	75	70	428	64	582	646
.....	17	15	89	11	121	132
19	128	134	684	132	965	1,097
25	66	22	42	297	155	452
21	61	47	95	30	224	254
76	640	228	943	248	1,887	2,135
3	97	16	134	21	250	271
125	864	313	1,214	596	2,516	3,112
158	995	1,879	16,811	17,342	19,843	37,185

Total European population ...	Male	28,259
	Female	13,686
	Total ...	41,945

	Institutions.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of females in institutions for males and *vice versa*.
	1	2	3	4
Institutions for Males.				
Arts Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
High Schools	9	1,516	1,320	201
Middle Schools	6	312	246	136
Primary Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Technical and Industrial Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	15	1,828	1,566	337
Institutions for Females.				
Arts Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
High Schools	13	2,427	2,108	311
Middle Schools	6	397	283	157
Primary Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Schools	3	63	56	.....
Technical and Industrial Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Schools	1	30	19	.....
Other Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	23	2,917	2,466	468
Grand Total for Institutions ...	38	4,745	4,032	805

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. *nil* spent by the Public Works Department.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :—

	Rs.
(1) Scholarships	11,541
(2) Hostel (Boarding) charges	3,32,017
(3) Examination charges	656
Total ...	3,44,214

PRESIDENCY
1925-26
Education

Percentage to European population of those at School ... Males ... 6·9 / Females... 20·3

Total ... 11·3

Teachers		Expenditure from				
Trained.	Untrained.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total expenditure.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	62	1,34,449	.....	1,25,515	1,11,491	3,71,555
10	14	21,687	.....	11,300	19,179	52,166
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	76	1,56,136	.....	1,36,915	1,30,670	4,23,721
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
107	98	1,68,825	.....	1,81,889	1,00,710	4,51,424
18	13	16,188	.....	10,993	18,076	45,257
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	6	13,094	.....	4,127	4,669	21,890
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	2,300	.....	3,637	.....	5,937
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
135	120	2,00,407	.....	2,00,646	1,23,455	5,24,508
180	196	3,56,543	.....	3,37,561	2,54,125	9,48,229
Inspection ...		13,888	.....	.....	.....	13,888
Buildings, etc. ...		23,481	.....	139	56,144	79,764
Miscellaneous ...		1,01,825	.....	1,75,913	66,476	3,44,214
Total ...		1,39,194	.....	1,76,052	1,22,620	4,37,866
Grand Total ...		4,95,737	.....	5,13,613	3,76,745	13,86,095

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

VIII.—Examination

Examinations.	Males.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number Passed.		
	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.						
Arts and Science.						
D.Litt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ph.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.A.	71	12	83	39	6	45
M.Sc.	13	1	14	11	1	12
B.A. (Honours)	421	10	431	262	4	266
B.Sc. (Honours)	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.A. (Pass)	370	433	803	142	159	301
B.Sc. (Pass)	204	44	248	122	15	137
Law.						
Master of Law	...	4	4	...	1	1
Bachelor of Law	838	...	838	350	...	350
Medicine.						
M.D.	7	1	8	2	...	2
M.B., B. S.	678	...	678	188	...	188
L.M.S. (Bombay)	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.C.P. & S. (Bombay)	8	...	8	2	...	2
M.S.F.M. (Calcutta)	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.S.	3	...	3	2	...	2
M. Obstetrics	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.Hyg.	8	...	8	2	...	2
D.P.H.	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.Sc. (Sanitary)	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.T.M. (Calcutta)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.						
Master of C. E.	...	2	2	...	...	...
Bachelor of C. E.	113	...	113	71	...	71
Bachelor of M. E.	20	...	20	7	...	7
Education.						
B.T.	41	...	41	37	...	37
Commerce.						
Bachelor of Commerce	106	...	106	42	...	42
Agriculture.						
Master of Agriculture	...	1	1	...	...	...
Bachelor of Agriculture	32	...	32	25	...	25

* i.e., Appearing from

PRESIDENCY
1925-26
Results

FEMALES.					
Number of Examinees.			Number Passed.		
Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	9	4	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	.....	33	28	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	9	26	3	.....	3
2	.....	2	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	31	9	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	3	3	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a recognised institution.

Examinations.	Males.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number Passed.		
	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.						
Intermediate in Arts	1,223	376	1,599	499	144	643
Intermediate in Science	797	105	902	360	31	391
Licentiate of Civil Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching (S.T.C.).	95	...	95	36	...	36
Intermediate in Commerce ...	142	...	142	60	...	60
Intermediate in Agriculture ...	77	...	77	56	...	56
Veterinary Examinations (G.B.V.C.).	67	...	67	51	...	51
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.						
(a) *On completion of High School Course.*						
School Leaving Certificate Examination for the purposes of Matriculation.	5,396	372	5,768	2,312	121	2,433
School Leaving Certificate Examination for the purposes of Government Service.	1,291	128	1,419	564	43	607
European High School	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge Senior	58	...	58	33	...	33
(b) *On completion of Middle School Course.*						
Cambridge Junior	93	...	93	25	...	25
European Middle	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	8,795	5	8,800	6,010	5	6,015
Vernacular Middle (Final)... ...	8,945	1,160	10,105	4,611	300	4,911
(c) *On completion of Primary Course.*						
Upper Primary	7,665	...	7,665	4,312	...	4,312
Lower Primary	66,288	...	66,288	42,591	...	42,591
(d) *On completion of Vocational Course.*						
For Teacher's Certificates—						
Vernacular, Higher	1,110	102	1,212	971	62	1,033
Vernacular, Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Art Schools	11	...	11	2	...	2
At Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical Schools (L.C.P.S.) ...	331	...	331	78	...	78
At Engineering Schools	83	...	83	65	...	65
At Technical and Industrial Schools.	84	...	84	77	...	77
At Commercial Schools	948	76	1,024	272	19	291
At Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
At other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...

* i.e., Appearing from

FEMALES.

Number of Examinees.			Number Passed.		
Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12
100	9	109	44	6	50
37	2	39	10	2	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	21	10	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
279	25	304	112	4	116
9	.....	9	5	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	.....	63	34	.....	34
85	.....	85	52	.....	52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
801	.....	801	582	.....	582
1,051	50	1,101	611	20	631
86	.....	86	69	.....	69
6,603	.....	6,603	4,303	.....	4,303
546	32	578	426	12	438
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	31	12	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a recognised institution.

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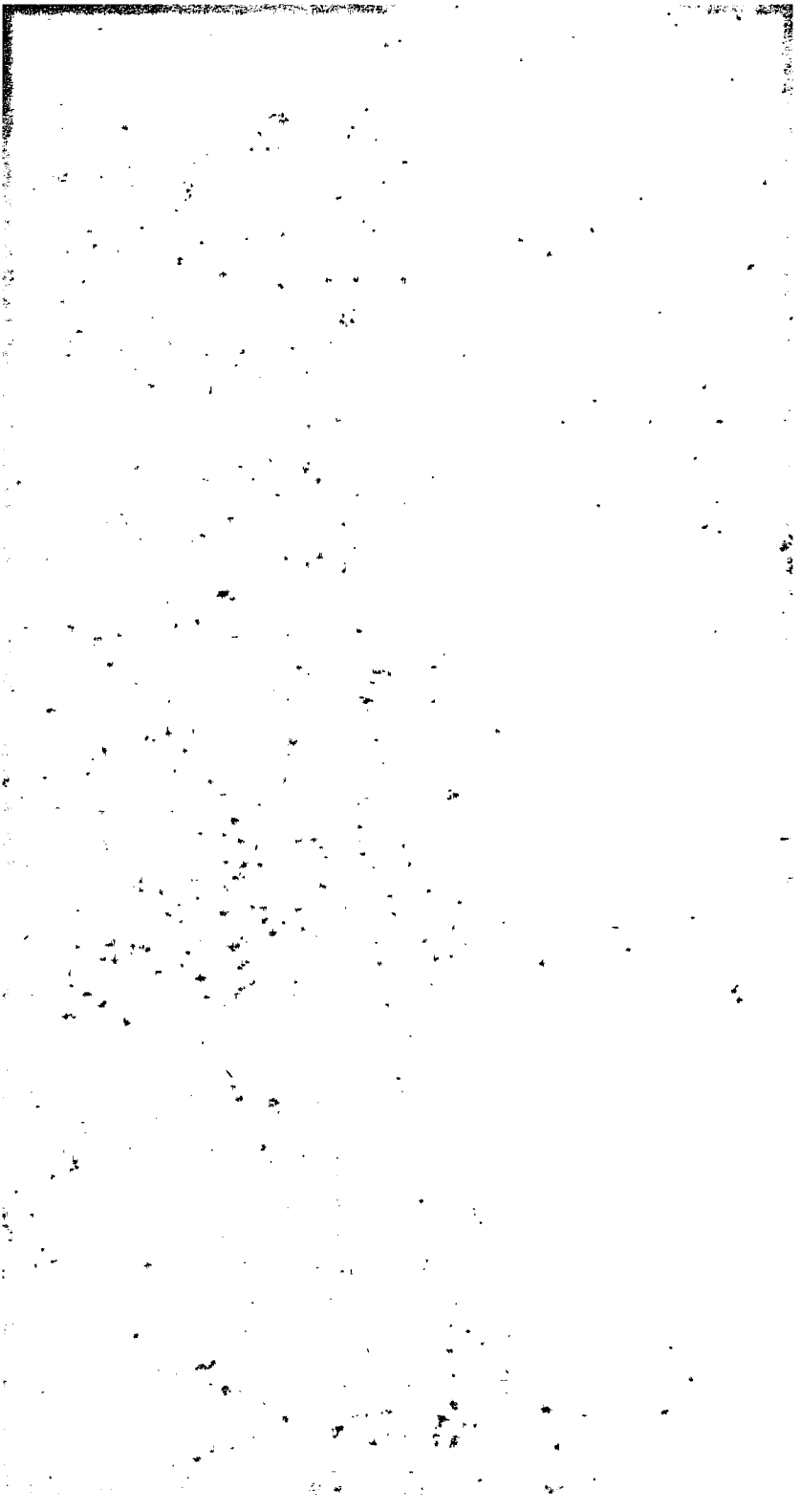


Annual Report.

Report of the Director of Public Instruction on the progress of education in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1925-26.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P.—36.

Bombay Castle, 21st November 1927.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction No. P.—14-E., dated the 28th September 1927.

RESOLUTION.—

Education in the Presidency

The report on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1925-26, reveals many interesting features in the progress of education. The total number of institutions has increased by 432 to 15,732, that is to say, by 2·8 per cent. Recognised institutions have increased by 557 to 14,371, while unrecognised institutions have decreased by 125 to 1,361. Out of 14,371 recognised institutions 14 are Arts Colleges, 9 professional colleges, 496 secondary schools, 13,448 primary schools and 404 special schools. The Primary schools were distributed among 10,237 towns and villages.

The total number of pupils under instruction increased by 55,328 (5·5 per cent.) to 1,074,100 of whom 868,344 were boys and 205,756 girls. Of the total number under instruction 4,913 were Europeans, 31,935 Indian Christians, 822,726 Hindus and 193,683 Muhammadans, 34 Buddhists, 17,205 Parsis, 800 Sikhs and 2,804 others.

The total expenditure on Instruction rose by over 37 lakhs to about 376 lakhs. Of the total expenditure 51·1 per cent. was defrayed from Government funds, 20·8 per cent. from Board funds, 16·5 per cent. from fees, and 11·6 per cent. from other sources.

Since the inauguration of the Reforms early in 1921, the progress of education has been considerable. During the five years the number of recognised institutions rose by 653 or 4·8 per cent. while the number of pupils rose by 1¼ lakhs or by nearly 15 per cent. But for the non-co-operation movement, it is probable that the increase would have been considerably larger. The total expenditure on education increased during these 5 years from about 263 lakhs to 376 lakhs, an increase of 42·9 per cent. while the expenditure from Government funds alone rose from 149 lakhs to 195 lakhs.

University Education

Of the total number of Arts Colleges affiliated to the University 13 are in British Districts and 4 in Indian States. The number of

students in all arts colleges in the British Districts increased by 333 to 7,383. Of these 1,889 were residing in hostels. The expenditure of all arts colleges amounted to Rs. 16,65,909 of which the Provincial Revenues contributed 25·9 per cent. Government have recently introduced a Bill before the Legislative Council which is intended to give effect to the changes in the constitution of the University recommended by the University Reforms Committee. The consideration of certain clauses in this Bill has been postponed till the next session to enable Government to discuss certain points in connecion with them with the Government of India.

Secondary Education

Secondary schools in this Presidency include Anglo-Vernacular, High or Middle schools. The total number of Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys increased by 18 to 375 and the number of pupils attending them rose from 67,685 to 72,316, a rise of 6·8 per cent. There were 157 High Schools and 218 Middle Schools against 150 and 207 in the previous year.

The maintenance grants paid to aided schools amounted to nearly Rs. 7 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 27,000. The total cost and the cost to Government per pupil in a High School were Rs. 107 and Rs. 63 for Government Schools, Rs. 68 and Rs. 21 for Aided Schools, and Rs. 17 and nil for Unaided Schools. The question of reducing the cost per pupil to Government by raising the fees is under consideration. Science teaching is growing in popularity. Ten years ago when the post of Inspector of Science Teaching was created, science was taught in 130 schools only, but to-day the total number of schools teaching science in the Presidency is 281. During the year under report marked progress was also made in physical training. Mr. Weber of the Young Men's Christian Association has drawn up a course of physical exercises for secondary schools. Selected graduate teachers and drill teachers from Government schools were deputed to two special training classes held by him in Bombay and were trained in his new system of physical exercises. The physical exercises drawn up by Mr. Weber have been introduced in those Government and non-Government schools which have teachers trained by him and are very much appreciated. Proficiency in games is demanded as one of the qualifications for service in Government High schools and a large percentage of boys in these schools play games and thus come into closer touch with their teachers. Recognised and aided schools are seriously handicapped by want of suitable playgrounds, but the managers of these schools have latterly begun to pay greater attention to this side of education and are now endeavouring to provide playgrounds and other facilities for their boys.

The Boy Scout movement inaugurated in the Presidency in 1921 is steadily spreading and becoming more and more popular. There are now 10,829 scouts, the total number of local scout associations being 52 and the number of troops 413. The scout troops have been formed in most Government and many non-Government secondary schools

and are reported to be giving a good account of themselves in connection with public activities and socal functions such as Baby Week.

Primary Education

By the end of the year 1926-27 all the District Local Boards, with the exception of four in Gujarat and one in Sind, had accepted the powers and responsibilities with which the Primary Education Act invests them.

Compulsory education had so far been introduced in six municipal areas, *viz.*, Bombay City, Bandra, Satara, Dhulia, Surat and Byadgi.

The total number of primary schools for boys and girls increased by 556 or 4·3 per cent. and the number of pupils in them by 58,037 to 913,168, *i.e.*, 6·8 per cent. This increase is mainly due to the expansion schemes initiated by District Local Boards, to the introduction of compulsory education in two Wards of Bombay City and to the absorption of National Schools by some of the Municipalities in Gujarat.

On the average one boys' primary school served an area of 10·3 square miles and there was one school for every 2·2 villages. The male population under instruction in Primary Schools was 7·2 per cent. against 6·8 per cent. in the preceding year.

The expenditure on Primary education increased by Rs. 11 lakhs to Rs. 181 lakhs. Of this amount 63·4 per cent. was met from Government funds, 25·8 per cent. from Board funds, 3·3 per cent. from fees and 7·5 per cent. from other sources. Expenditure on Primary education formed over 48 per cent. of the total expenditure on education. The average cost of educating a pupil in a boys' primary school is Rs. 19-8-0 and the average cost to Government is Rs. 13-3-0.

The shift system whereby schools are held in two shifts with the object of overcoming inadequacy of accommodation and insufficiency of staff has been tried in many places and appears to have failed generally, as similar experiments have failed in the past. Of the total number of District Local Board Schools for boys 28 per cent. are held in their own buildings, 4·6 per cent. in buildings partly District Local Board and partly rented, 14·5 per cent. in exclusively rented buildings and 52·9 per cent. in rent-free buildings such as chavdis, temples, dharamsalas or private houses.

The report deals with wastage in Primary education. Of those who entered the infant class only 12 to 15 per cent. passed the IVth standard 5 years later, while 50 per cent. of the boys and 65 per cent. of the girls were in the infant class or Ist standard. It is generally agreed that a child is not likely to remain literate, unless he has passed the IVth Vernacular standard and it is believed that in rural areas a considerable percentage even of those who pass the IVth standard quickly relapse into illiteracy. When the expenditure on primary education (181 lakhs) is taken into consideration, the existance of this wastage is a very serious matter indeed. The causes of it are largely economic being due to the fact that the children are required for field or other manual work.

The paucity of interesting light literature in the vernaculars, and the difficulty of obtaining such as does exist in the villages is a contributory cause, as in the absence of such literature the children not unnaturally give up reading altogether and forget what they have learned at school. The question of establishing a system of village libraries in order to cope with this difficulty is engaging the attention of Government. The suitability of the existing curriculum and of the primary reading books especially in rural areas has also been considered by Government and a Committee has recently been appointed to study the question and make recommendations.

Girls' Education

The total number of institutions for girls, public and private, increased by 25 to 1,744. The number of girls under instruction rose from 196,322 to 205,756, 136,835 being in girls' schools and 68,921 in boys' schools. The percentage of girls under instruction to the female population of the Presidency was 2·25 against 2·14 in the preceding year, the percentage being 2·2 in the Bombay Division, 1·8 in the Central Division, 3·7 in the Northern Division, 1·9 in the Southern Division, and 1·6 in Sind.

Of the girls under instruction in recognised institutions, 467 (against 429 of the preceding year) were in colleges—398 in Arts Colleges and 69 in Professional Colleges—12,606 in Secondary schools, 182,086 in Primary schools, 19 in Art schools, 61 in Medical schools, 683 in Training schools, 417 in Technical and Industrial schools, 53 in Commercial schools, 53 in schools for Defectives, 725 in schools for Adults, and 944 in other special schools.

Education of Intermediate and Backward Classes

Measures for the advancement of Intermediate and Backward Classes occupy no small place in the general scheme of education in the Presidency. Apart from scholarships mentioned below, in Government secondary schools free-studentships are granted to the extent of 22½ per cent. of the number of pupils of the Intermediate community. Moreover, as a concession for their war services, the children of the Konkani Marathas in the Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts, if certified to be poor, are given free education in all classes of schools, Government paying special fee grants to aided schools to reimburse them for loss of fees.

The total number of Intermediate Hindus in all institutions increased by 29,851 to 406,847, an increase of 7·9 per cent. This increase is almost entirely accounted for by primary schools, the numbers in which increased by 8·2 per cent. to 387,866. The number in colleges rose by 12 per cent. to 758 and that in secondary schools by 4 per cent. to 14,907. The increase in the number of pupils in the Central Division was 12·1 per cent. and this is said to be an indication of the great awakening of the non-Brahman classes, who are largely agriculturists. Satara District is responsible for the greater part of the increase, which is due chiefly to the opening of new schools by the District Local Board.

Backward Classes

The Backward Hindu Communities include the Depressed classes, the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes, and the Criminal Tribes. All children belonging to these Backward communities are admitted free in Government secondary schools, provided they are certified to be poor. The total number of pupils of the Depressed classes in the Presidency proper increased by 5,871 or 12 per cent. to 55,191. The majority of these were in primary schools. The total number of children of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes undergoing instruction during the year was 18,996, indicating an increase of 25 per cent., while those of the Criminal Tribes decreased from 9,235 to 5,817. The decrease is said to be due to a change in caste classification.

It is interesting to note the percentage which each of the main communities bears to the total population, and that of the pupils of those communities to the total number of pupils in the Presidency proper :—

	Percentage of population	Percentage of pupils
Advanced Hindus ..	9	25
Intermediate Hindus ..	57	44
Backward Hindus ..	23	9
Muhammadans and others ..	11	22
	100	100

The following are the scholarships provided by Government for the Intermediate and Backward Communities :—

Intermediate Communities

One thousand two hundred and seventy-four scholarships of a value ranging from Rs. 6 in standard I to Rs. 10 in standard VII in Secondary Schools, awarded annually at the rate of 182 scholarships tenable for seven years ; 120 scholarships of the value of Rs. 20 in the Presidency proper and Rs. 30 in Sind in Arts Colleges, awarded annually at the rate of 30 scholarships tenable for four years ; fifty-one scholarships of a value ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 in Professional institutions, awarded annually at the rate of 5 scholarships in a College of Engineering, 5 in a Law College, 2 in the Sydenham College of Commerce, and 5 in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, all these scholarships being tenable for the whole course.

Backward Hindu Communities

Three hundred scholarships of a value ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 in standards V-VII of primary schools in the Presidency proper, awarded annually at the rate of 100 scholarships tenable for three years ;

Six hundred and forty-four scholarships of a value ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 in Secondary Schools, awarded annually at the rate of 92 scholarships tenable for seven years ;

Ninety scholarships of the value of Rs. 20 in Arts Colleges, awarded annually at the rate of 22 scholarships tenable for four years;

Thirty scholarships of a value ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 in Professional institutions, awarded annually at the rate of three in a College of Engineering, three in a Law College, one in the Sydenham College of Commerce, and three in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, tenable for the whole course.

Education of Muhammadans

In Government Professional Colleges 10 per cent. of the places are reserved for Muhammadans and in Government Secondary Schools in the Presidency proper 15 per cent. Places proportionate to the percentage of Muhammadan population to total population in the District concerned are, as a rule, reserved for Muhammadans in Government Secondary Schools in Sind. In Government Secondary Schools free studentships to the extent of 22½ per cent. of the number of Muhammadan pupils in each school in the Presidency proper and of 30 per cent. in Sind are awarded to them.

During the year under report the operation of the scheme of special scholarships which Government sanctioned in 1924-25 for the encouragement of backward classes, including Muhammadans, was accelerated, with a view to bringing it into full operation within a period of four years. This scheme provides for Muhammadans in the Presidency proper 637 scholarships in Secondary Schools ranging in value from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 and for Muhammadans in Sind 700 scholarships of Rs. 10 to Rs. 12-8-0. Muhammadans are considerably better off in this respect than either the Intermediate or the Backward Hindus; their scholarships work out at one for every 2,100 of the Muhammadan population in the Presidency proper and one for every 3,600 in Sind against one for every 7,100 and 5,700 of the population for Intermediate and Backward Hindus respectively. In Arts Colleges Muhammadans in the Presidency have 90 scholarships of Rs. 20 each, and the Sind Muhammadans 48 of Rs. 30 each. In Professional Colleges also special scholarships have been reserved for Muhammadan pupils. It may be mentioned that the number of applicants for special scholarships in Professional Colleges has hitherto fallen short of the scholarships available for them. A number of scholarships of small value are awarded to Muhammadan girls in Primary schools, both in the Presidency and in Sind. Special consideration is also given to the claims of Muhammadans to appointments as teachers both in Primary and Secondary Schools.

The total number of Muhammadans under instruction in the Presidency proper increased by 1,462 to 130,217, of whom 119,415 were in recognised institutions as against 114,449 in the preceding year. The number in public institutions shows an increase of 4,966. There was, however, a decrease of 3,504 in the number in unrecognised institutions. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils to total pupils of all classes in all such institutions is 13·0. The literacy figure for Muhammadans is 9·6 per cent. against 5·9 per cent. for all communities in the Presidency, the

percentage for Advanced Communities being 16·1 and that for non-Muhammadan, Intermediate and Backward Communities being 4·1. These figures show that while Muhammadans are behind the Advanced Hindus in the total number attending eucational institutions, they are markedly ahead of the Intermediate and Backward Hindus. Furthermore, the figure for Bombay is considerably in advance of that of any other Province in India. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils to total Muhammadan population in Bombay is 9·6, Madras 7·8, Bengal 3·9, United Provinces 3·2, Punjab 4·6, Burma 4·2, Bihar and Orissa 3·9, Central Provinces 6·1, Assam 2·7, and North-West Frontier 2·0.

Sind

The number of Muhammadan pupils receiving instructions in Sind increased by 6,452 to 63,466, of whom 54,128 were in public and 9,338 in private institutions. Of those studying in public institutions 94·4 per cent. were in primary schools, 52·3 per cent. of these being in special primary schools known as Mulla Schools. The number of Muhammadan pupils in recognised institutions rose from 47,885 to 54,128. These numbers were respectively 43·8 and 45·7 per cent. of the total number of pupils of all communities in recognised institutions as against 73·4, the percentage of Muhammadan population to total population in Sind. The literacy figure for Muhammadans is 2·6 per cent. against 3·9 per cent. for all communities in Sind, the percentage for Advanced communities being 12·0 and that for non-Muhammadan Intermediate and Backward communities being 1·6. These figures show that the Muhammadans in Sind are far behind the Muhammadans in the Presidency proper and are also behind the Intermediate Hindus in the Presidency. In Sind the population is widely scattered, which is a great obstacle to the spread of education and particularly to the education of Muhammadans, who form three-fourths of the total population and who have been generally apathetic to education. It is a good sign that latterly the leaders of the Muhammadan community have been striving hard to rouse interest in education in the masses.

The expenditure on Muhammadan Education in the Presidency proper is roughly estimated at something over Rs. 34 lakhs, of which over 18 lakhs or more than 50 per cent. was contributed from Provincial funds. In Sind it is estimated at Rs. 17¼ lakhs of which Rs. 9½ lakhs were met from Provincial revenues.

Summary

The facts and figures quoted above show that Education in the Presidency made steady progress during the year under revew. This progress is not as rapid as Government would have liked it to have been especially in connection with primary education. The expansion of primary education under the Primary Education Act has unfortunately been hampered by lack of the necessary funds with Government who have recently been obliged to issue a Press Note warning Local Authorities that unless there is expansion in the public revenues in the near

future schemes for expansion of primary education whether on a voluntary or compulsroy basis, which may be submitted by them for sanction, will inevitably be held up till times improve. Government, however, see no reason why Local Authorities who have increased their revenues by additional local taxation should not undertake schemes of expansion within their own resources even though the two-third contribution from Government laid down under the Primary Education Act may not be forthcoming either now or in the immediate future. Local Authorities who take the initiative in starting schemes of their own may rest assured that, as soon as their financial position improves, Government will not fail to come to their assistance.

The problems which have arisen in connection with the transfer of control of Primary Education, the question of University Reforms, and the growing demands of the public, for increased facilities for technical and industrial training have added greatly during recent years to the work of the Educational Department, while the financial responsibility in administering the large public funds devoted to all branches of education is becoming heavier year by year. Government desire to express their appreciation of the manner in which the Director of Public Instruction and his officers of all classes have continued to discharge their duties under circumstances which have involved to all of them an inevitable change in outlook and methods of work and to some of them serious cause for anxiety as to their future prospects.

By order of the Government of Bombay
(Transferred Departments),

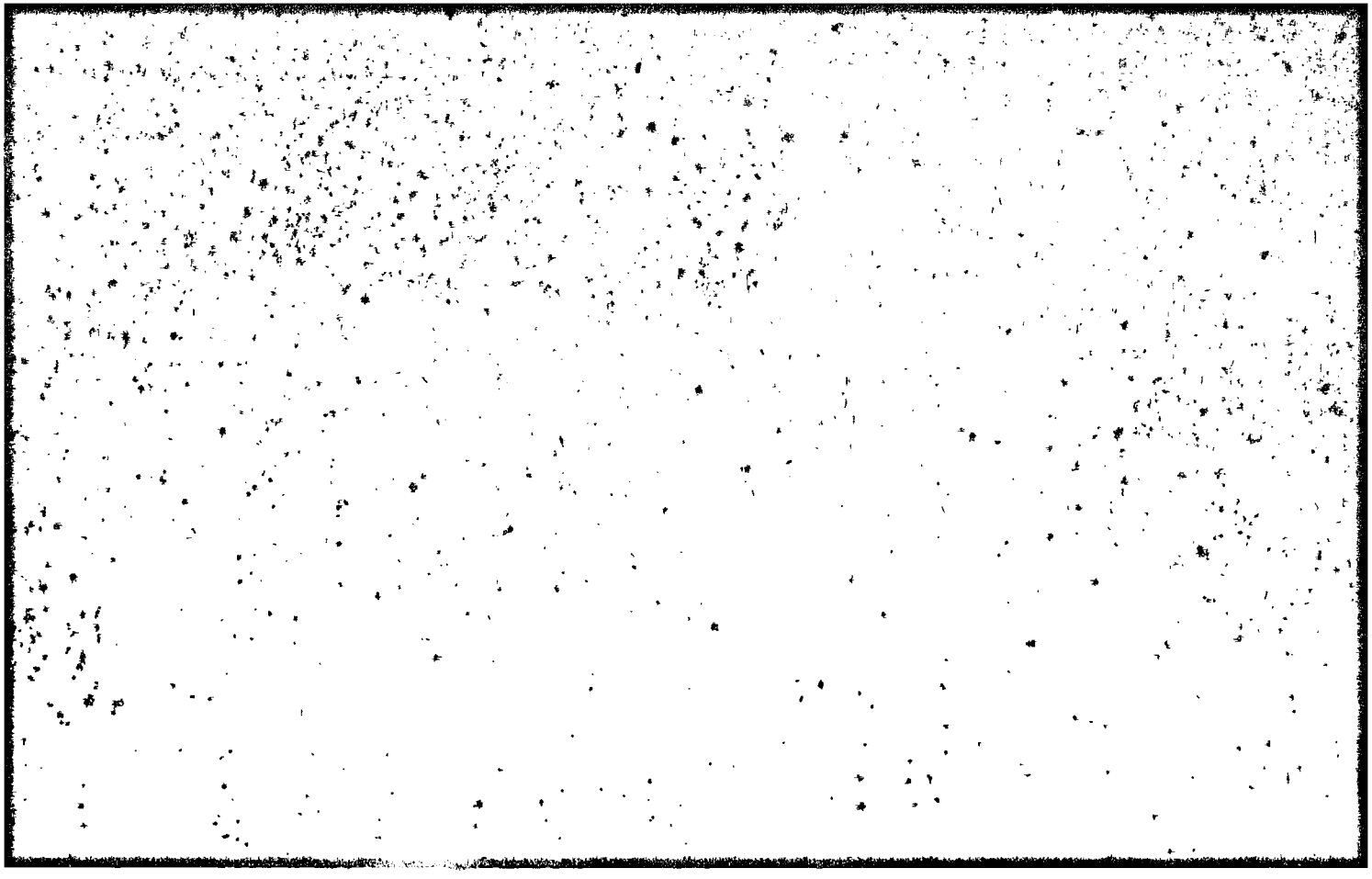
A. H. DRACUP,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, Northern Division,
The Commissioner, Central Division,
The Commissioner, Southern Division,
The Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division,
The Director of Public Instruction,
The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay,
All Collectors, including the Collectors in Sind, the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, and the Collector, Bombay Suburban District,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Director of Industries (the Collector of Bombay),
All Political Officers,
The Compiler, General Administration Report,
The Manager, Government Central Press, Bombay,
The Superintendent of Government Printing and Stationery,
The Revenue Department.

The Development Department,
The General Department,
The Home Department,
The Political Department,
The Finance Department (with a copy of the Report),
The Public Works Department,
The Director of Information (with spare copies for the Editors of Newspapers),
The Oriental Translator to Government,
The Secretary, Legislative Council (for the Reading Room for the members of the Legislative Council),
*The Under Secretary of State for India.

*By letter.



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Supplement to the Report on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency

For the Year 1925-26

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OF THE
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Statement of Recognised and Unrecognised Institutions for Boys and Girls.

Statement showing all kinds of Recognised and Unrecognised
Bombay

Division.	Area in square miles.	Number of towns and inhabited villages.	Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1926.	Increases — Schools. Increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay Division.						
Bombay City Total ...	24	1	1,175,914	643	92,766	...
Bombay Suburban ...	142	100	152,840	88	9,911	— 10
Thana	3,434	1,532	759,916	381	24,889	..
Kolaba	2,169	1,482	562,942	353	21,900	...
Ratnagiri	3,989	1,305	1,154,244	731	47,450	29
Nasik	5,877	1,667	832,576	572	40,002	...
Total (Mofussil) ...	15,611	6,086	3,462,518	2,125	144,152	39
Central Division.						
Poona	5,357	1,157	1,009,033	911	69,468	10
Satara	4,910	1,342	1,026,259	1,051	62,933	207
Sholapur	4,556	718	742,010	581	40,613	72
Ahmednagar ...	6,610	1,346	731,552	843	39,870	8
East Khandesh ...	4,551	1,478	1,075,837	815	57,579	20
West Khandesh ...	6,401	1,427	641,847	391	28,171	2
Total ...	32,385	7,468	5,226,538	4,592	298,634	319
Northern Division.						
Ahmedabad ...	3,824	871	890,911	584	58,535	...
Kaira	1,596	579	710,982	654	54,468	11
Panch Mahals ...	1,606	668	374,860	228	15,454	4
Broach	1,468	404	307,745	335	24,030	10
Surat	1,651	782	674,351	617	57,769	28
Total ...	10,145	3,304	2,958,849	2,418	210,251	53

Institutions (for boys and girls) in the British Districts of the Presidency.

AND DECREASES OF THE YEAR.							
	Pupils.						
Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number of schools not yet recognised by the Department and shown in column 1 of the General Summary of Educational Institutions and scholars.	Number of pupils in such schools.	Percentage of total pupils in columns 6 and 12 to population.	Number of villages with schools.	Average number of square miles to each village with a school.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	6,883	...	36	1,540	8·4	1	24
...	3,195	...	.....	...	6·5	27	5·3
8	.....	1,292	.....	...	3·3	298	11·5
7	732	...	33	840	4·0	312	6·9
...	2,210	...	82	1,710	4·2	448	8·9
7	816	...	24	563	4·9	462	12·7
22	6,953	1,292	139	3,113	4·2	1,547	10·1
...	3,498	...	8	658	6·9	559	9·5
...	12,119	...	19	357	6·1	821	5·9
...	4,726	...	20	1,829	5·7	429	10·6
...	1,062	...	13	411	5·5	663	9·9
...	3,660	...	44	809	5·4	541	8·4
...	466	...	60	1,012	4·5	295	21·7
...	25,531	...	164	5,076	5·8	3,308	9·8
...	2,264	...	121	6,368	7·3	317	12·1
...	2,550	...	23	2,011	7·9	358	4·4
...	1,242	...	41	2,538	4·8	159	10·1
...	516	...	50	2,068	8·4	239	6·1
...	6,796	...	52	2,486	8·9	435	3·8
...	13,368	...	287	15,471	7·6	1,508	6·7

Division.	Area in square miles.	Number of towns and inhabited villages.	Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1926.	Increases — Schools. Increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Southern Division.						
Dharwar	4,606	1,277	1,036,924	870	66,408	...
Belgaum	4,611	1,069	952,996	722	47,232	141
Bijapur	5,707	1,128	796,876	628	38,824	...
Kanara	3,946	1,264	401,727	351	18,989	...
Total ...	18,870	4,738	3,188,523	2,571	171,453	141
Sind.						
Karachi	11,231	793	542,065	389	32,822	13
Hyderabad ...	4,417	862	573,450	326	19,882	19
Nawabshah ...	3,889	731	418,660	228	11,818	6
Thar and Parkar ...	13,636	904	396,331	154	5,812	12
Sukkur	5,612	671	510,292	354	22,764	5
Upper Sind Frontier ...	2,664	410	240,619	164	6,750	7
Larkana	5,057	763	597,960	407	19,957	22
Total ...	46,506	5,134	3,279,377	2,022	119,805	84
Grand Total ...	123,541	26,731	19,291,719	14,371	1,037,061	636

AND DECREASES OF THE YEAR.							
	Pupils.						
Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number of schools not yet recognised by the Department and shown in column 1 of the General Summary of Educational Institutions and scholars.	Number of pupils in such schools.	Percentage of total pupils in columns 6 and 12 to population.	Number of villages with schools.	Average number of square miles to each village with a school.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
33	.....	627	14	372	6·4	567	8·1
...	3,441	...	10	232	4·1	538	8·5
22	550	...	40	833	4·1	509	11·2
1	69	...	3	131	4·7	247	15·9
56	4,060	627	67	1,568	5·4	1,861	10·1
...	2,691	...	47	1,127	6·12	179	62·7
...	1,837	...	48	795	3·59	270	16·3
...	636	...	45	828	2·04	250	15·5
...	789	...	78	900	1·3	130	104·8
...	966	...	133	2,135	4·9	431	13·01
...	461	...	59	834	3·15	202	13·1
...	1,889	...	258	3,652	3·9	550	9·1
...	9,269	...	668	10,271	3·9	2,012	23·1
79	66,064	1,919	1,361	37,039	5·6	10,287	12·1

The following table gives the number of Boys Primary Schools

Division.	Managed by Government.				Managed by	
	1924-25.		1925-26.		1924-25.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay Division—						
Bombay City	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mofussil	4	216	5	269	1,494	86,135
Central Division	5	1,377	6	1,592	2,965	160,367
Northern Division	7	622	6	611	1,426	102,223
Southern Division	11	1,567	13	1,654	1,491	95,401
Sind	2	315	2	321	822	38,814
Total ...	29	4,097	32	4,447	8,198	482,940

Division.	Aided by the Department or by District Local or Municipal Board.			
	1924-25.		1925-26.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	14	15	16	17
Bombay Division—				
Bombay City	99	10,585	96	11,197
Mofussil	195	10,060	213	10,420
Central Division ...	465	20,838	400	19,720
Northern Division	270	13,232	270	13,347
Southern Division	471	18,045	400	15,575
Sind	665	28,043	705	30,033
Total ...	2,165	100,803	2,084	100,292

and of pupils (for details see subsidiary Tables 4 and 5).

District Local Board.		Managed by Municipal Board.			
1925-26.		1924-25.		1925-26.	
Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
8	9	10	11	12	13
...	...	180	24,020	208	29,031
1,508	88,331	118	17,752	120	19,432
3,265	177,962	215	38,538	234	42,949
1,425	104,718	176	31,140	199	37,261
1,639	99,085	132	21,807	141	24,278
874	41,852	110	14,358	111	16,127
8,711	511,948	931	147,615	1,013	169,078

Unaided.				Total.			
1924-25.		1925-26.		1924-25.		1925-26.	
Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
7	893	8	857	286	35,488	312	41,085
26	610	5	162	1,837	114,782	1,851	118,614
29	947	51	1,344	3,679	222,067	3,956	248,567
19	1,320	28	1,585	1,898	148,537	1,928	157,522
14	612	18	484	2,119	137,432	2,211	141,076
...	...	...	...	1,599	81,530	1,692	88,333
95	4,381	110	4,432	11,418	739,836	11,950	790,197

The following table gives the number of Girls' Primary Schools

Division.	Managed by Government.				Managed by	
	1924-25.		1925-26.		1924-25.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay Division—						
Bombay City	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mofussil	...	...	...	...	92	4,424
Central Division	2	304	2	304	174	7,129
Northern Division	1	198	1	204	185	12,812
Southern Division	2	389	2	372	157	8,761
Sind	2	187	2	218	28	1,315
Total ...	7	1,078	7	1,098	636	34,441

Division.	Aided by the Department or by District Local or Municipal Board.			
	1924-25.		1925-26.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	14	15	16	17
Bombay Division—				
Bombay City	38	4,326	34	4,325
Mofussil	20	1,435	18	1,322
Central Division	67	4,703	70	5,058
Northern Division	62	5,564	62	5,773
Southern Division	22	961	19	948
Sind	134	7,815	130	8,188
Total ...	343	24,804	333	25,609

and of pupils (for details see subsidiary Tables 4 and 5).

District Local Board.		Managed by Municipal Board.			
1925-26.		1924-25.		1925-26.	
Schools. 8	Pupils. 9	Schools. 10	Pupils. 11	Schools. 12	Pupils. 13
...	...	108	12,243	107	12,779
90	4,354	44	5,029	48	5,633
193	8,155	113	11,149	120	12,381
186	13,367	78	11,392	89	13,609
158	8,816	64	7,609	67	7,955
26	1,210	58	5,777	58	6,638
653	35,902	465	53,199	489	58,995

Unaided.				Total.			
1924-25.		1925-26.		1924-25.		1925-26.	
Schools. 18	Pupils. 19	Schools. 20	Pupils. 21	Schools. 22	Pupils. 23.	Schools. 24	Pupils. 25
5	542	4	527	151	17,111	145	17,631
2	101	2	124	158	10,989	153	11,433
5	367	3	204	361	23,652	388	26,102
10	743	6	482	336	30,709	344	33,435
1	20	1	30	246	17,740	247	18,116
...	...	...	...	222	15,094	216	16,254
23	1,773	16	1,367	1,474	115,295	1,498	122,971

Statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the within Local Board Area

Collectorate.	Opening balance on 1st April 1925.	Receipts.			
		Provincial grant.	Cess.	Fees.	Municipal grant.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay Division—					
Bombay Suburban ...	202	29,661	9,373	1,220	...
Thana	1,16,590	2,29,563	2,51,361	5,198	...
Kolaba	70,266	2,35,332	37,307	8,326	...
Ratnagiri	1,25,919	4,24,908	20,720	15,513	...
Nasik	1,18,405	3,99,640	48,210	9,955	...
Total ...	4,31,382	13,19,104	3,66,971	40,212	...
Central Division—					
Poona	69,755	4,30,666	44,362	13,232	...
Satara	1,43,652	5,99,345	2,69,718	23,359	15,252
Sholapur	1,40,485	2,81,205	1,17,774	10,736	1,213
Ahmednagar	31,470	3,72,575	40,604	11,695	...
East Khandesh ...	1,13,859	7,03,819	81,376	22,514	23,977
West Khandesh	77,717	2,72,362	55,663	7,995	4,431
Total ...	5,76,938	26,59,972	6,09,497	89,531	44,873
Northern Division—					
Ahmedabad	1,34,789	3,93,903	82,851	9,148	...
Kaira	58,789	4,96,827	65,912	10,719	...
Panch Mahals ...	28,598	1,88,127	13,292	2,479	...
Broach	30,906	2,74,210	63,395	4,508	...
Surat	32,823	4,64,099	63,148	8,328	...
Total ...	2,85,905	18,17,166	2,88,598	35,182	...

District Local Board schools and schools aided by the Department during the year 1925-26.

Expenditure.					
Miscellaneous.	Total including opening balance.	Expenditure on Government and District Local Board Institutions.	Expenditure on Aided Institutions.	Assignment under section 79.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
667	41,123	34,297	...	515	34,812
20,495	6,23,207	2,43,065	...	2,254	2,45,319
921	3,52,152	2,84,975	...	4,133	2,89,108
1,169	5,88,229	4,29,318	...	2,261	4,31,579
330	5,76,540	4,14,431	...	2,912	4,17,343
23,582	21,81,251	14,06,086	...	12,075	14,18,161
90	5,58,105	4,59,194	...	2,305	4,61,499
3,768	10,55,094	6,84,235	...	3,304	6,87,539
2,549	5,53,962	3,25,498	...	6,586	3,32,084
93,601	5,49,945	4,93,325	36	919	4,94,280
310	9,45,855	7,92,791	...	3,082	7,95,873
2,730	4,20,898	3,28,653	1,000	4,686	3,34,339
1,03,048	40,33,859	30,33,696	1,036	20,882	31,05,614
2,521	6,23,212	4,49,406	...	1,618	4,51,024
2,363	6,34,610	5,55,219	...	3,408	5,58,627
2,270	2,34,766	2,19,494	...	74	2,19,568
2,474	3,75,493	3,16,588	800	78	3,17,466
2,065	5,70,463	5,05,518	...	620	5,06,138
11,693	24,38,544	20,46,225	800	5,798	20,52,823

Collectorate,	Closing balance on 31st March 1926.	No. of Schools on District Local Board Budget on 31st March 1926.	No. of pupils in District Local Board Schools on 31st March 1926.	Increase or decrease in Local Board Schools during the year.
1	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay Division—				
Bombay Suburban ...	6,311	19	1,672	...
Thana	3,77,888	304	16,437	...
Kolaba	63,044	301	16,309	-3
Ratnagiri	1,56,650	546	33,575	+13
Nasik	1,59,197	437	24,928	...
Total ...	7,63,090	1,607	92,921	+10
Central Division—				
Poona	96,606	562	29,968	+2
Satara	3,67,555	895	47,960	+245
Sholapur	2,21,878	451	22,911	+65
Ahmednagar ...	55,665	588	26,366	+2
East Khandesh ...	1,49,982	682	41,064	+8
West Khandesh ...	86,559	308	18,456	+1
Total ...	9,78,245	3,486	1,86,625	+323
Northern Division—				
Ahmedabad	1,72,188	362	24,629	...
Kaira	75,983	387	33,568	...
Panch Mahals ...	15,198	174	9,300	...
Broach	58,027	262	16,127	+1
Surat	64,325	431	34,461	...
Total ...	3,85,721	1,616	1,18,085	+1

Increase or decrease in pupils in Local Board Schools during the year.	Schools Aided by the Department within Local Board Area.				
	No. of schools on 31st March 1926.	No. of pupils in schools on 31st March 1926.	Increase or decrease in schools during the year.	Increase or decrease in pupils in schools during the year.	Grants paid.
17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
+186	13	1,120	-1	+20	9,805
+420	14	481	-3	-121	2,795
+544	17	654	-4	-164	1,482
+715	108	4,703	+18	+609	15,689
+233	25	770	+2	-170	5,169
+2,098	177	7,728	+12	+174	34,940
+548	79	2,595	-1	+112	10,911
+11,967	39	1,061	-52	-1,557	5,776
3,226	12	371	-5	-160	1,027
+729	168	4,149	-8	-346	17,711
+1,698	12	575	+3	+164	2,986
+899	10	443	...	+53	2,361
+18,567	320	9,194	-63	-1,724	40,772
+1,151	26	1,064	-2	-40	5,861
+169	146	5,482	-1	-258	15,730
+562	12	558	+1	+76	5,120
-155	3	73	-1	+16	122
+1,323	19	1,103	+5	+408	8,110
+3,050	206	8,280	+2	+202	34,943

Collectorate.	Opening balance on 1st April 1925.	Receipts.			
		Provincial grant.	Cess.	Fees.	Municipal grant.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Southern Division—					
Dharwar	2,16,580	6,10,339	79,245	17,188	...
Belgaum	1,53,529	4,79,147	1,60,786	15,495	...
Bijapur	28,944	3,96,070	60,310	12,896	...
Kanara	50,663	2,57,224	23,737	2,873	...
Total ...	4,49,716	17,42,780	3,24,078	48,452	...
Sind—					
Karachi	81,374	89,875	40,556	416	...
Hyderabad	93,362	1,11,547	79,877	...	...
Nawabshah	27,765	1,81,754	49,508	12,037	...
Thar and Parkar ...	3,262	91,251	29,478	1,103	...
Sukkur	26,767	1,87,561	60,405	429	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	58,844	90,707	65,419	326	...
Larkana	31,441	2,76,258	53,496	482	...
Total ...	3,22,815	10,28,953	3,78,739	14,793	...
Grand Total ...	20,66,756	85,67,975	19,67,883	2,28,170	44,873

		Expenditure.			
Miscellaneous.	Total including opening balance.	Expenditure on Government and District Local Board Institutions.	Expenditure on Aided Institutions.	Assignment under section 79.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19,439	9,42,791	6,97,682	...	1,877	6,99,559
10,282	8,19,239	5,16,437	100	2,672	5,19,209
1,377	4,99,597	4,32,488	...	1,459	4,33,947
2,833	3,37,330	2,78,506	...	1,440	2,79,946
33,931	25,98,957	19,25,113	100	7,448	19,32,661
2,754	2,14,975	1,05,083	8,561	660	1,14,304
1,923	2,86,709	1,48,865	6,525	709	1,56,099
1,535	2,72,599	2,46,007	2,951	...	2,48,958
119	1,25,213	1,23,439	...	...	1,23,439
1,343	2,76,505	2,35,503	7,900	1,234	2,44,637
126	2,15,422	1,23,591	1,500	1,040	1,26,131
2,864	3,64,541	3,26,416	4,480	816	3,31,712
10,664	17,55,964	13,08,904	31,917	4,459	13,45,280
1,82,918	1,30,58,575	97,70,024	33,353	50,662	98,54,539

Collectorate.	Closing balance on 31st March 1926.	No. of Schools on District Local Board Budget on 31st March 1926.	No. of pupils in District Local Board Schools on 31st March 1926.	Increase or decrease in Local Board Schools during the year.
1	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Southern Division—				
Dharwar	2,43,232	556	37,960	...
Belgaum	3,00,030	559	33,157	+149
Bijapur	65,659	414	24,513	...
Kanara	57,384	272	12,271	...
Total ...	6,66,296	1,801	1,07,901	+149
Sind—				
Karachi	1,00,671	92	4,212	+10
Hyderabad	1,30,610	124	4,955	+8
Nawabshah	23,641	124	6,822	+3
Thar and Parkar ...	1,774	94	3,703	+14
Sukkur	31,868	161	8,514	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	89,291	84	3,883	+8
Larkana	32,829	230	11,445	+6
Total ...	4,10,684	909	43,534	+49
Grand Total ...	32,04,036	9,419	5,49,066	+532

Increase or decrease in pupils in Local Board Schools during the year.	Schools Aided by the Department within Local Board Area.				
	No. of Schools on 31st March 1926.	No. of pupils in Schools on 31st March 1926.	Increase or decrease in schools during the year.	Increase or decrease in pupils in schools during the year.	Grants paid.
17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
- 229	141	5,255	- 3	- 687	13,567
+4,150	79	1,837	- 6	- 784	6,387
- 103	111	3,639	- 27	- 664	12,488
- 79	22	681	- 5	- 143	2,129
+3,739	353	11,412	- 70	- 2,278	34,571
+385	98	2,778	+7	+330	16,117
+424	108	3,053	+9	+554	17,767
+215	94	3,395	+5	+209	28,002
+452	52	1,420	- 4	+147	8,269
+99	109	3,448	+8	+493	20,172
+429	70	1,909	- 2	+8	9,784
+904	152	5,327	+16	+977	29,498
+2,908	683	21,330	+39	+2,718	1,29,609
+30,362	1,739	51,944	- 80	- 908	2,74,835

Statement showing Primary Schools within

Towns.	Schools maintained by the Municipality					
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Receipts.			
			Fees.	Local Fund grants under Sections 45 and 47.	Miscellaneous.	Municipal Funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay Division.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay Suburban.						
Ghatkoper—						
Boys	1	86	...	...	...	964
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bandra—						
Boys	12	1,405	3	...	...	26,174
Girls	6	385	...	...	...	14,318
Kurla—						
Boys	10	991	628	286	...	17,406
Girls	2	182	...	229	...	1,454
Juhu—						
Boys	1	50	8	...	...	101
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... Boys ...	24	2,532	634	286	...	44,645
Total ... Girls ...	8	567	...	229	...	15,772
Total ...	32	3,099	634	515	...	60,417
Thana.						
Bassein—						
Boys	7	791	520	720	...	13,436
Girls	1	151	...	...	...	1,248
Bhiwandi—						
Boys	6	706	...	650	...	10,895
Girls	3	218	...	...	...	4,071
Kalyan—						
Boys	5	816	...	640	...	12,128
Girls	2	273	...	...	...	2,894
Thana—						
Boys	7	1,297	...	175	76	13,412
Girls	3	519	...	69	28	5,403
Total ... Boys ...	25	3,610	520	2,185	76	49,871
Total ... Girls ...	9	1,161	...	69	28	13,616
Total ...	34	4,771	520	2,254	104	63,487
Kolaba.						
Alibag—						
Boys	1	359	538	476	...	2,748
Girls	1	146	...	144	...	687
Mahad—						
Boys	3	528	500	723	...	3,652
Girls	1	104	...	144	...	1,272
Matheran—						
Boys	1	208	...	55	...	2,217
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...

Municipal limits on 31st March, 1926.

on the Government grants.			Non-Municipal Schools.					
			Aided schools.				Recognised schools.	
Fixed Provincial grant.	Total.	Expenditure of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Provincial grant.	Municipal grant.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
418	1,382	1,382	1	267	1,050	750	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,808	44,985	44,985	6	687	3,109	6,845	...	...
6,674	20,992	20,992	2	140	1,065	1,394	...	...
1,994	20,309	20,309	2	130	1,060	...	...	...
399	2,082	2,082	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	109	109	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,220	66,785	66,785	9	1,084	5,219	7,595	...	...
7,073	23,074	23,074	2	140	1,065	1,394	...	...
28,293	89,859	89,859	11	1,224	6,284	8,989	...	...
2,500	17,176	17,176	1	43	242	...	...	...
322	1,570	1,570	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	12,545	12,545	1	72	190	...	...	...
559	4,630	4,630	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,193	15,961	15,961	4	302	894	...	...	...
698	3,592	3,592	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,339	26,002	26,002	1	46	158	...	...	...
4,897	10,397	10,397	1	102	1,170	...	...	...
19,032	71,684	71,684	7	463	1,484	...	...	...
6,476	20,189	20,189	1	102	1,170	...	...	...
25,508	91,873	91,873	8	565	2,654	...	...	...
4,660	8,422	8,422	1	63	134	...	...	...
1,165	1,996	1,996	1	39	400	...	...	...
5,514	10,389	10,389	...	...	...	...	...	...
683	2,099	2,099	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,111	5,383	5,383	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Towns.	Schools maintained by the Municipality					
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Receipts.			
			Fees.	Local Fund grants under Sections 46 and 47.	Miscellaneous.	Municipal Funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION—*contd.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kolaba—contd.						
Panwel—						
Boys	4	509	...	730	45	4,593
Girls	1	126	...	149	...	918
Pen—						
Boys	2	423	454	674	...	2,590
Girls	1	133	...	147	...	1,036
Roha—						
Boys	3	403	382	580	...	2,049
Girls	1	81	...	90	...	433
Uran—						
Boys	2	263	296	203	...	1,295
Girls	1	62	...	68	...	570
Total ... { Boys ...	16	2,693	2,170	3,391	45	19,144
{ Girls ...	6	652	...	742	..	4,916
Total ...	22	3,345	2,170	4,133	45	24,060
Ratnagiri.						
Chiplun—						
Boys	3	694	888	300	43	2,400
Girls	1	129	...	...	42	1,925
Malwan—						
Boys	6	943	836	444	41	4,468
Girls	4	319	...	222	35	3,685
Rajapur—						
Boys	3	664	468	882	...	3,456
Girls	1	115	...	318	...	404
Ratnagiri—						
Boys	7	938	1,292	...	248	4,704
Girls	1	257	...	...	47	1,831
Vengurla—						
Boys	4	876	242	74	4	5,141
Girls	2	284	...	21	...	1,557
Total ... { Boys ...	28	4,115	3,726	1,700	336	20,169
{ Girls ...	9	1,104	...	561	124	9,402
Total ...	32	5,219	3,726	2,261	460	29,571
Nasik.						
Igatpuri—						
Boys	3	487	385	335	200	4,697
Girls	2	134	...	61	50	635
Malegaon—						
Boys	8	1,376	1,188	388	5	10,927
Girls	3	427	...	118	323	3,350
Manmad—						
Boys	3	304	284	...	...	4,590
Girls	2	86	...	...	...	437

on the Government grants.			Non-Municipal Schools.					
			Aided schools.				Recognised schools.	
Fixed Provincial grant.	Total.	Expenditure of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Provincial grant.	Municipal grant.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
5,211	10,579	10,579	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,042	2,109	2,109	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,317	9,035	9,035	...	...	...	...	...	...
688	1,871	1,871	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,077	7,038	7,038	2	115	240	125	...	...
699	1,222	1,222	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,642	3,436	3,436	1	222	150	...	...	...
547	1,185	1,185	...	...		...	...	...
29,532	54,282	54,282	4	400	524	125	...	...
4,824	10,482	10,482	1	39	400	...	...	...
34,356	64,764	64,764	5	439	924	125	...	...
7,639	11,270	11,270	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	1,967	1,967	1	28	47		...	...
7,593	13,382	13,382	7	362	1,512	...	...	...
2,344	6,286	6,286	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,584	10,390	10,390	1	45	144	60	...	...
967	1,689	1,689	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,510	14,754	14,754	1	89	205	24	1	59
3,126	5,004	5,004	...	...	...	...	2	124
7,419	12,880	12,880	2	95	676	...	...	...
2,142	3,720	3,720	1	27	317	...	...	...
36,745	62,676	62,676	11	591	2,537	84	1	59
8,579	18,666	18,666	2	55	364	...	2	124
45,324	81,342	81,342	13	646	2,901	84	3	183
2,364	7,981	7,981	2	30	200	...	...	...
883	1,629	1,629	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,281	23,784	23,784	2	115	268	100	...	...
3,418	7,209	7,209	1	41	216	...	...	...
1,071	5,945	5,945	1	67	310	...	...	...
598	1,035	1,035	2	189	1,233	...	...	...

Towns.	Schools maintained by the Municipality					
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Receipts.			
			Fees.	Local Fund grants under Sections 45 and 47.	Miscellaneous.	Municipal Funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay Division—*concld.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nasik—contd.						
Nandgaon—						
Boys	3	461	317	873	40	4,039
Girls	2	117	....	290	...	430
Nasik—						
Boys	7	2,589	2,506	363	49	21,035
Girls	4	857	...	119	33	8,801
Sinnar—						
Boys	2	293	229	246	...	3,332
Girls	1	75	....	...	...	359
Trimbak—						
Boys	1	312	190	119	...	3,153
Girls	...	....	...	...	...	...
Yeola—						
Boys	5	660	1,078	...	11	13,192
Girls	2	453	...	...	...	4,516
Total ... { Boys ...	32	6,482	6,172	2,324	305	64,935
{ Girls ...	16	2,149	...	588	406	18,528
Total ...	48	8,631	6,172	2,912	711	83,463
Total, Bombay Division—						
Boys	120	19,432	13,222	9,886	762	1,98,764
Girls	48	5,633	...	2,189	558	62,234
Total ...	168	25,065	13,222	12,075	1,320	2,60,998
Central Division.						
Poona.						
Alandi—						
Boys	1	106	...	3	...	936
Girls	1	45	...	...	...	420
Baramati—						
Boys	5	931	1,192	...	1,100	6,078
Girls	1	178	...	...	...	1,261
Indapur—						
Boys	1	318	353	...	...	2,085
Girls	1	52	...	...	...	...
Jejuri—						
Boys	1	232	163	...	19	1,800
Girls	1	45	...	...	5	400
Junnar—						
Boys	2	382	434	400	...	1,313
Girls	2	158	...	...	...	505
Lonavla—						
Boys	5	403	336	...	...	4,106
Girls	2	108	...	...	...	1,460

on the Government grants.			Non-Municipal Schools.					
			Aided schools.				Recognised schools.	
Fixed Provincial grant.	Total	Expenditure of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Provincial grant.	Municipal grant.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
2,548	7,817	7,817	2	90	268	...	...	...
910	1,630	1,630	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,391	45,314	45,314	2	...*	767	...	...	...
8,801	17,754	17,754	1	99	646	...	...	...
1,972	5,779	5,779	1	225	1,531	150	...	...
464	823	823	1	60	378	...	...	...
1,204	4,666	4,666	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,381	19,662	19,662	2	224	483	...	...	...
2,439	6,955	6,955	...	...	...	...	...	...
47,212	1,20,948	1,20,948	12	751	3,827	250	...	...
17,513	37,035	37,035	5	389	2,473	...	...	...
64,725	1,57,983	1,57,983	17	1,140	6,300	250	...	...
1,53,741	3,76,375	3,76,375	43	3,289	13,591	8,054	1	59
44,465	1,09,446	1,09,446	11	725	5,472	1,394	2	124
1,98,206	4,85,821	4,85,821	54	4,014	19,063	9,448	3	183
1,354	2,293	2,293	1	24	67	...	...	...
420	840	840	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,453	15,823	15,823	1	169	2,320	...	...	...
1,121	2,382	2,382	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,817	5,255	5,255	1	32	57	...	...	...
555	555	555	...	.....	....	...	...	...
2,735	4,717	4,717	...	...	...	...	...	...
700	1,105	1,105	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,976	6,123	6,123	4	249	115	...	...	...
986	1,491	1,491	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,208	9,650	9,650	1	41	400	...	...	...
1,710	3,170	3,170	...	...	...	...	...	...

Towns.	Schools maintained by the Municipality					
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Receipts.			
			Fees.	Local Fund grants under Sections 45 and 47.	Miscellaneous.	Municipal Funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Poona—contd.						
Poona City—						
Boys	23	4,244	3,515	547	96	48,595
Girls	15	2,614	...	...	69	29,658
Poona Suburban—						
Boys	3	404	350	525	...	2,576
Girls	2	138	...	...	...	1,070
Saswad—						
Boys	1	365	475	330	88	1,469
Girls	1	87	...	...	...	403
Sirur—						
Boys	1	275	278	...	...	1,822
Girls	1	53	...	...	...	...
Talegaon Dabhade—						
Boys	1	116	157	...	·27	1,201
Girls	1	68	...	...	·15	809
Kirkee Cantonment—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona Cantonment—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Poona District—						
Boys	44	7,776	7,253	2,305	1,330	71,981
Girls	28	3,546	...	...	89	35,986
Total ...	72	11,322	7,253	2,305	1,419	1,07,967
Satara.						
Ashta—						
Boys	4	620	482	...	...	6,432
Girls	2	87	...	...	...	855
Islampur—						
Boys	3	639	136	673	...	5,827
Girls	2	139	...	...	...	1,493
Karad—						
Boys	4	1,093	1,219	490	6	11,300
Girls	2	407	...	...	...	3,624
Malcolm Peth—						
Boys	1	190	203	...	...	3,255
Girls	1	46	...	...	...	1,061

on the Government grants.			Non-Municipal Schools.					
			Aided schools.				Recognised schools.	
Fixed Provincial grant.	Total.	Expenditure of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Provincial grant.	Municipal grant.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
50,393	1,03,146	1,03,146	28	4,361	34,407	...	3	129
28,397	58,124	58,124	16	1,690	19,120	...	...	...
3,615	7,066	7,066	16	1,642	5,849	2,580	1	60
1,155	2,225	2,225	8	685	3,436	900	...	...
3,393	6,255	6,255	1	83	225	...	...	...
627	1,030	1,030	1	43	130	...	...	...
2,585	4,685	4,685	2	62	491	...	...	...
764	764	764	2	66	708	...	...	...
1,540	2,925	2,925	1	46	105	...	...	...
725	1,549	1,549	1	67	1,100	...	...	...
90	90	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,800	1,800	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86,959	1,69,828	1,69,828	56	6,709	44,036	2,580	4	189
37,160	73,235	73,235	28	2,551	24,494	900	...	...
1,24,119	2,43,063	2,43,063	84	9,260	68,530	3,480	4	189
355	7,269	7,269	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	900	900	...	...	...	...	...	...
716	7,352	7,352	...	...	...	...	1	31
161	1,654	1,654	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,118	14,133	14,133	...	...	...	...	...	...
310	3,934	3,934	...	...	...	...	...	...
634	4,092	4,092	...	...	...	...	...	...
197	1,278	1,278	1	30	112	...	...	...

Towns.	Schools maintained by the Municipality					
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Receipts.			
			Fees.	Local Fund grants under sections 45 and 47.	Miscellaneous.	Municipal Fund.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Satara—contd.						
Mhaswad—						
Boys	2	373	392	145	40	4,034
Girls	1	80	...	...	...	700
Panchgani—						
Boys	1	109	69	..	...	1,322
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rahimatpur—						
Boys	2	342	849	715	...	2,566
Girls	2	85	...	...	...	561
Satara City—						
Boys	7	1,832	926	108	...	8,862
Girls	2	423	...	...	...	3,883
Satara Suburban—						
Boys	1	86	62	...	...	1,083
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tasgaon—						
Boys	5	692	588	326	8	5,548
Girls	1	186	...	...	...	1,678
Wai—						
Boys	6	773	691	587	4	7,891
Girls	2	189	...	...	...	1,747
Vita—						
Boys	2	294	642	260	...	2,909
Girls	1	65	...	...	...	730
Total { Boys ...	38	7,043	5,759	3,304	58	61,029
Girls ...	16	1,707	...	...	...	16,352
Total ...	54	8,750	5,759	3,304	58	77,381
Sholapur.						
Barsi—						
Boys	9	1,464	640	946	40	10,707
Girls	4	491	...	...	...	2,561
Karmala—						
Boys	3	437	445	97	...	4,899
Girls	2	94	...	...	...	991
Pandharpur—						
Boys	8	2,238	3	430	11	10,294
Girls	2	441	...	...	...	2,375

on the Government grants.		Expenditure of schools.	Non-Municipal Schools.					
			Aided schools				Recognised schools.	
Fixed Provincial grant.	Total.		Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Provincial grant.	Municipal grant.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
992	5,603	5,603	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	850	850	...	...	...	...	...	...
442	1,833	1,833	1	67	264	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
396	4,026	4,026	2	60	178	...	...	...
61	622	622	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,829	23,725	23,725	5	531	4,205	310	...	...
5,108	8,991	8,991	2	96	499	...	...	...
165	1,310	1,310	2	145	1,459	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	41	625	...	...	...
1,789	8,259	8,259	3	167	377	50	...	...
464	2,142	2,142	1	55	157	...	...	...
504	9,677	9,677	3	199	1,943	...	...	...
96	1,843	1,843	3	141	1,329	...	...	...
541	4,352	4,352	1	118	1,200	...	...	...
104	834	834	1	24	155	...	...	...
21,481	91,631	91,631	17	1,287	9,626	360	1	31
6,696	23,048	23,048	9	387	2,877	...	...	...
28,177	1,14,679	1,14,679	26	1,674	12,503	360	1	31
11,379	23,712	23,712	1	36	93	...	...	...
3,728	6,289	6,289	...	...	...	...	...	...
994	6,435	6,435	1	22	35	...	...	...
180	1,171	1,171	...	...	...		...	...
16,249	26,987	26,987	6	279	1,448	...	...	...
2,375	4,750	4,750	1	35	103	...	...	...

Towns.	Schools maintained by the Municipality					
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Receipts.			
			Fees.	Local Fund grants under sections 45 and 47.	Miscellaneous.	Municipal Fund.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*						
Sholapur—contd.						
Sangola—						
Boys	1	347	396	352	...	2,304
Girls	1	51	...	...	...	242
Sholapur—						
Boys	21	4,069	14	4,761	2,001	27,047
Girls	8	1,209	...	...	...	19,896
Total ... Boys ...	42	8,555	1,498	6,586	2,052	55,251
Girls ...	17	2,286	...	...	...	26,065
Total ...	59	10,841	1,498	6,586	2,052	81,316
Ahmednagar.						
Ahmednagar City—						
Boys	12	2,242	2,867	350	517	26,833
Girls	7	702	...	...	521	4,632
Ahmednagar Cantonment—						
Boys	3	500	471	100	...	3,373
Girls	1	116	...	...	...	1,007
Sangamner—						
Boys	8	1,014	...	460	68	6,886
Girls	2	199	...	...	15	427
Vambori—						
Boys	2	332	57	9	...	3,331
Girls	2	77	...	...	...	408
Total ... Boys ...	25	4,088	3,415	919	585	40,423
Girls ...	12	1,094	...	...	536	6,474
Total ...	37	5,182	3,415	919	1,121	46,897

on the Government grants.			Non-Municipal Schools.					
			Aided schools.				Recognised schools.	
Fixed Provincial grant.	Total.	Expenditure of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Provincial grant.	Municipal grant.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
2,397	5,449	5,449	...	...	...	...	...	...
190	432	432	...	...	...	...	...	...
30,081	63,904	63,904	14	2,507	6,122	...	...	...
17,895	37,791	37,791	7	487	5,673	...	...	...
61,100	1,26,487	1,26,487	22	2,844	7,698	...	...	...
24,368	50,433	50,433	8	522	5,776	...	...	...
85,468	1,76,920	1,76,920	30	3,366	13,474	...	...	...
24,405	54,992	54,992	7	557	4,563	200	...	...
7,185	12,338	12,338	8	830	9,476	1,094	...	...
4,515	8,459	8,459	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,007	2,014	2,014	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,186	15,600	15,600	2	147	1,300	...	...	...
1,520	1,962	1,962	...	...	...	...	...	...
692	4,089	4,089	2	40	190	...	...	...
85	493	493	...	...	...	...	...	...
37,798	83,140	83,140	11	744	6,053	200	...	...
9,797	16,807	16,807	8	830	9,476	1,094	...	...
47,595	99,947	99,947	19	1,574	15,529	1,294	...	...

Towns.	Schools maintained by the Municipality					
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Receipts.			
			Fees.	Local Fund grants under sections 45 and 47.	Miscellaneous.	Municipal Fund.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Khandesh.						
Amalner—						
Boys	5	1,223	6	645	...	8,454
Girls	2	305	...	...	...	1,425
Bhusaval—						
Boys	4	993	1	293	...	8,908
Girls	2	294	...	...	...	2,753
Chalisgaon—						
Boys	4	889	566	...	...	7,628
Girls	2	176	...	...	...	1,497
Chopda—						
Boys	5	1,080	441	230	...	9,733
Girls	2	173	...	...	...	1,093
Dharangaon—						
Boys	5	1,168	197	185	...	8,988
Girls	2	175	...	...	...	1,416
Erandol—						
Boys	4	813	467	95	...	5,788
Girls	1	111	...	..	...	755
Faizpur—						
Boys	4	769	374	128	...	5,607
Girls	2	103	...	...	...	814
Jalgaon—						
Boys	7	1,716	968	1,207	42	14,640
Girls	4	458	...	...	...	5,387
Parola—						
Boys	4	...*	206	116	...	6,180
Girls	2	...*	...	...	...	1,305
Raver—						
Boys	3	557	280	17	...	4,551
Girls	2	98	...	...	...	722
Sawada—						
Boys	3	674	240	46	...	5,913
Girls	2	121	.....	...	...	869
Yawal—						
Boys	3	...*	294	120	...	6,015
Girls	2	...*	...	....	...	602
Total ... { Boys ...	51	9,882	4,040	3,082	42	92,405
Total ... { Girls ...	25	2,014	...	....	...	18,638
Total ...	76	11,896	4,040	3,082	42	1,11,043

* Temporarily closed on account of plague.

on the Government grants.		Expenditure of schools.	Non-Municipal Schools.					
			Aided schools.				Recognised schools.	
Fixed Provincial grant.	Total.		Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Provincial grant.	Municipal grant.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
13,420	22,525	22,525	1	25	99	...	...	...
2,099	3,524	3,524	...	...	...	...	1	23
3,342	12,544	12,544	2	175	913	111	...	...
1,000	3,753	3,753	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,955	11,149	11,149	...	...	...	...	...	...
540	2,037	2,037	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,134	13,538	13,538	...	...	...	...	...	...
329	1,422	1,422	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,562	11,932	11,932	...	...	...	...	...	...
386	1,802	1,802	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,642	8,992	8,992	...	...	...	...	...	...
313	1,068	1,068	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,169	8,278	8,278	...	...	...	...	...	...
288	1,102	1,102	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,889	38,746	38,746	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,003	12,390	12,390	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,198	7,700	7,700	1	...	60	...	...	...
240	1,545	1,545	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,856	6,704	6,704	...	...	...	...	...	...
276	998	998	...	...	...	...	...	...
746	6,945	6,945	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	973	973	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,281	7,710	7,710	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	722	722	...	...	...	...	...	...
57,194	1,56,763	1,56,763	4	200	1,072	111	...	...
12,698	31,336	31,336	...	...	...	...	1	23
69,892	1,88,099	1,88,099	4	200	1,072	111	1	23

Towns.	Schools maintained by the Municipality					
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Receipts.			
			Fees.	Local Fund grants under sections 45 and 47.	Miscellaneous.	Municipal Fund.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*concld.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
West Khandesh.						
Betawad—						
Boys	2	249	46	612	35	2,340
Girls	1	55	...	...	6	556
Dhulia—						
Boys	17	2,471	...	966	76	48,562
Girls	13	1,061	...	...	38	14,887
Nandurbar—						
Boys	5	966	785	1,018	7	11,182
Girls	3	226	...	...	...	2,229
Shahada—						
Boys	2	395	312	659	14	4,429
Girls	1	62	...	...	2	580
Shirpur—						
Boys	4	731	607	838	18	10,066
Girls	2	201	...	...	3	1,610
Sindkheda—						
Boys	2	387	231	438	...	2,984
Girls	1	47	...	...	...	351
Taloda—						
Boys	2	406	288	155	57	4,033
Girls	1	82	...	...	9	742
Total ... Boys ...	34	5,605	2,269	4,686	207	83,596
Girls ...	22	1,734	...	...	58	20,955
Total ...	56	7,339	2,269	4,686	265	1,04,551
Total, Central Division... Boys ...	234	42,949	24,234	20,822	4,274	4,04,685
Girls ...	120	12,381	...	...	683	1,24,470
Total ...	354	55,330	24,234	20,882	4,957	5,29,155

on the Government grants.			Non-Municipal Schools.					
			Aided schools.				Recognised schools.	
Fixed Provincial grant.	Total.	Expenditure of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Provincial grant.	Municipal grant.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
2,384	5,417	5,417	...	...	...	...	...	...
441	1,003	1,003	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,394	69,998	69,998	1	71	740	...	...	...
10,196	25,121	25,121	1	85	900	...	...	...
6,833	19,825	19,825	1	60	153	...	...	...
1,171	3,400	3,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,898	8,312	8,312	...	...	...	...	...	..
311	893	893	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,125	17,654	17,654	...	...	...	...	...	...
857	2,470	2,470	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,126	7,779	7,779	...	...	...	...	...	...
395	746	746	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,549	7,082	7,082	...	...	...	...	...	...
422	1,173	1,173	...	...	...	...	...	...
45,309	1,36,067	1,36,067	2	131	893	...	...	...
13,793	34,806	34,806	1	85	900	...	...	...
59,102	1,70,873	1,70,873	3	216	1,793	...	...	...
3,09,841	7,63,916	7,63,916	112	11,915	69,378	3,251	5	220
1,04,512	2,29,665	2,29,665	54	4,375	43,523	1,994	1	23
4,14,353	9,93,581	9,93,581	166	16,290	1,12,901	5,245	6	243

Statement showing Primary Schools within municipal

Town.	Schools maintained by Municipalities on the					
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Receipts			
			Fees.	Local Fund grant under sections 45 and 47.	Miscellaneous.	Municipal Fund.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NORTHERN DIVISION						
Ahmedabad						
Dholka—						
Boys	5	719	539	...	8	3,938
Girls	1	166	...	...	...	1,001
Prantij—						
Boys	2	430	282	...	16	2,519
Girls	1	181	...	...	1	1,147
Modasa—						
Boys	2	635	13	10	...	3,229
Girls	1	121	2	5	...	371
Ahmedabad—						
Boys	57	10,745	4	1,152	180	1,22,332
Girls	27	4,024	2	431	67	47,509
Sanand—						
Boys	1	394	436	...	...	1,759
Girls	1	181	...	...	...	999
Viramgam—						
Boys	6	1,385	1,020	...	...	8,421
Girls	2	461	...	...	...	3,153
Dhandhuka—						
Boys	2	630	324	20	73	128
Girls	1	168	...	...	5	123
Ranpur—						
Boys	4	435	313	...	...	2,495
Girls	1	244	...	...	2	1,680
Gogho—						
Boys	1	203	140	...	1	1,229
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Cantonment—						
Boys	1	38	10	...	129	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... { Boys	81	15,614	3,081	1,182	407	1,46,050
Girls	35	5,546	4	436	75	55,983
Total ...	116	21,160	3,085	1,618	482	2,02,033

limits on 1st April 1926, in the Northern Division.

Government grant.			Non-Municipal Schools.					
			Aided schools.				Recognised schools.	
Provincial grant.	Total.	Expenditure on schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Provincial grant.	Municipal grant.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
6,062	10,547	10,547	3	210	1,947	...	1	56
1,070	2,071	2,071	1	54	300	...	...	...
3,122	5,939	5,939	3	219	1,570	...	...	...
1,137	2,285	2,285	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,196	8,448	8,448	2	60	220	17	...	...
1,600	1,978	1,978	3	146	792	53	...	...
1,46,431	2,70,099	2,70,099	6	816	5,669	60	1	234
53,143	1,01,152	1,01,152	11	1,654	10,985	2,416	...	...
3,104	5,299	5,299	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,404	2,403	2,403	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,346	21,787	21,787	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,620	6,773	6,773	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,059	10,604	10,604	1	34	84	...	...	...
3,041	3,169	3,169	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,373	6,181	6,181	1	17	72	...	...	...
1,760	3,442	3,442	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,307	2,677	2,677	1	91	679	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	75	655	...	...	...
650	789	789	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,91,650	3,42,370	3,42,370	17	1,447	10,241	77	2	290
66,775	1,23,273	1,23,273	16	1,929	12,732	2,469	...	...
2,58,425	4,65,643	4,65,643	33	3,376	22,973	2,546	2	290

Town.	Schools maintained by Municipality on the					
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Receipts.			
			Fees.	Local Fund grant under sections 45 and 47.	Miscellaneous.	Municipal Fund.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kaira.						
Anand—						
Boys	5	628	...	...	...	2,768
Girls	1	203	...	...	...	1,112
Borsad—						
Boys	3	672	458	238	41	4,427
Girls	1	105	...	35	4	451
Kapadvanj—						
Boys	4	685	522	205	7	3,891
Girls	2	373	...	...	7	2,540
Kaira—						
Boys	4	426	354	361	74	1,775
Girls	1	200	...	120	5	872
Mehmedabad—						
Boys	2	396	314	624	12	1,061
Girls	1	189	...	298	5	606
Dakore—						
Boys	3	610	3	25	...	4,664
Girls	1	228	...	9	17	1,755
Umreth—						
Boys	5	1,080	564	401	28	6,221
Girls	2	340	...	198	2	1,998
Nadiad—						
Boys	10	2,263	1,978	575	495	21,580
Girls	6	1,012	20	319	67	6,784
Total ... Boys	36	6,760	4,193	2,429	657	46,387
Total ... Girls	15	2,650	20	979	107	16,118
Total	51	9,410	4,213	3,408	764	62,505
Panch Mahals.						
Godhra—						
Boys	6	1,175	11	...	65	6,855
Girls	3	430	13	...	...	2,595
Dohad—						
Boys	4	861	...	49	65	5,787
Girls	2	443	33	25	...	2,858
Total ... Boys	10	2,036	11	49	130	12,642
Total ... Girls	5	873	46	25	...	5,453
Total	15	2,907	57	74	130	18,095

Government grants.			Non-Municipal Schools.					
			Aided schools.				Recognised schools.	
Provincial grant.	Total.	Expenditure on schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Provincial grant.	Municipal grant.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
4,149	6,917	6,917	4	231	1,763	...	...	...
1,546	2,658	2,658	1	145	1,636	...	...	...
3,686	8,850	8,850	2	131	1,130	...	...	...
631	1,121	1,121	3	309	2,026	...	...	...
4,598	9,223	9,223	10	700	3,718	270	...	...
2,488	5,035	5,035	2	232	1,695	...	...	...
3,463	6,027	6,027	3	155	697	...	...	...
1,096	2,093	2,093	1	114	1,019	...	...	...
3,101	5,112	5,112	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,483	2,392	2,392	1	102	410	150	...	...
4,075	8,767	8,767	1	47	133	...	...	...
1,842	3,623	3,623	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,784	13,998	13,998	2	103	405	...	...	...
2,425	4,623	4,623	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,321	38,949	38,949	6	268	2,024	...	...	...
7,212	14,402	14,402	...	...	...	...	...	...
44,177	97,843	97,843	28	1,635	9,870	270	...	...
18,723	35,947	35,947	8	902	6,786	150	...	...
62,900	1,33,790	1,33,790	36	2,537	16,656	420	...	...
12,690	19,621	19,621	8	762	2,699	...	...	...
4,058	6,666	6,666	5	466	1,930	...	...	...
8,533	14,434	14,434	5	422	1,840	200	...	...
4,368	7,284	7,284	2	175	1,200	...	...	...
21,223	34,055	34,055	13	1,184	4,539	200	...	...
8,426	13,950	13,950	7	641	2,530	...	...	...
29,649	48,005	48,005	20	1,825	7,069	200	...	...

Town.	Schools maintained by Municipality on the					
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Receipts.			
			Fees.	Local Fund grant under sections 45 and 47.	Miscellaneous.	Municipal Fund.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NORTHERN DIVISION—*concld.*						
Broach.						
Broach—						
Boys	9	2,306	1,433	...	254	18,506
Girls	8	1,184	...	...	178	9,439
Ankleshwar—						
Boys	5	753	...	...	7	5,699
Girls	2	242	...	...	4	2,258
Jambusar—						
Boys	5	631	34	60	76	5,352
Girls	2	189	...	18	...	1,967
Total { Boys	19	3,690	1,467	60	337	29,557
Total { Girls	12	1,615	...	18	182	13,664
Total ...	31	5,305	1,467	78	519	43,221
Surat.						
Surat—						
Boys	44	7,653	...	...	81	64,753
Girls	19	2,354	...	...	2	21,528
Rander—						
Boys	3	388	...	208	1	2,908
Girls	1	88	...	47	4	699
Bulsar—						
Boys	6	1,120	1,437	271	46	6,333
Girls	2	483	...	94	28	2,664
Total { Boys	53	9,161	1,437	479	128	73,994
Total { Girls	22	2,925	...	141	34	24,885
Total ...	75	12,086	1,437	620	162	98,879
Total, Northern Division. { Boys	199	37,261	10,189	4,199	1,659	3,08,630
Total, Northern Division. { Girls	89	13,609	70	1,599	398	1,16,103
Total ...	288	50,870	10,259	5,798	2,057	4,24,733

Government grants.			Non-Municipal Schools.					
			Aided schools.				Recognised schools.	
Provincial grant.	Total.	Expenditure in schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Provincial grant.	Municipal grant.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
24,115	44,308	44,308	8	418	3,256	400	1	77
11,493	21,110	21,110	2	83	668	...	...	...
6,206	11,912	11,912	...	...	...	...	1	24
2,488	4,750	4,750	1	122	1,259	...	...	...
7,234	12,756	12,756	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,208	4,193	4,193	...	...	...	...	...	...
37,555	68,976	68,976	8	418	2,256	400	2	101
16,189	30,053	30,053	3	205	1,927	...	...	...
53,744	99,029	99,029	11	623	4,183	400	2	101
78,876	1,43,710	1,43,710	8	842	5,889	200	3	456
22,196	43,726	43,726	13	1,171	9,700	2,000	4	350
3,837	6,954	6,954	2	255	2,156	...	1	64
837	1,581	1,581	1	26	227	...	1	104
9,745	17,832	17,832	1	69	645	...	...	...
3,329	6,115	6,115	1	116	920	...	...	...
92,458	1,68,496	1,68,496	11	1,166	8,690	200	4	520
26,362	51,422	51,422	15	1,313	10,847	2,000	5	454
1,18,820	2,19,918	2,19,918	26	2,479	19,537	2,200	9	974
3,87,063	7,11,740	7,11,740	77	5,850	35,596	1,147	8	911
1,36,475	2,54,645	2,54,645	49	4,990	34,822	4,619	5	454
5,23,538	9,66,385	9,66,385	126	10,840	70,418	5,766	13	1,365

Towns.	Schools maintained by the Municipalities					
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Receipts.			
			Fees.	Local Fund grants under sections 45 and 47.	Miscellaneous.	Municipal Funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dharwar.						
Byadgi—						
Boys	5	673	...	200	...	6,080
Girls	1	151	...	37	...	517
Dharwar—						
Boys	12	1,986	2	44	30	17,022
Girls	8	641	...	...	13	7,336
Gadag—						
Boys	14	2,255	1,928	...	90	17,612
Girls	6	1,030	...	...	...	6,731
Haveri—						
Boys	3	426	342	162	327	2,210
Girls	2	194	...	80	...	250
Hubli—						
Boys	18	4,061	...	133	...	30,230
Girls	8	1,508	...	...	...	12,925
Nargund—						
Boys	3	369	283	289	...	773
Girls	1	92	...	61	...	257
Navalgund—						
Boys	2	386	157	417	...	2,092
Girls	1	83	...	85	...	375
Ranebennur—						
Boys	3	534	544	369	...	829
Girls	2	168	...	...	...	2,155
Total ... Boys	60	10,690	3,256	1,614	447	76,793
Girls	29	3,867		263	13	30,546
Total ...	89	14,557	3,256	1,877	460	1,07,344
Belgaum.						
Athani—						
Boys	3	679	...	448	...	7,479
Girls	2	213	...	...	...	1,046
Bail-Hongal—						
Boys	2	575	12	...	...	4,931
Girls	2	193	...	...	...	2,244
Belgaum—						
Boys	13	2,515	2,617	872	72	37,476
Girls	6	789	...	...	...	...
Gokak—						
Boys	5	523	484	446	30	6,556
Girls	1	130		90	...	506

on the Government grants.			Non-Municipal Schools.					
			Aided schools.				Recognised schools.	
Provincial grants.	Total.	Expenditure.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Provincial grants.	Municipal grants.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
6,000	12,230	12,230	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,599	2,153	2,153	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,055	36,153	36,153	3	205	1,500	...	...	...
8,625	15,974	15,974	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,343	38,973	38,973	7	676	3,756	...	...	...
6,050	12,781	12,781	1	47	350	...	...	...
4,800	7,841	7,841	1	58	277	...	...	...
2,000	2,330	2,330	...	...	...	...	...	...
37,128	67,491	67,491	7	582	3,241	...	...	...
13,694	26,619	26,619	2	104	812	...	...	...
3,607	4,952	4,952	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,081	1,399	1,399	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,380	6,046	6,046	...	...	...	...	...	...
770	1,230	1,230	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,380	9,122	9,122	6	330	927	...	...	...
...	2,155	2,155	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,00,693	1,82,808	1,82,808	24	1,851	9,701	...	...	...
33,819	64,641	64,641	3	151	1,162	...	...	...
1,34,512	2,47,449	2,47,449	27	2,002	10,863	...	...	...
5,180	13,107	13,107	2	401	2,400	...	...	...
2,175	3,221	3,221	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,988	8,931	8,931	1	39	49	...	...	...
1,812	4,056	4,056	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,917	57,954	57,954	5	361	1,275	...	...	...
9,434	9,434	9,434	4	281	2,488	...	...	...
4,494	11,950	11,950	1	36	46	...	...	...
884	1,480	1,480	...	...	...	...	...	...

Towns.	Schools maintained by the Municipalities					
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Receipts.			
			Fees.	Local Fund grants under sections 45 and 47.	Miscellaneous.	Municipal Funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum—contd.						
Nipani—						
Boys	6	1,034	863	376	13	8,362
Girls	1	117	...	...	...	751
Saundatti—						
Boys	2	504	...	44	...	2,996
Girls	1	180	...	...	23	1,843
Total—						
Boys	31	5,830	3,976	2,582	115	67,800
Girls	13	1,622	...	90	23	6,390
Total ...	44	7,452	3,976	2,672	138	74,190
Bijapur.						
Bagalkot—						
Boys	8	1,143	822	...	2	8,687
Girls	4	388	...	...	...	2,951
Bijapur—						
Boys	12	2,410	1,531	769	149	19,365
Girls	9	926	...	...	...	15,361
Guledgudd—						
Boys	4	936	...	300	...	8,725
Girls	2	211	...	115	...	2,007
Ilkal—						
Boys	2	301	207	196	...	1,757
Girls	1	90	...	79	...	705
Total—						
Boys	26	4,790	2,560	1,265	151	38,534
Girls	16	1,615	...	194	...	21,024
Total ...	42	6,405	2,560	1,459	151	59,558
Kanara.						
Bhatkal—						
Boys	2	386	136	...	15	2,909
Girls	2	88	...	...	2	435
Halyal—						
Boys	3	323	394	625	...	2,024
Girls	1	57	...	...	...	581
Honavar—						
Boys	3	374	84	229	...	2,239
Girls	2	97	...	86	...	770

on the Government grants.			Non-Municipal Schools.					
			Aided schools.				Recognised schools.	
Provincial grants.	Total.	Expenditure.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Provincial grants.	Municipal grants.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
7,921	17,535	17,535	2	70	175	...	...	...
994	1,745	1,745	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,370	7,806	7,806	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,866	1,866	...	...	...	...	...	...
42,810	1,17,283	1,17,283	11	907	3,945	...	...	...
15,299	21,802	21,802	4	281	2,488	...	...	...
58,109	1,39,085	1,39,085	15	1,188	6,433	...	...	...
11,305	20,816	20,816	1	66	189	...	...	...
3,000	5,951	5,951	...	...	...	...	...	...
28,410	50,224	50,224	4	574	5,533	650	...	...
...	15,361	15,361	1	65	940	...	...	...
8,000	17,025	17,025	3	229	2,060	...	...	...
2,745	4,867	4,867	1	60	670	...	...	...
2,561	4,721	4,721	8	559	1,509	...	1	33
1,025	1,809	1,809	...	...	...	...	...	...
50,276	92,786	92,786	16	1,428	9,291	650	1	33
6,770	27,988	27,988	2	125	1,610	...	...	...
57,046	1,20,774	1,20,774	18	1,553	10,901	650	1	33
2,733	5,793	5,793	...	...	...	...	...	...
455	892	892	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,137	8,180	8,180	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	581	581	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,928	5,480	5,480	2	161	1,393	...	...	...
840	1,696	1,696	...	...	...	...	...	...

Towns.	Schools maintained by the Municipalities					
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Receipts.			
			Fees.	Local Fund grants under sections 45 and 47.	Miscellaneous.	Municipal Funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION—*concld.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kanara—contd.						
Karwar—						
Boys	5	850	421	500	...	3,547
Girls	1	296	...	...	...	2,836
Kumta—						
Boys	7	571	260	...	73	5,248
Girls	1	143	7	...	...	591
Sirsi—						
Boys	4	464	2	...	...	4,368
Girls	2	170	...	...	...	1,167
Total—						
Boys	24	2,968	1,297	1,354	88	20,335
Girls	9	851	7	86	2	6,380
Total ...	33	3,819	1,304	1,440	90	26,715
Total Southern Division ... Boys ...	141	24,278	11,089	6,815	801	2,03,467
Total Southern Division ... Girls ...	67	7,955	7	633	38	64,340
Total ...	208	32,233	11,096	7,448	839	2,67,807
SIND.						
Karachi.						
Karachi—						
Boys	56	6,707	14	...	2,877	1,37,927
Girls	30	3,572	...	...	2,449	62,841
Tatta—						
Boys	2	362	414	212	24	3,483
Girls	2	197	...	106	342	1,679
Kotri—						
Boys	3	341	137	...	1,062	3,760
Girls	2	129	...	...	306	1,117
Manjhand—						
Boys	1	185	80	100	...	1,327
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keti Bunder—						
Boys	1	106	...	...	...	1,533
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	63	7,701	645	312	3,963	1,48,030
Girls	34	3,898	...	106	3,097	65,637
Total ...	97	11,599	645	418	7,060	2,13,667

on the Government grants.			Non-Municipal Schools.					
			Aided schools.				Recognised schools.	
Provincial grants.	Total.	Expenditure.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Provincial grants.	Municipal grants.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
10,102	14,570	14,570	1	50	356	...	...	...
...	2,836	2,836	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,572	13,153	13,153	2	112	376	...	...	...
1,000	1,598	1,598	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,920	9,290	9,290	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,312	2,479	2,479	...	...	...	...	...	...
33,392	56,466	56,466	5	323	2,130	...	...	...
3,607	10,082	10,082	...	...	...	...	...	...
36,999	66,548	66,548	5	323	2,130	...	...	...
2,27,171	4,49,343	4,49,343	56	4,509	25,067	650	1	33
59,495	1,24,513	1,24,513	9	557	5,260	...	...	...
2,86,666	5,73,856	5,73,856	65	5,066	30,327	650	1	33
1,21,908	2,62,726	2,62,726	36	4,362	31,614	7,290	...	...
65,599	1,30,889	1,30,889	23	2,703	37,972	5,285	...	...
4,223	8,356	8,356	1	52	432	...	...	...
1,990	4,117	4,117	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,448	11,407	11,407	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,705	3,128	3,128	1	51	482	58	...	...
1,428	2,935	2,935	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,464	2,997	2,997	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,35,471	2,88,421	2,88,421	37	4,414	32,046	7,290	...	...
69,294	1,38,134	1,38,134	24	2,754	38,454	5,343	...	...
2,04,765	4,26,555	4,26,555	61	7,168	70,500	12,633	...	...

Towns	Schools maintained by the Municipalities					
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Receipts.			
			Fees.	Local Fund grants under sections 45 and 47.	Miscellaneous.	Municipal Funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—*contd.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hyderabad.						
Hyderabad—						
Boys	11	1,455	...	...	147	21,238
Girls	7	679	...	...	...	9,971
Tando Md. Khan—						
Boys	1	245	740	...	...	2,382
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tando Allahyar—						
Boys	1	222	...	29	...	4,945
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hala—						
Boys	1	209	89	...	...	2,531
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matiari—						
Boys	1	200	...	80	...	1,298
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nasarpur—						
Boys	1	197	165	600	...	1,895
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	16	2,528	994	709	147	34,289
Girls	7	679	...	...	...	9,971
Total ...	23	3,207	994	709	147	44,260
Nawabshah.						
Tando Adam—						
Boys	2	392	...	...	22	2,469
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahdadpur—						
Boys	1	244	...	...	...	2,390
Girls	1	75	...	...	...	694
Total—						
Boys	3	636	...	...	22	4,859
Girls	1	75	...	...	...	694
Total ...	4	711	...	...	22	5,553

on the Government grants.			Non-Municipal Schools.					
			Aided Schools.				Recognised schools.	
Provincial grants.	Total.	Expenditure.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Provincial grants.	Municipal grants.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
21,788	43,173	43,173	23	2,986	14,405	4,825	...	...
11,652	21,623	21,623	13	1,701	17,739	4,400	...	...
2,560	5,682	5,682	2	53	415	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,367	6,341	6,341	2	75	963	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,436	5,056	5,056	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	....	2	102	560	...	...	...
1,927	3,305	3,305	1	40	99	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,027	4,687	4,687	2	88	530	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32,105	68,244	68,244	30	3,242	16,412	4,825	...	...
11,652	21,623	21,623	15	1,803	18,299	4,400	...	...
43,757	89,867	89,867	45	5,045	34,711	9,225	...	...
3,314	5,845	5,845	2	221	586	400	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,314	5,704	5,704	..	...	...	...	...	...
700	1,394	1,394	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,668	11,549	11,549	2	221	586	400	...	...
700	1,394	1,394	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,368	12,943	12,943	2	221	586	400	...	...

Towns.	Schools maintained by the Municipalities					
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Receipts.			
			Fees.	Fund grants under sections 45 and 47.	Miscellaneous.	Municipal Funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—*contd.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thar and Parkar.						
Mirpurkhas—						
Boys	1	186	...	...	...	1,680
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umarkot—						
Boys	1	99	...	...	...	2,705
Girls	1	37	...	...	...	893
Total—						
Boys	2	285	...	...	...	4,385
Girls	1	37	...	...	...	893
Total ...	3	342	...	...	...	5,278
Sukkur.						
Sukkur—						
Boys	7	893	...	...	3	16,753
Girls	2	172	...	...	...	4,157
Shikarpur—						
Boys	7	1,344	82	161	...	15,920
Girls	6	1,255	...	120	...	9,883
Ghotki—						
Boys	1	138	...	320	379	900
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohri—						
Boys	2	438	3	67	58	4,387
Girls	2	176	...	...	16	2,146
Garhi Yasin—						
Boys	1	180	6	15	...	1,995
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	18	2,993	91	563	440	39,955
Girls	10	1,603	...	120	16	16,186
Total ...	28	4,596	91	683	456	56,141
Upper Sind Frontier.						
Jacobabad—						
Boys	2	354	...	...	...	3,372
Girls	2	105	...	...	...	1,868
Total ...	4	459	...	...	...	5,240

on the Government grants.			Non-Municipal Schools.					
			Aided Schools.				Recognised schools.	
Provincial grants.	Total.	Expenditure.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Provincial grants.	Municipal grants.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
2,271	3,951	3,951	1	42	299	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	68	155	...	...	...
2,264	4,969	4,969	1	101	708	500	...	...
863	1,756	1,756	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,535	8,920	8,920	2	143	1,007	500	...	...
863	1,756	1,756	1	68	155	...	...	...
5,398	10,676	10,676	3	211	1,162	500	...	...
13,881	30,637	30,637	11	1,313	7,376	3,640	...	...
2,946	7,103	7,103	6	621	1,495	1,940	...	...
16,479	32,642	32,642	19	1,748	3,914	...	...	...
11,253	21,256	21,256	1	192	664	...	...	...
1,762	3,361	3,361	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,958	10,473	10,473	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,598	4,760	4,760	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,774	5,790	5,790	2	211	190	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	80	156	160	...	...
41,854	82,903	82,903	32	3,272	11,480	3,640	...	...
16,797	33,119	33,119	8	893	2,315	2,100	...	...
58,651	1,16,022	1,16,022	40	4,165	13,795	5,740	...	...
5,124	8,496	8,496	2	185	15	350	...	...
1,417	3,285	3,285	1	28	98	...	...	...
6,541	11,781	11,781	3	213	113	350	...	...

Towns.	Schools maintained by the Municipalities					
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Receipts.			
			Fees.	Local Fund grants under Sections 45 and 47.	Miscellaneous.	Municipal Funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—*concld.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Larkana.						
Larkana—						
Boys	3	789	3	249	35	13,427
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kambar—						
Boys	1	185	...	81	...	2,623
Girls	1	32	...	...	...	408
Ratodero—						
Boys	1	271	...	86	9	3,625
Girls	1	132	...	...	3	750
Sehwan—						
Boys	1	172	186	...	...	2,141
Girls	1	77	...	...	...	280
Bubak—						
Boys	1	213	116	396	...	2,421
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total { Boys ...	7	1,630	305	812	44	24,237
Total { Girls ...	3	241	...	...	3	1,438
Total ...	10	1,871	305	812	47	25,675
Total, Sind { Boys ...	111	16,127	2,035	2,396	4,616	2,59,127
Total, Sind { Girls ...	58	6,638	...	226	3,116	96,687
Total ...	169	22,765	2,035	2,622	7,732	3,55,814
Total, Bombay Presidency excluding Bombay Municipality—						
Boys	805	140,047	60,769	44,178	12,112	13,74,673
Girls	382	46,216	77	4,647	4,793	4,63,834
Total ...	1,187	186,263	60,846	48,825	16,905	18,38,507
Bombay Municipality—						
Boys	208	29,031	31,772	...	3,756	11,74,574
Girls	107	12,779	11,579	...	2,271	6,12,261
Total ...	315	41,810	43,351	...	6,027	17,86,835
Grand Total, Bombay Presidency, including Bombay Municipality—						
Boys	1,013	169,078	92,541	44,172	15,868	25,49,247
Girls	489	58,995	11,656	4,647	7,064	10,76,095
Total ...	1,502	2,28,073	1,04,197	48,825	22,932	36,25,342

on the Government grants.			Non-Municipal Schools.					
			Aided Schools.				Recognised schools.	
Provincial grants.	Total.	Expenditure.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Provincial grants.	Municipal grants.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
7,401	21,115	21,115	3	237	746	235	...	...
...	...	...	2	322	1,051	500	...	...
2,817	5,521	5,521	1	43	259	...	...	...
500	908	908	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,480	7,200	7,200	...	...	...	...	...	...
647	1,400	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,706	4,033	4,033	1	42	443	...	...	...
372	652	652	1	43	419	...	...	...
2,044	4,977	4,977	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,448	42,846	42,846	5	322	1,448	235	...	...
1,519	2,960	2,960	3	365	1,470	500	...	...
18,967	45,806	45,806	8	687	2,918	735	...	...
2,43,205	5,11,379	5,11,379	110	11,799	62,994	17,240	...	...
1,02,242	2,02,271	2,02,271	52	5,911	60,791	12,343	...	...
3,45,447	7,13,650	7,13,650	162	17,710	1,23,785	29,583	...	...
13,21,021	28,12,753	28,12,753	398	37,362	2,06,626	30,342	15	1,223
4,47,189	9,20,540	9,20,540	175	21,558	1,49,868	20,350	8	601
17,68,210	37,33,293	37,33,293	573	58,920	3,56,494	50,692	23	1,824
4,00,815	16,10,917	16,10,917	96	11,197	...	1,17,410	8	857
1,76,890	8,03,001	8,03,001	34	4,325	...	65,619	4	527
5,77,705	24,13,918	24,13,918	130	15,522	...	1,83,029	12	1,384
17,21,836	44,23,670	44,23,670	494	48,559	2,06,626	1,47,752	23	2,080
6,24,079	17,23,541	17,23,541	209	25,883	1,49,868	85,969	12	1,128
23,45,915	61,47,211	61,47,211	703	74,442	3,56,494	2,33,721	35	3,208

Statement showing the number of Boys and Girls in different of the Bombay Presidency

Management.	Boys.				
	Infants.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.
Bombay City.					
Municipal	9,750	4,635	4,153	3,624	3,771
Aided	3,610	1,041	1,740	1,693	2,005
Unaided	198	126	221	154	217
Bombay Division.					
Government	25	22	16	12	51
District Local Board ..	22,564	16,018	14,986	11,628	8,863
Municipal	5,159	3,501	2,903	2,425	2,520
Approved	3,813	2,002	1,730	1,379	514
Total ...	45,119	27,345	25,749	20,855	17,941
Central Division.					
Government	521	250	208	139	103
Local Board	54,575	30,927	26,249	21,275	18,475
Municipal	11,406	6,966	6,318	5,602	5,592
Approved	6,988	3,529	3,018	2,637	2,216
Total ...	73,490	41,672	35,793	29,653	26,386
Northern Division.					
Government	118	120	96	89	75
Local Board	23,178	17,049	15,317	13,634	11,591
Municipal	9,477	6,060	5,998	5,523	4,857
Approved	4,972	2,901	2,013	1,405	979
Total ...	37,745	26,130	23,424	20,651	17,502
Southern Division.					
Government	436	312	187	149	118
District Local Board ...	28,416	18,169	13,690	11,124	8,744
Municipal	6,667	4,506	3,574	3,212	2,458
Approved	5,031	2,932	2,592	1,807	1,260
Total ...	40,550	25,919	20,043	16,292	12,580

standards of Primary Schools in the British Districts for 1925-1926.

Boys.					
Total.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.	Total.	Grand Total.
25,933	529	96	83	708	26,641
10,029	39	36	17	92	10,121
916	45	10	5	60	976
126	35	25	38	98	224
74,059	2,992	1,977	1,598	6,567	80,626
16,508	934	484	420	1,838	18,346
9,438	70	9	5	84	9,522
137,009	4,644	2,637	2,166	9,447	146,456
1,221	59	33	65	157	1,378
151,501	7,226	3,874	2,952	14,052	165,553
35,884	2,650	1,529	1,229	5,408	41,292
18,388	266	152	76	494	18,882
206,994	10,201	5,588	4,322	20,111	227,105
498	41	22	31	94	592
80,769	5,838	4,058	3,389	13,285	94,054
31,915	2,298	1,353	812	4,463	36,378
12,270	295	143	63	501	12,771
125,452	8,472	5,576	4,295	18,343	143,795
1,202	43	24	16	83	1,285
80,143	4,998	3,335	2,360	10,693	92,836
20,417	1,351	896	669	2,916	23,333
13,622	468	126	52	646	14,268
115,384	6,860	4,381	3,097	14,338	129,722

Management.	Girls.				
	Infants.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.
Bombay City.					
Municipal	7,148	2,654	2,134	1,532	1,171
Aided	862	1,898	860	804	636
Unaided	157	88	78	67	10
Bombay Division.					
Government	13	14	12	3	3
District Local Board ...	4,836	2,819	2,037	1,395	736
Municipal	2,425	1,514	1,127	790	576
Approved	1,564	342	260	169	89
Total ...	17,005	9,329	6,508	4,760	3,221
Central Division.					
Government	219	50	72	54	48
Local Board	11,504	3,840	2,556	1,607	855
Municipal	5,843	2,946	2,217	1,576	1,100
Approved	2,972	1,534	1,166	807	630
Total ...	20,538	8,370	6,011	4,044	2,633
Northern Division.					
Government	59	28	37	37	18
Local Board	10,229	4,423	3,710	2,608	1,761
Municipal	5,234	2,898	2,403	1,707	1,211
Approved	3,236	1,581	1,345	1,001	613
Total ...	18,758	8,930	7,495	5,353	3,603
Southern Division.					
Government	282	163	103	89	50
District Local Board ...	9,684	3,294	1,894	863	578
Municipal	3,587	1 971	1,475	1,023	496
Approved	1,507	457	332	252	194
Total ...	15,060	5,885	3,804	2,227	1,318

Girls.					
Total.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.	Total.	Grand Total.
14,639	348	135	47	530	15,169
5,060	197	125	19	341	5,401
400	5	2	1	8	408
45	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
11,823	160	75	1	236	12,059
6,432	197	90	.....	287	6,719
2,424	44	37	1	82	2,506
40,823	951	464	69	1,484	42,307
443	32	35	8	75	518
20.362	145	53	4	202	20,564
13,682	269	86	1	356	14,038
7,109	195	128	12	335	7,414
41,596	641	302	25	968	42,564
179	10	34	.....	44	223
22,731	803	491	6	1,300	24,031
13,453	629	410	.....	1,039	14,492
7,776	385	255	.....	640	8,416
44,139	1,827	1,190	6	3,023	47,162
687	30	24	.....	54	741
16,313	653	99	.....	752	17,065
8,552	220	128	.....	348	8,900
2,742	22	...	.....	22	2,764
28,294	925	251	.. ..	1,176	29,470

Management.	Boys				
	Infants.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.
Sind.					
Government	60	51	62	54	79
District Local Board ...	12,773	6,969	5,666	4,760	4,310
Municipal	6,593	2,873	2,197	2,041	1,834
Approved	9,439	7,485	3,899	3,026	2,202
Total ...	28,865	17,378	11,824	9,881	8,425
Grand Total	2,25,769	138,444	1,16,833	97,332	82,934

Boys.

Total.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.	Total.	Grand Total.
306	.....	.....	.....	.....	306
34,478	3,252	1,908	1,337	6,497	40,975
15,538	231	112	59	402	15,940
26,051	542	156	34	732	26,783
76,373	4,025	2,176	1,430	7,631	84,004
6,61,212	34,202	20,358	15,310	69,870	7,31,082

Management.	Girls.				
	Infants.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.
Sind.					
Government	102	41	31	32	16
District Local Board ...	1,177	336	262	169	82
Municipal	4,209	1,205	688	418	208
Approved	5,611	3,057	1,264	858	405
Total ...	11,099	4,639	2,245	1,477	711
Grand Total ...	82,460	37,153	26,063	17,861	11,486

Girls.					
Total.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.	Total.	Grand Total.
222	11	.....	.....	11	233
2,026	41	18	2	61	2,087
6,728	67	30	.....	97	6,825
11,195	175	51	17	243	11,438
20,171	294	99	19	412	20,583
1,75,023	4,688	2,306	119	7,063	1,82,086

Examination results of Government, Local Board, Municipal, and approved Primary Schools in the British Districts of the Bombay Presidency.

Standard.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Number of pupils at the time of the annual examination.	Number of pupils promoted.	Percentage.	Number of pupils at the time of the annual examination.	Number of pupils promoted.	Percentage.
Infants ...	219,538	107,505	49·0	52,282	26,407	50·7
I	110,369	81,433	73·8	20,631	15,161	73·5
II	98,552	67,466	68·5	16,078	11,247	70·0
III	82,003	56,108	68·4	11,315	7,848	69·4
IV	66,024	42,522	64·4	6,676	4,380	65·6
V	27,120	17,892	66·0	2,646	1,580	59·7
VI	14,661	9,155	62·4	1,112	742	66·7
VII	7,714	4,263	55·3	86	69	80·2
Total ...	625,981	386,344	61·7	110,776	67,434	60·9

Table showing the number and average pay of full-time teachers in District Local Board and Municipal Primary Schools.

The following table shows the numbers and average pay of Primary Schools in the British Districts of each Division

Names of Divisions and Boards.	Num		
	Trained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Untrained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Trained Assistants and Mistresses.
Men Teachers.			
Bombay Division—			
Local Board	650	896	918
Municipal—			
Bombay City	206	25	411
Mofussil	98	37	244
Central Division—			
Local Board	1,334	1,962	1,758
Municipal	211	64	746
Northern Division—			
Local Board	1,277	162	1,264
Municipal	204	14	626
Southern Division—			
Local Board	1,342	355	1,373
Municipal	137	26	350
Sind—			
Local Board	792	82	698
Municipal	109	2	253
Total (Bombay Presidency)—			
Local Board	5,395	3,457	6,011
Municipal—			
Excluding Bombay City	759	143	2,219
Including Bombay City	965	168	2,630
Women Teachers.			
Bombay Division—			
Local Board	37	12	15
Municipal—			
Bombay City	74	33	222
Mofussil	29	13	36
Central Division—			
Local Board	73	33	33
Municipal	71	5	127
Northern Division—			
Local Board	169	8	119
Municipal	67	2	182

all full-time teachers in District Local Board and Municipal of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1925-26.

ber of		Average pay of				
Untrained Assistants and Mistresses who have passed the Vernacular Final Examination.	Untrained and unpassed Assistants and Mistresses.	Trained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Untrained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Trained Assistants and Mistresses.	Untrained Assistants and Mistresses who have passed the Vernacular Final Examination.	Untrained and unpassed Assistants and Mistresses.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
379	101	37·8	28·1	33·8	24·5	20·5
454	113	110·7	66·3	81·6	58·0	51·0
292	74	46·5	27·7	35·0	24·3	20·0
1,239	56	39·5	27·6	33·4	20·3	18·4
654	58	46·7	26·3	31·3	16·6	17·5
906	40	40·9	28·8	33·7	23·2	20·0
550	74	46·1	26·3	34·5	23·2	19·2
245	29	43·3	23·8	37·7	24·0	20·1
374	61	51·3	25·7	36·1	22·7	20·1
391	2	46·1	27·6	38·9	23·8	21·2
235	29	52·3	26·2	36·0	25·2	20·0
3,160	228	41·5	27·4	35·1	22·4	19·9
2,105	296	48·1	26·5	33·9	21·4	19·8
2,559	409	61·5	32·5	41·4	27·9	28·1
9	18	42·2	26·3	29·8	23·9	20·0
46	148	115·3	63·5	81·7	61·4	51·4
32	29	43·8	26·6	34·7	23·2	20·0
33	16	48·5	24·7	30·4	22·5	19·7
77	53	43·4	26·0	31·1	24·4	19·2
47	18	46·0	26·7	35·0	21·3	24·7
59	60	45·1	27·5	35·1	23·5	23·0

Names of Divisions and Boards.	Num		
	Trained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Untrained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Trained Assistants and Mistresses.
Women Teachers—contd.			
Southern Division—			
Local Board	93	6	83
Municipal	43	2	69
Sind—			
Local Board	20	6	12
Municipal	55	3	94
Total (Bombay Presidency)—			
Local Board	392	60	262
Municipal—			
Excluding Bombay City...	265	25	508
Including Bombay City...	339	58	730

ber of		Average pay of				
Untrained Assistants and Mistresses who have passed the Vernacular Final Examination.	Untrained and unpassed Assistants and Mistresses.	Trained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Untrained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Trained Assistants and Mistresses.	Untrained Assistants and Mistresses who have passed the Vernacular Final Examination.	Untrained and unpassed Assistants and Mistresses.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
21	9	42·5	25·0	33·5	24·7	20·0
52	49	43·8	22·5	34·5	22·4	18·9
9	11	51·7	22·5	37·8	24·3	20·0
45	47	46·8	28·3	37·6	28·0	20·0
119	72	45·6	24·9	33·8	22·7	21·1
265	238	44·6	26·4	34·5	24·3	20·4
311	386	61·1	47·3	48·8	29·8	32·3

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 1.

ARTS COLLEGES.

SUBSIDIARY FORM

Statistical Return of Colleges in the British Districts of the

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on rolls on		
		Reading for the First Year Arts, Inter Arts or Inter Science.	Reading for a degree, *e.g.*, B. A., B. Sc., B. E., B. Ag., etc.	Reading for a Higher degree, *e.g.*, M. A., M. Com., LL. M., M. D., etc.
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay—				
University School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay	1	...	...	45
ARTS COLLEGES.				
Government.				
Bombay—				
Elphinstone College, Bombay ...	1	239	122	12
Poona—				
Deccan College, Poona	1	198	67	11
Ahmedabad—				
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad	1	458	213	...
Dharwar—				
Karnatak College, Dharwar	1	432	121	...
Total ...	4	1,327	523	23
Bombay—				
Royal Institute of Science	(1)	64	85	26
Aided.				
Bombay—				
Wilson College, Bombay	1	555	243	26
St. Xavier's College, Bombay ...	1	885	271	14
Poona—				
Fergusson College, Poona	1	772	399	32
New Poona College	1	365	149	7
Surat—				
M. T. B. Arts College, Surat	1	209	67	...
Karachi—				
D. J. Sind College, Karachi	1	444	214	5
Hyderabad—				
Sind National College	1	110	...	...
Total ...	7	3,340	1,343	84
Unaided.				
Nasik—				
Gokhale Education Society's H. P. T. Arts College, Nasik	1	104	...	...
Satara—				
Willingdon College, Kupwad (Sangli) ...	1	313	149	2
Total ...	2	417	149	2
Total Arts Colleges ...	(1)+13	5,148	2,100	185

No. 1.

Bombay Presidency for the Official Year 1925-26.

31st March 1926.				Expenditure.				
Reading for an additional degree, *e.g.*, LL.B., B.T., etc.	Total.	Average Monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	45	51	25	40,624	...	...	1,020	...
...	373	361	328	83,408	...	...	51,310	20,675
...	276	270	249	1,02,096	...	...	30,406	..
...	671	665	598	25,791	...	...	81,625	39,285
...	553	542	430	32,520	...	...	63,154	8,066
...	1,873	1,838	1,605	2,43,815	...	...	2,26,495	68,026
...	175	179	162	1,34,503	...	...	23,410	
...	824	848	729	41,140	...	....	1,20,803	...
...	1,170	1,091	1,018	49,751	...	...	1,98,486	213
...	1,203	1,172	980	34,725	...	...	1,40,164	...
...	521	532	428	17,143	...	...	49,911	1,087
...	276	266	217	8,757	...	...	26,659	200
...	663	612	594	30,174	3,300	8,825	83,280	9,659
...	110	108	99	5,310	2,000	6,000	17,464	...
...	4,767	4,629	4,065	1,87,000	5,300	14,825	6,36,708	11,159
...	104	103	96	...	...	...	12,682	...
...	464	445	434	...	...	...	34,995	...
.....	568	548	530	...	...	...	47,677	...
....	7,383	7,194	6,362	5,65,318	5,300	14,825	9,34,290	79,185

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 1—*contd.*

District and Name or Class or Institutions.	Expenditure—*concld.*		Annual cost of educating each Student.	
	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay—				
University School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay	...	41,644	817	797
ARTS COLLEGES.				
Government.				
Bombay—				
Elphinstone College, Bombay... ...	2,017	1,57,410	436	219
Poona—				
Deccan College, Poona	...	1,32,502	491	378
Ahmedabad—				
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad	...	1,46,701	221	39
Dharwar—				
Karnatak College, Dharwar	600	1,04,340	193	60
Total ...	2,617	5,40,953	294	133
Bombay—				
Royal Institute of Science	985	1,58,898	888	751
Aided.				
Bombay—				
Wilson College, Bombay	72,675	2,34,618	277	49
St. Xavier's College, Bombay	34,611	2,83,061	259	46
Poona—				
Fergusson College, Poona	17,075	1,91,964	164	30
New Poona College	11,599	79,740	150	32
Surat—				
M. T. B. Arts College, Surat	20,096	55,703	209	33
Karachi—				
D. J. Sind College, Karachi	50,978	1,86,166	304	49
Hyderabad—				
Sind National College	1,818	32,592	302	49
Total ...	2,08,852	10,63,844	230	40
Unaided.				
Nasik—				
Gokhale Education Society's H. P. T. Arts College, Nasik	13,435	26,117	254	
Satara—				
Willingdon College, Kupwad (Sangli) ...	...	34,995	79	...
Total ...	13,435	61,112	112	...
Total Arts Colleges ...	2,25,889	18,24,807	254	79

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 1—*contd.*

PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on		
		Reading for the First Year Arts, Inter Arts or Inter Science.	Reading for a Degree, *e.g.*, B. A., B. Sc., B. E., B. Ag., etc.	Reading for a Higher Degree, *e.g.*, M. A., M. Com., LL.M., M. D., etc.
1	2	3	4	5
PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.				
Government.				
Bombay—				
Government Law College, Bombay ...	1	...	...	...
Grant Medical College ...	1	193	485	...
Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics	1	114	134	5
Secondary Training College	1	...	...	...
Poona—				
College of Engineering	1	87	114	...
Agricultural College	1	93	90	...
Total ...	6	487	823	5
Municipal.				
Bombay—				
Seth G. S. Medical College	1	46	...	...
Aided.				
Karachi—				
N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi	1	101	20	...
Unaided.				
Poona—				
Law College, Poona	1	...	...	...
Total, Professional Colleges ...	9	634	843	5

No. 1—*contd.*

31st March 1926.				Expenditure.				
Reading for an additional degree, *e.g.*, LL.B., B.T., etc.	Total.	Average Monthly Number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
470	470	450	370	...	...	...	52,369	...
...	678	678	610	1,79,848	...	...	1,77,567	4,613
...	253	251	208	28,035	...	...	36,631	18,499
45	45	45	41	58,629	...	...	...	...
...	201	194	140	1,27,341	...	...	29,050	...
...	183	190	170	1,21,360	...	...	9,937	...
515	1,830	1,803	1,539	5,15,213	...	...	3,05,554	23,112
...	46	42	40	...	...	81,505	10,446	23,670
...	121	78	78	32,000	...	9,000	19,500	3,645
438	438	438	342	...	...	...	23,683	...
953	2,435	2,366	1,999	5,47,213	...	90,505	3,59,183	50,427

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 1—*concld.*

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Expenditure—*concld.*		Annual cost of educating each student.	
	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1	15	16	17	18
PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government.				
Bombay—				
Government Law College, Bombay ...	...	52,369	116	...
Grant Medical College	380	3,62,408	535	265
Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics	1,505	84,670	337	112
Secondary Training College	...	58,629	1,303	1,303
Poona—				
College of Engineering	...	1,56,391	806	656
Agricultural College	...	1,31,297	691	639
Total ...	1,885	8,45,764	467	285
Municipal				
Bombay—				
Seth G. S. Medical College ...	...	1,15,621	2,754	...
Aided.				
Karachi—				
N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi.	22,641	86,786	1,113	410
Unaided.				
Poona—				
Law College, Poona	...	23,683	54	...
Total, Professional Colleges ...	24,526	10,71,854	453	231

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 2.

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS.						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR.						
Government.						
Bombay—						
Elphinstone High School ...	1	511	375	886	893	796
Thana—						
B. J. High School ...	1	204	106	310	324	298
Ratnagiri—						
Ratnagiri High School ...	1	215	...	215	218	197
Nasik—						
Nasik High School ...	1	306	217	523	540	481
Poona—						
Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona.	1	75	98	173	173	149
Satara—						
High School, Satara ...	1	254	153	407	399	358
Sholapur—						
Northcote High School, Sholapur.	1	260	187	447	455	438
East Khandesh—						
G. S. High School, Jalgaon.	1	237	94	331	323	285
West Khandesh—						
Garud High School, Dhulia ...	1	238	165	403	420	382
Ahmedabad—						
R. C. High School, Ahmedabad.	1	284	...	284	289	263
Kaira—						
Government High School, Nadiad.	1	194	101	295	309	291
Panch Mahals—						
Telang High School, Godhra ...	1	134	97	231	236	210
Broach—						
R. S. Dalal High School, Broach.	1	213	94	307	314	290
Surat—						
Sorabji J. J. High School, Surat.	1	274	...	274	274	252
Dharwar—						
Dharwar High School ...	1	218	108	326	341	320
Anglo-Urdu High School, Hubli.	1	67	81	148	156	128
Belgaum—						
Sirdars' High School, Belgaum.	1	245	179	424	433	368
Bijapur—						
High School, Bijapur ...	1	189	152	341	341	308
Karwar—						
Karwar High School ...	1	288	...	288	313	294

FORM No. 2.

(English) for Boys for the Official Year 1925-26.

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
44,964	...	...	48,803	...	...	93,767	105	50	...
19,866	...	...	13,679	...	...	33,545	103	61	...
17,802	...	...	9,491	...	...	27,293	125	82	...
22,679	...	...	19,558	...	...	42,237	78	42	...
20,009	...	...	5,577	...	...	25,586	148	116	...
20,618	...	...	14,958	...	...	35,576	89	52	...
24,905	...	...	17,157	...	...	42,062	92	55	...
22,728	...	...	13,742	...	...	36,470	113	70	...
19,714	..	..	16,388	...	...	36,102	86	47	...
17,388	...	...	12,236	...	...	29,624	102	60	...
21,938	...	...	11,547	...	...	33,485	108	71	...
14,417	...	...	8,794	138	344	23,693	100	61	...
21,629	...	...	12,972	148	10	34,759	111	69	...
24,747	...	...	12,798	...	...	37,545	137	90	...
30,317	...	...	14,707	...	271	45,295	133	86	...
21,450	...	...	5,356	...	230	27,036	173	138	...
28,423	...	...	16,424	...	587	45,434	105	66	...
28,110	...	...	12,516	...	238	40,864	117	82	...
24,157	...	...	14,047	...	275	38,479	123	77	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Government—contd.						
Karachi—						
N. J. High School, Karachi ...	1	657	...	657	683	646
Hyderabad—						
High School, Hyderabad ...	1	206	182	388	377	361
Nawabshah—						
Naushahro Madressah High School.	1	86	107	193	203	182
Sukkur—						
High School, Shikarpur ...	1	151	126	277	277	265
Larkana—						
High School, Larkana ...	1	212	174	386	391	362
Total ...	24	5,718	2,796	8,514	8,682	7,924
District Local Board.						
Nawabshah—						
High School, Tharushah ...	1	150	119	269	268	250
Municipal.						
Poona—						
A. V. School, Lonavla ...	1	14	87	101	74	62
Sholapur—						
V. J. High School, Pandharpur.	1	186	174	360	376	330
Ahmednagar—						
Sir D. M. Petit High School, Sangamner.	1	1·5	154	339	328	301
East Khandesh—						
D. S. High School, Bhusawal...	1	112	235	347	360	313
Ahmedabad—						
Birla High School, Dhandhuka.	1	60	89	149	153	140
Kaira—						
Edward Memorial High School, Kaira.	1	98	141	239	239	218
Municipal High School, Kapadvanj.	1	97	150	247	254	221
Broach—						
Municipal High School, Ankleshwar.	1	95	111	206	214	191
Dharwar—						
Lamington High School, Hubli.	1	202	252	454	497	391
Municipal High School, Gadag.	1	306	212	518	549	457
Municipal High School, Haveri.	1	59	75	134	127	98
Municipal High School, Ranebennur.	1	51	78	129	160	105
Belgaum—						
Municipal High School, Nippani.	1	57	105	162	142	118
Municipal High School, Gokak.	1	58	59	117	127	91

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
44,134	...	...	50,160	...	40	94,334	68*	32*	...
17,151	...	...	14,304	...	40	31,495	84	46	...
10,209	87	...	7,771	...	...	18,067	89	50	...
14,244	...	...	11,090	...	2	25,336	91	51	...
17,352	...	...	14,927	...	...	32,279	88	44	...
5,48,951	87	...	3,79,002	286	2,037	9,30,363	107	63	...
3,259	1,700	...	9,760	3,284	...	18,003	67	12	188
1,145	...	23,288	1,754	...	...	26,187	354	15	...
3,155	...	269	10,347	...	...	13,771	37	8	117
3,314	...	500	8,596	...	...	12,410	38	10	90
4,491	...	1,273	9,204	...	2,929	17,897	50	12	128
2,526	...	2,401	4,290	...	796	10,013	66	17	87
2,956	...	214	7,205	472	342	11,189	47	12	145
2,816	...	613	8,087	...	156	11,672	46	11	21
3,825	...	2,669	5,920	35	3	12,452	58	18	110
6,511	...	8,159	5,339	...	...	20,009	40	13	185
5,615	...	...	16,741	...	2	22,358	41	10	141
790	...	3,558	3,931	...	26	8,305	65	6	...
1,647	...	3,314	5,235	...	...	10,196	64	10	...
1,677	...	5,186	2,788	...	8	9,659	68	12	...
1,448	...	1,545	4,253	...	3,436	10,682	84	11	...

* Average cost worked out by taking pupils of N. J. Middle School, Karachi, in consideration also.

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Municipal—contd.						
Kanara—						
Municipal High School, Sirsi...	1	48	69	117	121	106
Sukkur—						
High School, Sukkur ...	1	228	97	325	359	308
High School, Rohri ...	1	146	...	146	154	137
Upper Sind Frontier—						
High School, Jacobabad ...	1	131	90	221	216	175
Total ...	18	2,133	1,178	4,311	4,450	3,762
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Israelite High School, Mazgaon.	1	86	84	170	190	158
Wilson High School, Girgaum .	1	293	209	502	514	445
Robert Money School, Girgaum.	1	197	197	394	395	322
Chikitsak Samooha High School, Girgaum.	1	212	171	383	387	343
Maratha High School, Girgaum.	1	161	144	305	318	246
Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Esplanade.	1	127	100	227	234	184
B. J. Parsee Charitable Institution, Queen's Road.	1	115	156	271	270	241
Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution, Fort.	1	118	131	249	248	220
Esplanade High School, Frere Road.	1	307	279	586	602	538
Fort and Proprietary High School, Frere Road.	1	123	68	191	196	168
New Bombay High School, Princess Street. ...	1	47	55	102	99	76
Gokuldas Tejpal High School, Bhuleshwar.	1	196	261	457	494	379
Proprietary and Fort High School, Gowalia Tank Road.	1	81	97	178	182	151
General Education Institute, Dadar.	1	274	358	632	623	555
King George English School, Dadar.	1	458	392	850	870	698
American Mission High School, Byculla.	1	57	96	153	150	113
Gokhale Education Society's Seth D. G. T. High School, Girgaum.	1	168	148	316	312	260

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,054	...	1,548	3,103	...	...	5,705	47	9	...
7,550	...	6,916	9,313	...	417	24,196	67	21	218
3,715	...	2,652	5,608	...	40	12,015	78	24	135
4,062	...	5,681	5,336	...	...	15,079	69	18	148
58,297	...	69,786	1,17,050	507	8,155	2,53,795	57	13	1,525
4,700	...	...	2,840	1,000	7,816	16,356	86	25	127
14,389	...	...	25,446	...	22,549	62,384	121	28	344
8,534	...	...	14,640	1,492	8,354	33,020	84	22	266
4,992	...	...	11,528	...	...	16,520	43	13	182
5,567	...	...	12,168	...	1,811	19,546	61	18	310
6,800	...	...	3,951	249	7,187	18,187	78	29	154
7,547	...	...	805	14,266	...	22,618	84	28	178
10,300	...	...	386	14,185	16,517	41,388	167	42	178
17,537	...	...	38,481	...	6,712	62,730	104	29	...
6,062	...	...	13,345	164	4,044	23,615	121	31	...
2,500	...	...	5,092	...	4,487	12,079	122	25	...
8,177	...	...	15,597	8,899	4,094	36,767	74	17	174
4,800	...	...	12,469	...	1,203	18,472	102	26	21
8,561	...	...	23,768	...	...	32,329	52	14	311
12,805	...	...	25,304	...	5,667	43,776	50	15	171
3,526	...	...	3,873	...	7,848	15,247	102	24	147
6,116	...	...	13,296	...	6,264	25,676	82	20	139

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Ram Mohan English School, Girgaum.	1	108	115	223	218	192
Gokhale Education Society's Parel High School, Lalbag.	1	164	98	262	277	215
Thana—						
N. M. Wadia High School, Nargol.	1	60	...	60	60	57
K. D. High School, Chinchni.	1	128	103	231	229	184
New High School, Bassein ...	1	84	116	200	197	173
G. E. Institute's English School, Kalyan.	1	133	195	328	317	267
G. E. Institute's M. H. High School, Thana.	1	140	214	354	358	310
G. E. S. S. P. H. High School, Bordi.	1	93	49	142	135	120
Kolaba—						
John Elphinstone High School, Alibag.	1	113	64	177	176	151
Private High School, Pen ...	1	47	83	130	130	100
K. E. Society's High School, Mahad.	1	72	88	160	163	127
K. E. S. V. K. High School, Panvel.	1	132	138	270	265	241
K. E. Society's Mehendale High School, Roha.	1	75	57	132	129	109
Ratnagiri—						
Private High School, Rajapur .	1	121	120	241	256	233
United English School, Chiplun.	1	130	94	224	218	184
S. P. G. Mission High School, Dapoli.	1	84	64	148	144	125
A. S. Desai High School, Malwan.	1	255	173	428	433	335
A. P. Mission High School, Vengurla.	1	84	80	164	163	131
George V English School, Vengurla.	1	125	154	279	287	258
Nasik—						
Zoroastrian Boarding School, Deolali.	1	71	61	132	129	118
Shikshan Prasarak Mandali's New English School, Nasik.	1	254	340	594	592	541
Nasik Education Society's St. George's High School, Nasik.	1	139	109	248	254	213

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,500	...	...	8,045	...	5,295	16,840	77	16	146
2,500	...	...	9,493	...	3,798	15,791	57	9	...
2,800*	...	...	2,936	3,122	4,998	14,156	236	47	130
3,925	...	...	6,700	1,080	3,915	15,620	68	17	...
3,660	...	1,050	7,766	...	684	13,160	67	19	239
2,126	...	500	9,892	...	...	12,518	40	7	180
4,049	...	...	14,094	...	...	18,143	51	11	112
2,000	...	...	4,433	1,000	2,069	9,502	70	15	...
4,969	...	...	5,818	...	2,999	13,786	78	28	181
1,980	...	510	3,317	379	804	6,990	54	15	121
2,327	...	...	4,652	...	2,239	9,218	57	14	224
2,238	...	1,200	8,455	...	2,927	14,820	56	8	64
2,358	...	400	4,301	300	1,989	9,348	72	18	...
4,387	...	100	8,807	416	1,112	14,822	58	17	212
2,425	...	71	7,250	...	...	9,746	45	11	185
3,215	...	...	3,876	...	2,100	9,191	64	22	...
5,674	...	...	13,367	3,785	3,752	26,578	61	13	358
3,208	...	...	2,797	...	4,728	10,733	66	20	155
2,775	...	...	5,413	190	4,726	13,104	46	10	130
3,450	...	...	6,173	...	3,625	13,248	103	27	...
5,212	...	...	16,333	...	...	21,545	36	9	189
2,425	...	...	5,621	...	266	8,312	33	10	7

* The remaining Rs. 1,000 shown against the Middle School.

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Poona—						
New English School, Poona ...	1	980	780	1,760	1,761	1,614
Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya High School, Poona.	1	824	719	1,543	1,564	1,412
M. E. Society's High School, Poona.	1	362	393	755	744	633
Sardar Dastur Hoshang Boys' High School, Poona.	1	86	54	140	142	130
Camp Education Society's High School, Poona.	1	135	199	334	339	276
Shri Shivaji Maratha High School, Poona.	1	124	191	315	317	308
Private English High School, Junnar.	1	64	79	143	144	126
M. E. Society's High School, Baramati.	1	105	85	190	186	155
Satara—						
D. E. Society's New English School, Satara.	1	390	281	671	663	599
Dravid High School, Wai ...	1	154	183	337	341	307
Parsi High School, Panchgani .	1	71	70	141	143	134
Darul Ulloom Muslim High School, Panchgani.	1	24	27	51	53	48
Tilak High School, Karad ...	1	180	77	257	258	235
Sholapur—						
Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's H. D. High School, Sholapur.	1	310	340	650	650	565
Ahmednagar—						
A. E. Society's High School, Ahmednagar.	1	446	...	446	433	350
American Mission Boys' High School, Ahmednagar.	1	182	172	354	367	314
S. P. G. Mission Boys' High School, Ahmednagar.	1	66	97	163	184	154
East Khandesh—						
New English School, Jalgaon...	1	268	231	499	517	428
High School, Erandol ...	1	48	74	122	124	108
Do. Chalisgaon ...	1	78	108	186	189	156
K. E. Society's High School, Amalner.	1	163	205	368	364	334
West Khandesh—						
J. R. City High School, Dhulia.	1	161	231	392	412	355

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing Grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
21,469	...	...	51,438	...	...	72,907	41	12	213
23,811	...	...	45,963	...	10,503	80,277	51	15	213
10,065	...	....	20,282	...	3,885	34,232	46	14	141
2,345	...	...	6,749	2,862	184	12,640	89	20	85
2,981	...	...	9,118	...	3,266	15,365	45	9	110
4,737	...	...	6,549	...	3,437	14,723	46	15	50
2,921	...	200	4,379	...	2,104	9,604	67	20	...
2,719	...	2,000	4,820	...	2,613	12,152	65	15	84
10,011	...	...	18,724	...	4,215	32,950	50	15	209
4,503	...	360	9,533	1,500	43	15,939	47	13	158
1,700	...	...	16,324	...	7,426	25,450	178	12	...
1,500	...	...	2,336	...	12,790	16,626	314	28	...
...	...	2,000	8,753	...	647	11,400	44	...	...
9,706	...	...	25,156	...	...	34,862	54	15	107
5,875	...	...	15,450	...	...	21,325	49	14	255
8,550	...	...	7,910	...	11,925	28,385	77	23	217
2,649	...	...	616	...	5,812	9,077	49	14	149
3,664	...	...	14,568	...	...	18,232	35	7	145
2,100	...	500	3,137	1,204	344	7,285	59	17	20
2,459	...	400	6,810	...	1,245	10,914	58	13	97
...	...	1,200	10,419	...	11,342	22,961	63	...	...
4,360	1,000	2,000	9,878	...	164	17,402	42	11	205

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Ahmedabad—						
Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad.	1	637	623	1,260	1,109	992
J. L. New English School, Ahmedabad.	1	197	237	434	423	369
City High School, Ahmedabad.	1	607	431	1,038	962	846
Model High School, Ahmedabad.	1	212	307	519	416	341
I. P. Mission High School, Ahmedabad.	1	82	105	187	158	133
M. J. High School, Viramgam.	1	98	216	314	318	285
Kaira—						
Jubilee Institution, Umreth ...	1	168	292	460	444	417
New English School, Nadiad ...	1	210	338	548	570	541
Sansthan English School, Dakore.	1	98	165	263	241	218
Panch Mahals—						
New English School, Dohad ...	1	51	162	213	178	157
Broach—						
Union High School, Broach ...	1	142	339	481	514	444
Narmada English School, Shukaltirth.	1	77	92	169	173	147
Surat—						
I. P. Mission High School, Surat.	1	163	154	317	343	289
T. and T. V. Sarvajanik High School, Surat.	1	377	473	850	909	818
Union High School, Surat ...	1	315	373	688	720	616
Sir J. J. English School, Surat.	1	78	114	192	193	185
D. C. Omrigar Sarvajanik High School, Pardi.	1	68	...	68	64	54
M. M. Pipardiwala High School, Rander.	1	117	125	242	239	209
Bai Avabai High School, Bulsar.	1	339	...	339	360	332
Mandvi High School, Mandvi...	1	64	72	136	126	112
Dharwar—						
K. E. Mission High School. Dharwar.	1	72	66	138	135	125
New English School, Dharwar.	1	203	135	338	330	267
Karnatak High School, Dharwar.	1	169	102	271	266	217
Karnatak Lingayat Education Society's High School, Dharwar.	1	198	75	273	310	267
New English School, Hubli ...	1	149	169	318	348	272

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each Pupil.		Drawing Grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16.	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,119	...	...	44,160	...	...	51,279	46	6	50
5,570	...	...	12,614	...	2,117	20,301	48	13	173
5,425	...	...	38,727	3,907	706	48,765	51	6	...
2,308	...	...	14,033	...	2,715	19,056	46	6	...
1,633	...	...	5,846	5,881	...	13,360	86	10	...
5,520	...	2,500	7,204	1,310	7,021	23,555	74	17	124
4,700	...	...	11,164	...	...	15,864	36	11	124
5,430	...	...	15,110	...	115	20,675	36	10	192
3,277	...	450	3,689	1,200	1,223	9,839	41	14	198
1,841	....	1,800	5,339	...	1,821	10,801	61	10	44
5,081	...	...	13,089	...	36	18,206	35	10	155
2,704	461	...	4,820	...	2,943	10,928	63	16	24
5,594	...	...	11,112	....	2,399	19,105	56	16	114
13,494	...	...	30,207	418	15,161	59,280	65	15	181
9,226	...	...	24,286	...	2,238	35,750	49	13	64
3,139	...	...	782	7,718	196	11,835	61	16	108
2,161	...	...	2,804	...	4,508	9,473	148	34	131
3,601	...	...	4,535	3,310	...	11,446	48	15	67
6,065	...	...	12,499	...	50	18,614	52	17	167
1,560	...	...	4,103	...	2,455	8,118	64	12	...
3,162	...	...	3,235	...	5,345	11,742	87	23	137
4,237	...	...	9,432	...	1,932	15,601	47	13	97
2,000	...	...	10,539	...	2,288	14,827	56	8	...
3,487	...	...	10,388	...	3,750	17,625	57	11	37
5,135	100	150	9,023	...	3,427	17,835	51	15	131

District and name or class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—concld.						
Belgaum—						
Beynon Smith High School, Belgaum.	1	360	331	691	716	581
Gilganchi Artal High School, Belgaum.	1	177	89	266	288	240
Jadhavjee High School, Athani.	1	104	115	219	226	188
Bijapur—						
P. D. J. High School, Bijapur .	1	165	156	321	350	290
New English School, Bijapur...	1	98	112	210	191	148
Basweshwar High School, Bagalkot.	1	106	90	196	207	185
Kanara—						
Gibb High School, Kumta ...	1	144	96	240	232	221
St. Thomas High School, Honnavar.	1	126	89	215	236	204
Edward School, Ankola ...	1	54	83	137	123	120
Karachi—						
Sind Madressah, Karachi ...	1	338	503	841	842	738
C. M S. High School, Karachi .	1	186	332	518	568	504
Bai Virbaiji Soparivala High School, Karachi.	1	101	80	181	183	172
Hyderabad—						
N. H. Academy, Hyderabad ...	1	486	297	783	790	749
N. V. High School, Hyderabad.	1	258	331	589	606	540
Nawabshah—						
K. C. Academy, Bhiria ...	1	113	91	204	224	194
Sukkur—						
Shikarpur Academy ...	1	133	256	389	391	353
Total ..	102	18,693	18,273	36,966	37,131	32,352
Recognised.						
Bombay—						
Bharda New High School, Waudby Road.	1	1,208	822	2,030	1,990	1,799
M. K. Nath Bhatia High School, Hornby Road.	1	115	99	214	221	182
J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage, Parel.	1	105	162	267	265	243
Aryan Education Society's High School, Girgaum.	1	530	449	979	995	831
Imperial High School, Lamington Road.	1	181	140	321	348	275
Master's Tutorial High School, Gowalia Tank Road.	1	457	585	1,042	932	829

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,293	...	...	17,431	...	5,569	32,293	45	13	276
5,123	...	...	9,057	...	3,362	17,542	61	18	10
1,319	...	...	6,283	...	1,770	9,372	42	6	90
4,167	600	...	12,159	750	1,171	18,847	54	12	130
2,916	600	...	5,296	...	3,130	11,942	63	15	100
1,661	...	500	5,355	...	2,219	9,735	47	8	210
4,819	...	...	9,706	...	1,390	15,915	69	21	164
3,318	..	...	6,890	...	...	10,208	43	14	182
1,204	...	...	5,133	...	...	6,337	52	10	...
50,000		2,000	14,967	...	3,896	70,863	84	59	198
11,322	...	...	19,403	730	5,319	36,774	65	20	191
7,314	...	1,200	7,227	6,056	2,823	24,620	135	40	229
13,327	...	...	28,894	...	...	42,221	53	17	256
9,835	...	...	23,907	...	4,325	38,067	63	16	158
4,849	500	...	9,436	24	2,227	17,036	76	22	171
4,339	...	800	8,736	...	700	14,575	37	11	...
5,81,036	3,261	21,891	11,80,060	87,697	3,38,871	22,12,816	60	16	12,476
...	...	...	1,67,731	...	10,889	1,78,620	90	...	...
...	...	...	1,978	12,409	...	14,387	65	...	...
...	...	...	2,184	22,839	...	25,023	94	...	...
...	...	...	36,940	...	...	36,940	37	...	...
...	...	...	23,425	...	...	23,425	67	...	...
...	...	...	45,328	...	3,746	49,074	53	...	17

District and name or class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*concld.*						
Recognised—contd.						
Bombay—*contd.*						
B. P. Jain High School, Princess Street.	1	64	104	168	178	143
Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road.	1	106	81	187	185	158
Thana—						
Parle Tilak Vidyalaya, Ville Parle.	1	74	50	124	142	124
Nasik—						
New Parsi Boarding School, Nasik.	1	47	23	70	69	67
Poona—						
Bharat High School, Poona ...	1	88	86	174	168	128
Satara—						
Hindu High School, Panchgani.	1	28	20	48	55	48
Total ...	12	3,003	2,621	5,624	5,548	4,827
Total of all Anglo-Vernacular High Schools.	157	29,697	25,987	55,684	56,079	49,115
EUROPEAN.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Cathedral and John Connon High School, Fort.	1	39	244	283	264	238
St. Mary's High School, Mazgaon.	1	37	281	318	309	276
St. Peter's High School, Mazgaon.	1	5	84	89	88	77
Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla.	1	32	234	266	254	221
Scottish Orphanage, Mahim ...	1	...	55	55	53	47
Nasik—						
Barnes Boys' High School, Deolali.	1	33	168	201	191	192
Poona—						
Bishop's High School, Poona...	1	15	85	100	103	91
Satara—						
Boys' High School, Panchgani.	1	15	53	68	72	68
Karachi—						
Grammar School, Karachi ...	1	11	125	136	126	110
Total ...	9	187	1,329	1,516	1,460	1,320

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	14,678	...	...	14,678	82	...	...
...	...	...	4,340	...	14,707	19,047	103	...	...
...	...	...	5,100	...	7,000	12,100	85	...	...
...	...	...	4,920	...	5,820	10,740	156	...	...
...	...	...	4,575	...	3,327	7,902	47	...	...
...	...	...	4,689	...	8,059	12,748	231	...	...
...	...	...	3,15,888	35,248	53,548	4,04,684	17	...	17
11,91,543	5,048	91,677	20,01,760	1,27,022	4,02,611	38,19,661	68	21	14,206
39,829	...	...	35,860	11,648	8,581	95,918	363	151	154
19,932	...	...	12,201	...	22,951	55,084	178	65	155
6,600	...	...	3,820	7,783	709	18,912	215	75	...
6,805	...	...	22,569	...	20,662	50,036	197	27	167
6,051	...	...	4,205	5,576	8,101	23,933	452	114	...
22,223	...	...	18,317	3,663	11,370	55,573	291	122	...
11,020	...	...	10,079	380	3,387	24,866	241	107	198
6,220	...	...	9,200	...	425	15,845	220	86	...
14,954	...	250	9,364	...	6,005	30,573	243	119	141
1,33,634	...	250	1,25,615	29,050	82,191	3,70,740	254	92	815

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average Daily Attendance.
		In High Stage.	In Middle Stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*concld.*						
ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Catholic Edcl. Institute, Bombay.	1	16	178	194	259	196
St. Xavier's High School, Bombay.	1	171	1,098	1,269	1,309	1,207
Antonio DaSilva High School, Dadar.	1	90	570	660	688	556
Antonio DeSouza's High School, Byculla.	1	67	423	490	492	404
St. Michael's High School, Mahim.	1	17	312	329	293	287
Thana—						
St. Andrew's High School, Bandra.	1	96	336	432	433	389
St. Stanislaus Institution, Bandra.	1	44	728	772	763	685
Poona—						
St. Vincent's High School, Poona.	1	36	354	390	336	354
Belgaum—						
St. Paul's High School, Belgaum.	1	44	306	350	367	340
Karachi—						
St. Patrick's High School, Karachi.	1	45	610	655	679	597
Total ...	10	626	4,915	5,541	5,619	5,025
Recognised.						
Bombay—						
Jacob Sassoon High School, Byculla.	1	11	284	295	279	243
Total, English-teaching Schools .	11	637	5,199	5,836	5,898	5,268
Grand Total of all High Schools.	177	30,521	32,515	63,036	63,437	55,693

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grants.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
950	...	...	8,106	...	19,844	28,900	112	4	...
27,900	...	...	70,661	...	3,298	1,01,859	78	21	304
11,387	...	...	24,568	2,229	...	38,184	56	17	182
11,681	...	...	22,650	9	2,910	37,250	76	24	158
6,000	...	...	8,274	...	11,375	25,649	88	20	147
9,450	...	527	16,362	...	5,200	31,539	73	22	120
14,000	...	...	19,238	...	27,696	60,934	80	18	148
10,137	...	...	17,354	...	2,193	29,684	88	30	108
6,126	...	...	10,105	...	...	16,231	44	17	...
11,640	...	...	28,874	141	350	41,005	60	17	104
1,09,271	...	527	2,26,192	2,379	72,866	4,11,235	73	19	1,271
...	...	...	...	21,202	...	21,202	76	...	...
1,09,271	...	527	2,26,192	23,581	72,866	4,32,437	74	19	1,271
14,34,448	5,048	92,454	23,53,567	1,79,653	5,57,668	46,22,836	73	23	16,292

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average Daily Attendance.
		In High Stage.	In Middle Stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS.						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR.						
Government.						
Ahmedabad—						
Government Middle School, Ahmedabad.	1	...	309	309	313	291
Surat—						
Government Middle School, Surat.	1	...	263	263	266	243
Karachi—						
Middle School (N. J. High School) Karachi.	1	...	665	665	697	651
Thar and Parkar—						
Mirpurkhas Madressah and High School.	1	43	63	106	100	89
Total ...	4	43	1,300	1,343	1,376	1,274
District Local Board Schools.						
Nawabshah—						
A. V. School, Nawabshah ...	1	10	47	57	56	49
Thar and Parkar—						
A. V. School, Mithi ...	1	13	65	78	60	54
Larkana—						
Local Fund Madressah, Larkana.	1	15	53	68	57	44
Total (Schools) ...	3	38	165	203	173	147
Classes.						
Thana—						
English Class attached to the Primary School, Wada.	1	...	(29)	(29)	(30)	(26)
Kolaba—						
English Class attached to the Primary School, Tale.	1	...	(66)	(66)	(71)	(59)
Ratnagiri—						
English Class attached to the Primary School, Deorukh.	1	...	(17)	(17)	(24)	(21)
Nasik—						
English Class attached to the Primary School, Satana.	1	...	(49)	(49)	(49)	(46)
Satara—						
English Class attached to the Primary School, Koregaon.	1	...	(98)	(98)	(102)	(92)
Sholapur—						
English Class attached to the Primary School, Vairag.	1	...	(43)	(43)	(42)	(36)

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grants.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12,091	...	...	7,353	...	...	19,444	62	39	...
11,458	...	...	6,757	...	1	18,216	68	43	...
Included in the expenditure on the N. J. High School, Karachi.									
4,732	698	...	3,400	...	...	8,830	88	47	...
28,281	698	...	17,510	...	1	46,490	33	21	...
1,130	572	....	1,562	...	...	3,264	58	20	...
2,084	2,493	...	1,103	...	...	5,680	95	35	...
2,074	6,015	...	778	30	2,000	10,897	191	36	...
5,288	9,080	...	3,443	30	2,000	19,841	115	31	...
412	...	...	447	...	...	859	29	14	...
183	...	...	1,043	...	...	1,226	17	2	...
847	...	...	338	...	...	1,185	49	35	...
1,226	...	...	736	...	...	1,962	40	40	...
353	....	...	1,359	...	...	1,712	17	3	...
649	...	...	581	...	...	1,230	29	15	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Schools and Classes—contd.						
Ahmednagar—						
English Class attached to the Primary School, Parner.	1	...	(58)	(58)	(56)	(50)
East Khandesh—						
Anglo-Urdu Class, Nashirabad.	1	...	(23)	(23)	(25)	(22)
English Class, Raver ...	1	...	(12)	(12)	(14)	(11)
Ahmedabad—						
English Class attached to the Primary School, Bavla.	1	...	(61)	(61)	(70)	(62)
Kaira—						
English Class attached to the Primary School, Matar.	1	...	(48)	(48)	(49)	(40)
Broach—						
English Class attached to the Primary School, Wagra.	1	...	(35)	(35)	(33)	(25)
English Class attached to the Primary School, Illav.	1	...	(6)	(6)	(6)	(4)
Surat—						
English Class attached to the Primary School, Olpad.	1	...	(31)	(31)	(36)	(25)
Dharwar—						
English Class attached to the Primary School, Hirekerur.	1	...	(22)	(22)	(22)	(17)
Belgaum—						
English Class attached to the Primary School, Kudchi.	1	...	(32)	(32)	(32)	(27)
Bijapur—						
English Class attached to the Primary School, Muddebihal.	1	...	(32)	(32)	(33)	(27)
Kanara—						
English Class attached to the Primary School, Siddapur.	1	...	(20)	(20)	(18)	(17)
Karachi—						
English Class attached to the Primary School, Bhain.	1	...	(26)	(26)	(26)	(22)
Nawabshah—						
English Class attached to the Primary School, Darbello.	1	...	(67)	(67)	(66)	(54)

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
194	...	...	963	...	...	1,157	21	3	...
761	...	...	571	...	...	1,332	53	30	...
...	320	160	...	...	...	480	34	...	...
30	...	...	1,134	...	...	1,164	16	...	...
454	...	...	801	...	...	1,255	26	9	...
1,112	...	...	519	...	...	1,631	49	34	...
...	...	...	...	...	42	42	7	...	...
556	...	...	608	...	...	1,164	32	15	...
359	...	...	355	...	...	714	32	16	...
484	...	...	352	...	...	836	26	15	...
649	...	...	557	...	...	1,206	36	20	...
786	...	...	373	...	...	1,159	64	44	...
267	...	...	416	...	...	683	26	10	...
...	...	...	715	...	...	715	11	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Schools and Classes—concld.						
Sukkur—						
English Class attached to the Primary School, Ubauro.	1	...	(26)	(26)	(29)	(25)
Upper Sind Frontier—						
English Class attached to the Primary School, Thul.	1	...	(31)	(31)	(25)	(21)
Larkana—						
English Class attached to the Primary School, Nasirabad.	1	...	(43)	(43)	(32)	(26)
Total, Classes ...	23	...	(875)	(875)	(890)	(755)
Total, Schools and Classes ...	26	38	165 (875)	203 (875)	173 (890)	147 (755)
Municipal.						
Bombay—						
Municipal A. V. Schools ...	5	...	361	361	344	252
Bombay Suburban District—						
Municipal A. V. Class, Bandra.	1	...	98	98	96	83
Municipal A. V. School, Kurla.	1	...	73	73	70	62
Thana—						
Municipal A. V. Class, Bhiwandi.	1	...	41	41	41	34
Nasik—						
Municipal A. V. School, Malegaon.	1	29	82	111	104	92
Municipal A. V. School, Yeola.	1	31	90	121	119	106
Municipal Anglo-Urdu Class, Nasik.	1	...	38	38	41	35
Municipal A. V. School, Nandgaon.	1	20	55	75	72	62
Municipal A. V. School, Sinnar.	1	...	86	86	87	80
Poona—						
English Class attached to Municipal Primary School, Jejuri.	1	...	(26)	(26)	(28)	(18)
English Class attached to Municipal Primary School, Indapur.	1	...	(9)	(9)	15	(11)

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
272	...	...	429	...	...	701	24	9	...
304	...	...	326	...	...	630	25	12	...
522	...	...	482	...	...	1,004	31	16	...
10,420	320	160	13,105	...	42	24,047	27	12	...
15,708	9,400	160	16,548	30	2,042	43,888	41	15	...
...	...	26,185	5,926	...	...	32,111	93	...	199
1,460	...	2,445	2,075	...	37	6,017	63	15	71
...	...	1,900	1,060	...	...	2,960	42	...	...
196	...	614	733	...	...	1,543	38	5	...
1,443	...	1,260	2,256	...	...	4,959	48	14	31
1,213	...	383	2,369	...	4	3,969	33	10	70
282	...	205	168	...	...	655	17	7	...
...	...	...	1,498	...	1,243	2,741	38	...	...
...	...	1,200	2,076	...	...	3,276	38	...	...
197	...	228	307	...	...	732	26	7	...
...	...	133	124	...	...	257	17	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Municipal—contd.						
Satara—						
English Class attached to Municipal Primary School, Islampur.	1	...	(14)	(14)	(18)	(15)
English Class attached to Municipal Primary School, Rahimatpur.	1	...	(28)	(28)	(34)	(25)
Sholapur—						
A. V. School, Barsi ...	1	73	50	123	115	99
East Khandesh—						
Simcox A. V. School, Yawal ...	1	37	94	131	136	122
A. V. School, Faizpur ...	1	23	50	73	79	74
West Khandesh—						
A. V. School, Nandurbar ...	1	30	92	122	117	105
Do. Shirpur ...	1	23	61	84	91	77
Ahmedabad—						
King Edward Memorial A. V. School, Prantij.	1	31	86	117	106	94
Municipal A. V. School, Sanand.	1	3	53	56	52	47
Kaira—						
Municipal A. V. School, Mehmedabad.	1	36	101	137	129	116
Broach—						
Municipal A. V. School, Jambusar.	1	60	88	148	148	129
English Class attached to Municipal Primary School, Lal Bazar, Broach.	1	...	(134)	(134)	(128)	(97)
English Class attached to Municipal Primary School, Katpore Bazar, Broach.	1	...	(4)	(4)	(3)	(3)
Dharwar—						
A. V. School, Byadgi ...	1	11	48	59	61	42
Do. Nargund ...	1	9	36	45	49	35
Belgaum—						
A. V. School, Saundatti ...	1	23	48	71	75	61
Bijapur—						
A. V. School, Bagalkot ...	1	70	113	183	190	165
Kanara—						
A. V. School, Bhatkal ...	1	...	30	30	27	25
Dharwar—						
English Class attached to Municipal Primary School, Haveri.	1	...	(75)	(75)	(72)	(57)

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grants.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
158	...	106	250	...	...	514	29	9	...
...	...	71	472	...	...	543	16	...	...
755	...	3,429	2,564	20	...	6,768	59	7	...
1,103	...	120	3,008	...	84	4,315	32	8	...
1,209	...	1,113	1,881	...	...	4,203	53	15	...
1,278	...	1,616	2,431	...	...	5,325	46	11	...
796	...	1,090	1,638	...	53	3,577	39	9	...
908	...	810	2,175	255	3	4,151	39	9	...
...	...	1,036	839	...	...	1,875	36	...	...
1,184	...	390	2,599	...	6	4,179	32	9	...
1,511	...	1,934	4,102	...	92	7,539	51	10	...
...	...	124	1,070	...	...	1,194	9	...	...
...	...	195	50	...	...	245	32	...	...
350	...	2,053	1,042	...	...	3,445	56	6	...
350	...	674	886	...	...	1,910	39	7	...
325	...	1,057	1,300	...	...	2,682	36	4	...
2,276	...	2,132	4,345	...	...	8,753	46	12	182
...	...	416	269	...	...	685	25	...	...
655	...	...	1,320	...	...	1,975	22	9	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Municipal—concld.						
Dharwar—*contd.*						
English Class attached to Municipal Primary School, Navalgund.	1	...	(35)	(35)	(30)	(23)
Karachi—						
A. V. School, Tatta ...	1	44	107	151	157	140
Do. Kotri ...	1	36	126	162	165	148
Hyderabad—						
A. V. School, Tando Allahyar .	1	...	33	33	31	26
Do. Halla ...	1	...	34	34	36	32
English Class attached to the Municipal Primary Schools, Tando-Mahomedkhan.	1	...	(43)	(43)	(45)	(41)
Nawabshah—						
A. V. School, Shahdadpur ...	1	...	44	44	45	39
Sukkur—						
Mules A. V. School, Old Sukkur.	1	39	119	158	166	148
Middle School, Rohri ...	1	...	185	185	186	173
Gurdinomal Lalsing School, Sukkur.	1	21	140	161	142	124
Larkana—						
A. V. School, Larkana ...	1	...	59	59	53	46
Do. Kambar ...	1	30	75	105	104	91
Do. Ratodero ...	1	16	74	90	111	102
Do. Sehwan ...	1	34	80	114	122	101
Thar and Parkar—						
A. V. School, Mirpurkhas ...	1	15	35	50	53	49
Total ...	49	744	2,985 (368)	3,729 (368)	3,720 (373)	3,226 (290)
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Proprietary and Fort High School, Chandanwadi.	1	37	97	134	143	120
Depressed Classes Mission Society's A. V School, Parel.	1	...	50	50	50	40
Prabhu Seminary, Thakurdwar.	1	...	131	131	131	116
F. N. Patel A. V. School, Khetwadi.	1	...	101	101	111	90
Parel Road A. V. School, Bhendi Bazar.	1	...	81	81	76	64
Gokuldas Tejpal Seminary, Mandvi.	1	...	97	97	83	69
Anjuman-i-Islam A. V. School, Nagpada.	1	...	68	68	63	53

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grants.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	25	468	...	...	493	16	...	...
2,900	237	2,344	3,192	...	...	8,673	55	18	...
2,347	...	2,008	2,910	...	434	7,699	47	14	84
212	...	555	695	...	...	1,462	47	6	...
240	...	235	842	...	...	1,317	37	7	...
...	...	143	664	...	...	807	18	...	...
372	...	305	469	...	1	1,148	26	8	...
1,767	...	4,037	3,190	...	1	8,995	54	11	60
1,727	...	1,139	3,501	...	77	6,444	35	7	...
1,650	...	1,615	2,851	...	...	6,116	43	12	50
200	...	1,019	1,291	...	...	2,510	47	4	...
2,165	...	4,278	2,201		...	8,644	83	21	...
3,032	...	3,863	2,157	...	...	9,052	82	27	...
1,912	...	48	3,525	...	...	5,485	45	16	...
...	...	3,638	1,808	...	...	5,446	103	...	...
36,173	237	78,072	60,597	275	2,035	1,97,389	48	9	747
2,324	...	...	6,199	...	63	8,886	60	16	...
1,075	...	...	139	...	2,425	3,639	73	21	141
1,473	...	...	3,148	...	...	4,621	35	11	50
1,736	...	...	3,018	883	1,048	6,690	60	16	...
1,425	...	...	2,800	...	1,673	5,898	78	19	...
1,350	...	...	2,123	838	479	4,790	58	16	...
1,302	...	...	549	...	2,267	4,118	65	21	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Bombay—*contd.*						
Royal English School, Mumbadevi.	1	...	64	64	62	50
Bazargate A. V. School, Fort ...	1	...	118	118	99	79
Khoja Khan Mahamad Habibhai A. V. School, Mandvi.	1	39	132	171	180	157
J. D. Charity A. V. School, Khetvady.	1	..	13	13	15	12
Thana—						
Bai J. N. Tata Middle School, Nargol.	1	...	90	90	94	79
N. L. A. A. V. School, Dahanu.	1	31	57	88	80	68
Thomas Baptista A. V. School, Papdi.	1	27	41	68	70	59
M. M. A. V. School, Umbergaon.	1	24	38	62	61	55
Bombay Suburban District—						
Ramji Assar English School, Ghatkopar.	1	5	67	72	75	68
Kolaba—						
U. F. C. Missiun A. V. School, Revdanda.	1	34	60	94	96	80
G. E. Institute's Native Institution, Uran.	1	26	118	144	128	116
Ratnagiri—						
Bhandari Education Society's English School, Malwan.	1	26	74	100	103	86
Shriram English School, Deogad.	1	38	61	99	95	87
Laxmanshet Patne School, Khed.	1	...	38	38	36	32
Tutorial English School, Shiroda.	1	38	79	117	119	100
English School, Gohagar ...	1	13	57	70	70	66
New English School, Ratnagiri.	1	34	137	171	161	147
Patwardhan's A. V. School, Ratnagiri.	1	...	164	164	151	136
New English School, Achra ...	1	36	76	112	112	90
A. V. School, Kankavli ...	1	...	45	45	44	38
New English School, Jaitapur.	1	...	27	27	28	25
A. V. School, Makhjan ...	1	...	51	51	49	40
Nasik—						
Bai R. R. Umrigar A. V. School, Igatpuri.	1	...	68	68	44	36

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,150	...	...	2,517	...	965	4,632	75	19	...
1,080	...	...	3,901	...	213	5,194	52	11	...
4,420	...	...	79	11,022	...	15,521	86	25	...
...	...	1,360	...	...	5,055	6,415	428	...	...
1,000*	...	...	418	8	3,038	4,464	47	11	...
1,400	...	...	2,941	249	...	4,590	57	18	...
1,041	...	400	1,710	...	151	3,302	47	15	152
1,724	...	...	1,676	1,876	424	5,700	93	28	124
1,000	...	1,750	2,358	...	457	5,565	94	13	...
1,300	...	...	2,374	...	1,002	4,676	49	14	34
907	...	200	2,566	...	...	3,673	29	7	...
1,428	...	...	1,929	...	1,506	4,863	47	13	192
2,000	...	...	2,255	...	2,361	6,616	70	21	24
640	...	...	754	...	616	2,010	56	18	...
1,280	...	...	2,641	...	1,332	5,253	44	11	...
757	...	...	1,734	100	242	2,833	41	11	...
731	...	...	3,917	...	500	5,148	32	5	...
1,891	...	...	2,337	...	1,204	5,432	36	12	50
1,825	...	...	2,500	...	2,021	6,346	57	16	...
728	...	...	1,008	...	331	2,067	47	17	...
376	...	...	494	...	366	1,236	44	13	...
669	...	...	930	...	748	2,347	48	14	...
600	...	...	846	...	826	2,272	52	14	...

* Out of Rs. 3,800 sanctioned to the High School.

District and name or class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Poona—						
Shri Gopal A. V. School, Poona.	1	...	62	62	65	61
V. P. Mandal's A. V. School, Poona.	1	46	113	159	164	123
Alegaonkars' A. V. School, Kirkee.	1	...	41	41	44	38
A. M. A. V. School, Sirur ...	1	...	34	34	35	31
M. E. Society's A. V. School, Saswad.	1	23	83	106	93	78
Bhimthadi E. Society's A. V. School, Dhond.	1	23	74	97	100	91
Union English School, Manchar.	1	...	53	53	59	45
Satara—						
A. M. A. V. School, Satara ...	1	...	50	50	50	47
Sangli Education Society's A. V. School, Tasgaon.	1	33	114	147	151	132
Sholapur—						
Private A. V. School, Pandharpur.	1	22	141	163	167	145
Ahmednagar—						
A. E. Society's City School, Ahmednagar.	1	...	307	307	292	253
A. M. A. V. School, Vadala ...	1	...	85	85	87	84
East Khandesh—						
Bhagirath English School, Jalgaon.	1	39	111	150	151	121
A. V. School, Thorgavan ...	1	26	55	81	85	79
P. R. A. V. School, Dharangaon.	1	32	74	106	113	99
New English School, Bhalod...	1	15	101	116	120	110
West Khandesh—						
New English School, Shahada..	1	...	25	25	26	20
Ahmedabad—						
Village Panchayat A. V. School, Dholera.	1	3	24	27	24	31
Mrs. Whittle A. V. School, Ranpur.	1	22	61	83	86	76
Anjuman-i-Islam A. V. School, Ahmedabad.	1	...	127	127	98	85
Surajmalji A. V. School, Patdi.	1	13	63	76	76	70
A. V. School, Sabarmati ...	1	...	30	30	44	32
Kaira—						
Coronation A. V. School, Uttarsanda.	1	46	105	151	154	141
George A. V. School, Thasra ...	1	15	67	82	83	75

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
612	...	...	1,135	...	1,373	3,120	48	9	...
1,119	...	...	2,525	...	3,889	7,533	46	7	...
567	...	...	721	...	498	1,786	41	13	...
433	...	...	...	...	1,184	1,617	46	12	...
898	...	625	1,876	...	1,305	4,704	51	10	...
1,145	...	...	2,676	...	1,241	5,062	51	11	60
400	...	...	1,204	...	1,006	2,610	44	7	...
758	...	...	586	...	1,026	2,370	47	15	...
1,314	...	500	2,993	...	990	5,797	38	9	14
1,300	...	...	3,508	...	149	4,957	30	8	70
2,581	...	...	4,563	...	...	7,144	25	9	...
1,100	...	...	...	...	3,420	4,520	52	13	...
1,200	...	...	4,103	67	307	5,677	38	7	...
1,552	...	...	2,099	...	1,660	5,311	62	18	...
952	...	600	2,168	...	...	3,720	33	8	7
400	...	...	3,095	...	153	3,648	30	3	...
...	...	100	514	...	166	780	30	...	...
432	...	908	604	70	...	2,009	64	18	...
770	...	...	1,579	...	415	2,764	32	9	...
906	...	...	1,428	...	...	2,334	24	9	87
1,067	...	...	1,371	...	511	2,949	39	14	...
375	...	...	1,128	...	600	2,103	48	9	...
1,139	...	...	3,543	...	1,751	6,433	42	7	...
803	...	...	2,276	...	74	3,153	38	10	...

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Kaira—*contd.*						
A. V. School, Mahudha ...	1	...	63	63	58	53
Nityanand A. V. School, Sarsa .	1	...	52	52	50	49
A. V. School, Bhalej ...	1	...	69	69	51	44
I. P. Mission A. V. School, Anand.	1	10	105	115	96	87
English Class attached to R. C. Mission Primary School, Anand.	1	...	(64)	(64)	(60)	(58)
English Class attached to R. C. Mission Primary School, Karamsad.	1	...	(20)	(20)	(17)	(15)
Panch Mahals—						
New English School, Godhra ...	1	39	190	229	223	190
Ewbank A. V. School, Kalol ...	1	8	39	47	44	38
Broach—						
Vidya Vardhak A. V. School, Hansot.	1	...	60	60	62	52
Edward English School, Amod .	1	12	74	86	73	58
Surat—						
A. V. School, Chikhali ...	1	54	86	140	138	117
A. V. School, Kadod ...	1	32	92	124	72	67
J. F. Sarvajanik A. V. School, Pardi.	1	...	102	102	100	89
Vyas Harnarayan A. V. School, Bardoli.	1	...	75	75	65	54
A. V. School, Bodhan ...	1	...	30	30	33	29
A. V. School, Degam ...	1	...	38	38	40	29
Kassimbhai A. V. School, Jalalpore.	1	...	37	37	36	32
Sheth R. J. J. A. V. School, Bulsar.	1	...	400	400	419	375
Sarvajanik A. V. School, Katargam.	1	...	78	78	75	67
New A. V. School, Amalsad ...	1	...	77	77	60	50
Dharwar—						
K. E. M. English School, Hubli.	1	42	63	105	90	77
St. John A. V. School, Gadag.	1	15	38	53	45	45
Mrityanjaya A. V. School, Havasbhavi.	1	21	39	60	52	48
A. V. School, Hulkoti ...	1	...	35	35	30	25
Belgaum—						
Jackson English School, Bailhongal.	1	17	71	88	89	72

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
425	...	...	1,585	...	...	2,010	35	7	...
752	...	...	1,074	120	...	1,946	29	15	...
433	...	...	1,134	...	...	1,567	31	9	...
1,052	...	...	1,933	...	120	3,105	32	11	...
100	...	...	168	...	199	467	8	2	...
150	...	..	...	...	570	720	42	9	...
1,704	...	...	6,896	...	1,413	10,013	45	8	50
774	...	...	774	137	647	2,332	53	18	...
547	163	...	1,110	...	...	1,820	29	9	...
600	176	...	1,886	...	1,601	4,263	58	8	...
1,255	...	...	3,200	1,730	380	6,565	48	9	...
602	...	...	1,352	...	514	2,468	34	8	...
928	...	...	2,251	...	536	3,715	37	9	52
536	...	...	1,230	...	556	2,322	36	8	...
544	...	...	574	...	614	1,732	52	16	...
242	...	...	786	...	131	1,159	29	6	...
429	...	...	638	...	405	1,472	41	12	...
3,248	...	...	7,015	...	...	10,263	24	8	...
741	...	...	1,570	...	...	2,311	31	10	...
561	...	...	1,106	...	269	1,936	32	9	...
1,698	...	...	1,690	...	2,054	5,442	60	19	192
900	...	...	694	2,786	50	4,430	98	20	...
700	...	...	1,668	385	1,394	4,147	80	13	...
450	...	...	652	...	798	1,900	63	15	...
700	...	...	1,675	...	...	2,375	27	8	...

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Belgaum—*contd.*						
R. D. A. V. School, Chikodi ...	1	38	78	116	117	96
R. D. A. V. School, Ainapur ...	1	39	66	105	110	91
Bijapur—						
A. V. School, Hungund ...	1	27	58	85	89	78
A. V. School, Guledgud ...	1	10	41	51	53	43
Kanara—						
Private A. V. School, Murdeshwar.	1	...	30	30	29	23
Hindu School, Karwar ...	1	27	233	260	254	230
Private A. V. School, Sadashivgad.	1	52	93	145	152	123
A. V. School, Bankikodla ...	1	...	40	40	44	37
Karachi—						
D. A. V. School, Karachi ...	1	...	31	31	33	29
Khalsa A. V. School, Karachi...	1	15	46	61	62	55
Maratha A. V. School, Karachi.	1	41	82	123	127	115
Karachi Academy ...	1	52	95	147	154	132
Hyderabad—						
New English School, Hyderabad.	1	...	85	85	85	78
N. H. Academy, Fort Branch, Hyderabad.	1	...	109	109	108	101
N. V. Mian Fakirjo Pir, Hyderabad.	1	...	89	89	85	77
A. V. School, Nasarpur ...	1	...	75	75	67	59
Lawrence Madressah Tando Bago.	1	26	91	117	108	93
N. V. Jhuromal Lane School, Hyderabad.	1	...	86	86	91	79
Nawabshah—						
A. V. School, Bhelani ...	1	13	26	39	32	27
A. V. School, Kandiaro ...	1	8	48	56	51	42
A. V. School, Mithiani ...	1	44	67	111	110	96
N. K. Academy, Tando Adam...	1	15	107	122	125	96
A. V. School, Halani ...	1	...	26	26	27	22
Ramsing Academy Pad Idan ...	1	3	32	35	36	33
Sukkur—						
Dev Samaj A. V. School, Old Sukkur.	1	29	39	68	63	53
Guru Nanak Academy, Garhi Yasin.	1	12	61	73	77	66

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
925			2,807	...	641	4,373	37	8	
1,346		...	3,132	...	1,923	6,401	58	12	7
513		...	1,000	...	1,110	2,623	30	6	...
300		263	1,019	...	862	2,444	46	6	...
250		...	605	...	200	1,055	36	9	...
2,973		...	6,266	...	...	9,239	36	12	221
1,225		...	3,570	...	...	4,795	32	8	21
300		...	995	...	336	1,631	37	7	...
345		...	975	5	1,947	3,272	99	10	...
698		480	1,828	...	1,234	4,240	68	11	...
1,440		840	2,897	...	1,602	6,779	53	11	88
3,695		1,200	5,124	...	1,447	11,466	74	24	...
1,499		...	2,418	7	403	4,321	51	18	...
1,517		...	3,337	15	195	5,064	47	14	...
1,337		...	2,603	...	630	4,570	54	16	...
1,310		300	1,803	...	285	3,698	55	20	...
2,249	1,000	...	...	3,426	...	6,675	62	21	...
1,360		...	2,648	...	728	4,736	52	15	...
345	200	...	693	...	...	1,238	39	11	...
...	200	...	1,488	...	907	2,595	51	...	...
1,117	...	...	2,466	...	37	3,620	33	10	...
1,000	...	700	2,019	...	...	3,719	30	8	...
300	200	...	554	...	307	1,361	50	11	...
...	400	...	917	...	172	1,489	41	...	...
1,023	...	...	1,375	...	4,105	6,503	103	16	...
1,162	100	720	1,475	...	297	3,754	49	15	...

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—concld.						
Larkana—						
A. V. School, Talti ...	1	39	90	129	123	101
A. V. School, Mehar ...	1	19	69	88	92	74
A. V. School, Banguldero ...	1	6	35	41	48	42
A. V. School, Dadu ...	1	11	62	73	70	62
Total ...	109	1,542	8,303 (84)	9,845 (84)	9,619 (77)	8,322 (73)
Recognised						
Bombay—						
Globe A. V. School Fort ...	1	17	33	50	49	43
Grant Road, Boys' and Girls' School, Foras Road.	1	...	31	31	32	23
Thana—						
A. V. School, Malad ...	1	...	35	35	37	31
Ratnagiri—						
Theodore Carter A. P. Mission School, Ratnagiri.	1	13	21	34	40	35
Poona—						
Shri Saraswati Vidyalaya, Poona.	1	...	12	12	11	10
Miss Bernard's A. V. School, Hadapsar.	1	...	42	42	30	22
English Class of the C. H. Mission Boys' School, Dhond.	1	...	(23)	(23)	(20)	(17)
Sholapur—						
A. M. A. V. School, Sholapur...	1	...	21	21	20	18
New English School, Barsi ...	1	...	42	42	41	35
East Khandesh—						
New English School, Jamner.	1	Closed	owing to	plague	70	61
A. V. School, Sawada ...	1	13	51	64	68	57
New English School, Chopda...	1	16	84	100	94	94
Pachora Education Society's A. V. School, Pachora.	1	...	37	37	40	33
Ahmedabad—						
Virchand Dipchand A. V. School, Godhavi.	1	15	33	48	52	40
B. P. Jain A. V. School, Ahmedabad.	1	24	192	216	205	179
Sheth Hussanally English School, Dholka.	1	29	84	113	117	110

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,285	300	...	3,434	...	1	5,020	41	10	...
1,937	1,000	...	2,170	1,300	268	6,675	73	21	...
795	500	...	1,406	...	...	2,701	56	17	...
486	...	...	2,118	...	21	2,625	38	7	...
1,13,252	4,239	10,941	2,11,359	25,029	84,940	4,49,760	47	12	1,642
...	...	...	4,069	...	...	4,069	83	...	...
...	...	...	1,448	...	930	2,378	74	...	...
...	...	...	789	386	660	1,835	56	...	...
...	...	...	78	...	3,245	3,323	83	...	...
...	...	...	103	...	964	1,067	97	...	...
...	...	...	136	....	2,143	2,279	76	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	230	230	11	...	...
...	...	...	254	...	717	971	49	...	...
...	...	...	904	...	2,092	2,996	68	...	...
...	...	...	1,279	100	2,358	3,737	53	...	...
...	...	...	1,378	...	385	1,763	26	...	...
...	...	...	2,207	1,498	...	3,705	38	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,225	2,225	55	...	...
...	...	...	218	...	2,571	2,789	54	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,210	...	4,210	21	...	...
...	...	...	748	...	4,575	5,323	45	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Recognised—concld.						
Surat—						
Shri Ratnasagarji Jain A. V. School, Surat.	1	...	82	82	92	82
Central Boarding School, Supa.	1	17	78	95	93	78
Dharwar—						
Vidyadan Samiti A. V. School, Gadag.	1	16	36	52	60	42
Co-operative Societies New English School, Annigeri.	1	6	23	29	32	25
A. V. School, Hosritti ...	1	...	39	39	35	35
Belgaum—						
Shri Kad Shiddheswar A. V. School, Mardimath.	1	...	21	21	22	19
Sardar Lakhamangonda English School, Vantamuri.	1	...	22	22	24	20
Model English School, Belgaum	1	38	102	140	137	113
Bijapur—						
Vijaya Mahant A. V. School, Sangam.	1	...	38	38	45	40
A. V. School, Bableshwar ...	1	...	48	48	52	48
A. V. School, Indi ...	1	...	32	32	30	27
Kanara—						
Shri Bharati English School, Karki.	1	...	12	12	11	10
St. Xavier School, Honavar ...	1	...	30	30	29	28
Sukkur—						
Dayanand Arya Vidyalaya, Ghotki.	1	...	27	27	27	22
Total ...	30	204	1,308 (23)	1,512 (23)	1,595 (20)	1,380 (17)
Total of all Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools.	218	2,571	14,061 (1,350)	16,632 (1,350)	16,488 (1,360)	14,349 (1,135)
EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Scottish School, Byculla ...	1	...	48	48	51	47
G. I. P. Railway School, Parel.	1	...	76	76	72	54

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	2,197	533	2,730	30	...	...
...	...	...	1,741	...	1,369	3,110	33	...	...
...	...	...	1,393	...	1,452	2,845	47	...	...
...	...	...	807	36	429	1,272	40	...	...
...	...	...	646	...	410	1,056	30	...	...
...	...	...	377	...	1,252	1,629	74	...	...
...	...	...	303	...	1,070	1,373	57	...	...
...	...	...	3,300	...	3,383	6,683	49	...	...
...	...	...	763	...	392	1,155	26	...	...
...	...	...	955	...	1,040	1,995	38	...	...
...	...	...	760	...	517	1,277	43	...	...
...	...	...	182	...	118	300	27	...	...
...	...	...	409	...	499	908	31	...	...
...	...	...	472	...	894	1,366	51	...	...
...	...	...	25,719	8,427	36,453	70,599	44	...	...
1,93,414	14,574	89,173	3,51,733	33,761	1,25,471	8,08,126	46	11	2,389
7,023	...	...	4,441	...	407	11,871	233	138	...
2,452	...	...	2,095	...	3,669	8,216	114	34	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
EUROPEAN SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Nasik—						
G. I. P. Railway School, Igatpuri.	1	...	34	34	33	23
G. I. P. Railway School, Manmad.	1	...	34	34	32	25
Belgaum—						
St. Mary's School, Belgaum ...	1	...	17	17	15	12
Poona—						
G. I. P. Railway School, Lonavla.	1	...	103	103	101	85
Karachi—						
European School, Manora* ...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	...	312	312	304	246
ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
St. Mary's E. T. School, Mazgaon.	1	...	204	204	207	188
St. Joseph's School, Umarkhadi.	1	...	216	216	200	169
St. Ignatius School, Bombay.	1	...	82	82	76	67
Victoria School, Mahim ...	1	...	170	170	150	125
Thana—						
St. John the Baptist School, Thana.	1	...	131	131	123	103
Nasik—						
St. Joseph's School, Igatpuri ...	1	...	66	66	58	51

. School closed from

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,733	...	...	970	...	3,587	8,290	251	113	...
1,216	...	...	777	...	1,997	3,990	125	38	...
1,064	...	120	666	236	439	2,525	168	71	...
5,900	...	...	2,351	...	8,724	16,975	168	58	149
150	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...
21,538	...	120	11,300	236	18,823	52,017	171	71	149
5,200	...	...	10,054	...	2,493	17,747	86	25	107
2,312	...	...	5,458	15	1,739	9,524	48	12	81
1,086	...	...	1,078	...	2,059	4,223	56	14	...
2,025	...	...	2,904	...	4,493	9,422	63	14	...
1,700	...	200	3,075	...	282	5,257	43	14	...
1,250	...	...	1,725	...	902	3,877	67	22	...

1st July 1925.

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*concld.*						
ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS —*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Poona—						
Ornella's School, Poona ...	1	...	79	79	74	63
Roman Catholic School, Lonavla.	1	...	51	51	51	47
Sholapur—						
St. Joseph's School, Sholapur.	1	...	60	60	107	56
East Khandesh—						
Roman Catholic School, Bhusaval.	1	...	128	128	121	100
Dharwar—						
St. Joseph's School, Dharwar...	1	...	75	75	61	59
St. Mary's School, Hubli ...	1	...	115	115	119	106
Karwar—						
M. & S. M. Railway School, Castle Rock.	1	...	26	26	21	18
Total ...	13	...	1,403	1,403	1,368	1,152
Recognised.						
Bombay—						
St. Sebastian Goan High School, Girgaum.	1	60	364	424	424	374
Dharwar—						
M. & S. M. Railway School, Gadag.	1	...	17	17	18	16
Total ...	2	60	381	441	442	390
Total, English-teaching Schools.	15	60	1,784	1,844	1,810	1,542
Grand Total of all Middle Schools.	239	2,631	16,157 (1,350)	18,788 (1,350)	18,597 (1,360)	16,137 (1,155)

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,900	...	...	2,050	...	3,535	8,485	115	39	70
1,477	...	...	896	...	3,062	5,435	107	29	...
2,180	...	100	2,438	...	2,973	7,691	72	20	...
3,312	...	240	3,075	...	5,068	11,695	97	27	...
1,973	...	...	915	...	3,116	6,004	98	32	...
2,775	...	150	3,683	...	2,438	9,046	76	23	158
600	...	...	432	...	1,887	2,919	139	29	...
28,790	...	690	37,783	15	34,047	1,01,325	74	21	416
...	...	...	20,000	...	17,093	37,093	87	...	...
...	...	...	368	...	2,168	2,536	141	...	...
...	...	...	20,368	...	19,261	39,629	90	...	...
28,790	...	690	58,151	15	53,308	1,40,954	78	16	416
2,43,742	14,574	89,983	4,21,184	34,012	1,97,602	10,01,097	50	12	2,954

SUBSIDIARY FORM

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS.						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR.						
Government.						
Ahmedabad—						
Girls' High School, Ahmedabad.	1	42	143	185	189	156
Aided						
Bombay—						
Alexandra Native Girls' Institution.	1	24	63	87	80	75
Young Ladies' High School Fort.	1	96	127	223	223	178
Princess High School, New Queen's Road.	1	26	49	75	69	55
St. Columba High School, Gowalia Tank.	1	83	130	213	221	176
Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School, Kandevadi.	1	56	171	227	243	198
Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' High School.	1	104	148	252	220	197
Bai R. F. D. Pandya's Girls' High School, Tardeo.	1	53	80	133	147	115
Indian Education Society's High School for Girls, Dadar.	1	70	67	137	119	101
Ratnagiri—						
Kanyashala, Malwan ...	1	12	26	38	40	36
Poona—						
High School for Indian Girls, Poona.	1	186	249	435	451	394
Sardar Dastur Noshirwan Girls' High School, Poona.	1	46	60	106	101	90
Ahmednagar—						
A. M. Girls' High School, Ahmednagar.	1	74	99	173	142	131
Broach—						
Motlabai Wadia Young Ladies' English School, Broach.	1	41	35	76	84	67

No. 3.

(*English*) *for Girls for the Official Year 1925-26.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,644	...	...	1,511	...	...	19,155	101	93	...
5,189	...	...	5,514	4,098	5,171	19,972	250	65	130
6,322	...	...	12,382	...	11	18,715	84	28	94
2,721	...	...	1,956	...	2,357	7,034	116	39	...
8,100	...	...	4,354	...	16,079	28,533	129	37	238
6,286	...	...	5,866	...	12,532	24,684	102	26	57
6,160	...	...	5,030	756	10,487	22,433	102	28	519
4,754	...	...	5,009	1,515	3,223	14,501	99	32	80
4,436	...	...	2,478	...	5,293	12,207	103	37	104
1,400	...	...	...	...	3,985	5,385	135	35	121
43,520	...	...	946	4,496	50	49,012	102	96	...
2,974	...	...	5,309	3,949	3,014	15,246	151	29	144
4,876	...	...	617	...	9,485	14,978	105	48	181
3,454	...	...	2,223	1,603	4,745	12,025	143	41	107

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Surat—						
I. P. Mission Zanana High School, Surat.	1	32	45	77	71	61
Mahila Vidyalaya, Surat ...	1	32	99	131	143	98
Karachi—						
Mama Parsi Girls' High School, Karachi.	1	61	72	133	131	115
Indian Girls' High School, Karachi.	1	75	114	189	188	163
Maha Kanya Vidyalaya High School, Karachi.	1	37	54	91	81	63
Hyderabad—						
Kundanmal Girls' High School, Hyderabad.	1	186	183	369	343	297
Nava Kanya Vidyalaya, Hyderabad.	1	30	58	88	94	78
Total ...	20	1,324	1,929	3,253	3,191	2,688
Recognised.						
Bombay—						
Girton High School for Girls...	1	42	92	134	134	94
Poona—						
Sharada Sadan High School, Kedgaon.	1	19	38	57	56	53
Total ...	2	61	130	191	190	147
Total of all A.-V. High Schools.	23	1,427	2,202	3,629	3,570	2,991
EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Cathedral and John Connon Girls' High School, Fort.	1	23	215	238	221	189
Convent High School, Fort ...	1	11	238	249	238	226
Convent High School, Clare Road, Byculla.	1	21	252	273	269	240
Convent High School, Parel ...	1	3	116	119	117	103

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,277	...	...	652	...	4,361	7,290	103	32	168
3,487	...	...	...	1,521	3,813	8,821	62	24	64
12,508	...	2,000	4,516	4,626	5,692	29,342	224	95	164
10,000	...	2,500	4,788	2,865	...	20,153	107	53	120
4,180	...	1,500	1,878	7,208	...	14,766	182	52	...
9,795	...	1,000	7,273	356	4,433	22,857	67	29	130
4,582	...	750	1,754	...	4,738	11,824	126	49	50
1,47,021	...	7,750	72,545	32,993	99,469	3,59,778	113	47	1,952
...	...	...	8,087	...	...	8,087	60	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	7,546	7,546	135	...	...
...	...	...	8,087	...	7,546	15,633	82	...	...
1,64,665	...	7,750	82,143	32,993	1,07,015	3,94,566	111	47	1,952
22,119	...	...	24,394	9,998	12,689	69,200	313	100	205
10,091	...	...	14,202	...	1,192	25,485	107	42	184
12,826	...	...	13,421	...	3,384	29,631	110	48	...
6,040	...	...	5,049	...	6,934	18,023	154	52	205

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
EUROPEAN SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Thana—						
St. Joseph's Convent High School, Bandra.	1	14	238	252	243	221
Nasik—						
Barnes Girls' High School, Deolali.	1	10	130	140	132	121
Poona—						
St. Mary's High School, Poona.	1	19	196	215	217	188
Convent High School, Poona ...	1	20	160	180	174	155
Anglo-Indian Home, Poona ...	1	12	135	147	132	121
St. Peter's Girls' High School, Khandala.	1	20	82	102	103	94
Satara—						
Kimmins' High School, Panchgani.	1	17	89	106	118	110
St. Joseph's Convent High School, Panchgani.	1	27	116	143	125	116
Karachi—						
St. Joseph's Convent High School, Karachi.	1	24	239	263	244	224
Total ...	13	221	2,206	2,427	2,333	2,108
ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Queen Mary's High School, Girgaum.	1	21	274	295	280	220
St. Teresa's High School, Girgaum.	1	25	435	460	374	308
St. Agne's High School, Byculla.	1	41	264	305	297	248
New High School for Girls, Bombay.	1	8	181	189	180	152
Convent Girls' High School, Lower Mahim.	1	27	318	345	315	264
Thana—						
St. Joseph's Convent School, Bandra.	1	39	528	567	552	488
Belgaum—						
Convent High School, Hubli ...	1	5	171	176	152	124
Dharwar—						
St. Joseph's Convent School, Belgaum.	1	13	220	233	236	213
Total ...	8	179	2,391	2,570	2,386	2,017

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11,540	...	...	15,804	...	3,157	30,501	126	47	...
19,434	...	...	18,317	3,909	3,017	44,677	338	147	...
18,701	...	...	24,600	698	5,874	49,873	230	86	...
10,215	...	...	8,593	...	5,060	23,868	137	59	150
6,419	...	...	3,396	...	6,258	16,073	122	49	111
11,137	...	...	9,927	...	11,482	32,546	316	108	154
11,604	...	...	16,106	...	8,240	35,950	305	98	150
14,188	...	...	9,480	...	14,826	38,494	308	114	...
13,352	...	...	18,600	...	3,992	35,944	147	55	...
1,67,666	...	...	1,81,889	14,605	86,105	4,50,265	193	72	1,159
17,500	...	...	43,506	...	22,769	83,775	299	69	...
12,254	...	...	20,271	300	4,405	37,230	100	33	161
6,790	...	...	10,343	...	3,485	20,618	69	23	...
4,500	...	...	18,855	...	3,479	26,834	149	25	...
8,200	...	...	12,800	480	4,731	26,211	83	26	...
8,515	...	...	14,581	...	2,449	25,545	46	15	...
6,660	...	200	4,685	...	9,043	20,588	135	43	182
5,300	...	170	7,479	...	4,923	17,872	76	22	...
69,719	...	370	1,32,520	780	55,284	2,58,673	108	29	343

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
Recognised.						
Poona—						
St. Helena's High School, Poona.	1	34	192	226	215	182
Total, English-teaching Schools.	9	218	2,583	2,796	2,601	2,199
Grand Total of all High Schools.	45	1,861	6,991	8,852	8,504	7,298
MIDDLE SCHOOLS.						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR.						
Government.						
Thana—						
A.-V. Girls' School, Thana ...	1	14	62	76	80	65
Nasik—						
A.-V. Girls' School, Nasik ...	1	11	50	61	64	50
Ahmednagar—						
A.-V. Girls' School, Ahmednagar	1	7	75	82	67	56
Dharwar—						
A.-V. Girls' School, Dharwar...	1	6	47	53	52	43
Bijapur—						
A.-V. Girls' School, Bijapur ...	1	7	34	41	38	30
Total ...	5	45	268	313	301	244

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	10,332	...	12,349	22,681	105	...	...
69,719	...	370	1,42,852	780	67,633	2,81,354	108	26	343
4,02,050	...	8,120	4,06,884	48,378	2,60,753	11,26,185	133	48	3,454
9,907	...	...	541	...	...	10,448	131	124	...
8,044	...	...	502	...	...	8,546	134	126	...
8,758	...	...	431	...	...	9,189	137	132	...
9,838	...	...	348	...	54	10,250	197	186	...
7,055	...	...	243	...	...	7,298	192	188	...
43,602	...	...	2,065	...	64	45,731	152	145	...

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Municipal.						
Bombay Suburban District—						
Municipal Girls' English Class, Bandra.	1	...	42	42	51	37
Broach—						
English Class attached to Mahila Vidyalaya, Broach ...	1	...	(117)	(117)	(110)	(86)
English Class attached to Vejalpur Dungaji Municipal Primary School, Broach.	1	...	(41)	(41)	(35)	(24)
Total ...	3	...	42 (158)	42 (158)	51 (145)	37 (110)
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Sir C. J. Readymoney A-V School, Bombay.	1	...	49	49	59	46
Parsi Girls' Schools Association's A.-V. Girls' School, Fort.	1	...	46	46	44	35
Parsi Girls' Schools Association's A.-V. Girls' School, Chandanwadi.	1	...	153	153	146	120
Nasik—						
Z. B. & M. M. A.-V. Girls' School, Manmad.	1	8	34	42	44	40
Poona—						
St. Andrew's Girls' School, Poona.	1	10	77	87	95	85
M. E. M. Girls' School, Talegam Dabhade.	1	...	20	20	17	14
Sholapur—						
Z. M. Melbourne Anglo-Urdu School, Sholapur.	1	...	44	44	44	41
A. M. Woronoco Girls' School, Sholapur.	1	...	21	21	20	19
Belgaum—						
Mahila Vidyalaya, Belgaum ...	1	8	57	65	69	49
Hyderabad—						
C. E. Z. Mission A.-V. School, Hyderabad.	1	...	46	46	39	32
Total ...	10	26	547	573	577	481

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
488	...	554	...	...	...	1,042	21	10	...
...	...	750	...	...	...	750	7	...	...
...	...	500	...	...	...	500	14	...	...
488	...	1,804	...	...	...	2,292	12	2	...
1,569	...	...	886	...	1,521	3,976	67	27	80
1,617	...	...	799	4,751	265	7,432	169	37	80
4,020	...	...	3,328	3,977	338	11,663	80	28	150
1,491	...	...	...	...	2,396	3,887	88	34	100
2,430	...	...	946	...	5,960	9,336	98	26	...
407	...	...	...	...	1,747	2,154	127	24	...
960	...	...	...	...	1,876	2,836	64	22	80
672	...	...	...	...	1,723	2,395	120	34	...
1,030	500	100	807	...	805	3,242	47	15	...
1,485	...	...	230	...	2,933	4,648	119	38	...
15,681	500	100	6,996	8,728	19,564	51,569	90	28	490

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Recognised.						
Bombay—						
Merwanji Seth Girls' School ...	1	...	17	17	17	15
Total of all A.-V. Middle Schools.	19	71	874 (158)	945 (158)	946 (145)	777 (110)
EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Thana—						
G. I. P. Railway School, Kalyan.	1	...	48	48	43	38
Nasik—						
Convent School, Igatpuri ...	1	...	147	147	151	115
Sholapur—						
G. I. P. Railway School, Sholapur.	1	...	32	32	15	13
East Khandesh—						
G. I. P. Railway School, Bhusawal.	1	...	89	89	79	58
Dharwar—						
M. & S. M. Railway School, Hubli.	1	...	63	63	50	44
Karachi—						
European School, Kotri ...	1	...	18	18	18	15
Total ...	6	...	397	397	356	283

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	588	588	35	...	...
59,771	500	1,904	9,061	8,728	20,216	1,00,180	92	55	490
1,424	...	...	1,069	...	1,735	4,228	98	33	...
7,114	...	...	6,064	...	5,936	19,114	127	47	232
1,589	...	...	957	...	1,444	3,990	266	106	...
2,477	...	...	1,615	...	5,256	9,348	118	31	100
2,073	...	...	1,044	...	1,711	4,828	97	41	...
1,179	...	85	244	...	1,909	3,417	190	66	...
15,856	...	85	10,993	...	17,991	44,925	126	45	332

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*concld.*						
ENGLISH-TEACHING.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
St. Joseph's School, Bhuleshwar.	1	...	105	105	119	100
St. Joseph's School, Agripada...	1	...	196	196	199	157
St. Isabella's School, Mhatarpakdi.	1	...	197	197	180	160
Thana—						
E. T. Girls' School, Thana ...	1	...	98	98	92	81
Mt. Mary's Convent School, Bandra.	1	...	153	153	142	132
St. Teresa's School, Santa Cruz.	1	...	221	221	199	176
Poona—						
Convent Middle School, Poona.	1	...	170	170	160	144
Ahmedabad—						
Mt. Carmel School, Ahmedabad.	1	...	112	112	99	84
Belgaum—						
Divine Providence School, Belgaum.	1	...	59	59	51	50
Karachi—						
St. Joseph's Convent School, Karachi.	1	...	240	240	236	228
Total, English-teaching Schools.	10	...	1,551	1,551	1,477	1,312
Grand Total of all Middle Schools.	35	71	2,822 (158)	2,893 (158)	2,779 (145)	2,372 (110)

No. 3—*concld.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,000	...	...	4,100	...	4,422	12,522	105	34	68
5,707	...	...	3,542	...	15,084	24,333	122	29	...
2,075	...	...	4,662	...	2,528	9,265	51	12	...
1,025	...	200	1,834	...	771	3,830	42	11	...
5,926	...	...	6,581	...	9,043	21,550	152	42	...
4,525	...	...	6,591	...	6,969	18,085	91	23	...
2,425	...	...	4,746	...	2,311	9,482	59	15	...
1,375	...	...	2,580	...	4,942	8,897	90	14	...
1,137	...	...	...	...	3,835	4,972	97	22	...
4,599	...	...	8,400	...	1,840	14,839	63	19	...
32,794	...	200	43,036	...	51,745	1,27,775	87	22	68
1,08,421	500	2,189	63,090	8,728	89,952	2,72,880	94	37	890

SUBSIDIARY FORM

Statistical Return of Primary Schools (Vernacular)

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION.						
Bombay City—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Board—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal—						
Boys	208	714	28,317	29,031	27,395	20,486
Girls	107	524	12,255	12,779	12,045	9,069
Aided—Under Chapter II—						
Boys	96	95	11,102	11,197	10,922	8,383
Girls	34	338	3,987	4,325	3,157	3,118
Aided—Under Chapter III—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
Boys	8	44	813	857	823	666
Girls	4	24	503	527	478	375
Total—						
Boys	312	853	40,232	41,085	39,140	29,535
Girls	145	886	16,745	17,631	15,680	12,562
Total ...	457	1,739	56,977	58,716	54,820	42,097
Bombay Suburban—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Board—						
Boys	18	...	1,590	1,590	1,458	1,132
Girls	1	...	82	82	79	54
Municipal—						
Boys	24	...	2,532	2,532	2,340	1,674
Girls	8	13	554	567	564	372
Aided—Under Chapter II—						
Boys	18	17	1,948	1,965	1,811	1,519
Girls	3	...	226	226	206	180
Aided—Under Chapter III—						
Boys	3	...	153	153	135	108
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	63	17	6,223	6,240	5,744	4,433
Girls	12	13	862	875	849	606
Total ...	75	30	7,085	7,115	6,593	5,039

NOS. 4 AND 5.

for Boys and Girls for the Official year 1925-1926.

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,01,895	...	11,73,494	31,772	2,377	1,379	16,10,917	58 12	14 11
1,76,890	...	6,12,261	11,579	1,761	510	8,03,001	66 11	14 11
...	...	1,17,410	85,126	54,933	1,62,828	4,20,297	38 8	...
...	...	65,619	34,483	43,625	73,558	2,17,285	68 13	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	14,258	18,862	6,796	39,916	48 8	...
...	...	..	3,397	16,401	125	19,923	41 8	...
4,01,895	...	12,90,904	1,31,156	76,172	1,71,003	20,71,130	52 14	10 4
1,76,890	...	6,77,880	49,459	61,787	74,193	10,40,209	66 5	11 4
5,78,785	...	19,68,784	1,80,615	1,37,959	2,45,196	31,11,339	56 12	10 9
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29,345	2,760	...	1,220	...	...	33,325	22 13	20 2
316	656	...	...	...	...	972	12 5	4 0
21,220	286	44,645	634	...	...	66,785	29 1	9 1
7,073	229	15,772	...	...	...	23,074	40 14	12 8
13,667	...	7,311	6,987	252	32,496	60,713	33 8	7 9
2,065	...	1,394	931	..	1,241	5,631	27 5	10 0
357	...	284	666	...	1,594	2,901	21 8	2 10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64,589	3,046	52,240	9,507	252	34,090	1,63,724	28 8	11 3
9,454	885	17,166	931	...	1,241	29,677	34 15	11 2
74,043	3,931	69,406	10,438	252	35,331	1,93,401	29 5	11 3

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION—*contd.*						
Thana—						
Government—						
Boys	2	19	92	111	109	95
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	....
Local Board—						
Boys	287	905	14,507	15,412	14,895	10,361
Girls	16	26	999	1,025	1,013	709
Municipal—						
Boys	25	291	3,319	3,610	3,477	2,568
Girls	9	42	1,119	1,161	1,144	869
Aided—Under Chapter II—						
Boys	6	...	305	305	291	260
Girls	1	...	102	102	104	65
Aided—Under Chapter III—						
Boys	14	15	586	601	537	405
Girls	1	6	32	38	36	30
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	..
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	334	1,230	18,809	20,039	19,309	13,689
Girls	27	74	2,252	2,326	2,297	1,673
Total ...	361	1,304	21,061	22,365	21,606	15,362
Kolaba—						
Government—						
Boys	1	46	...	46	45	39
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Board—						
Boys	283	1,135	14,460	15,595	15,230	10,573
Girls	14	18	639	657	639	439
Municipal—						
Boys	16	349	2,344	2,693	2,654	1,966
Girls	6	26	626	652	620	391
Aided—Under chapter II—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	2	3	118	121	131	88
Aided—Under chapter III—						
Boys	19	11	935	946	930	726
Girls	1	...	26	26	23	19
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	319	1,541	17,739	19,280	18,859	13,304
Girls	23	47	1,409	1,456	1,413	937
Total ...	342	1,588	19,148	20,736	20,272	14,241

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
4,664	...	...	...	...	...	4,664	42 13	42 13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,89,410	33,237	...	5,198	34	...	2,27,879	15 5	12 11
15,186	...	...	...	...	...	15,186	15 0	15 0
19,032	2,185	49,871	520	...	76	71,684	20 10	5 8
6,476	69	13,616	...	...	28	20,189	17 10	5 10
2,339	...	...	611	...	10,615	13,565	46 10	7 1
1,170	...	...	...	...	1,130	2,300	22 2	11 4
1,738	...	...	17	...	10,769	12,524	23 5	3 3
202	...	...	38	...	1,316	1,556	41 0	5 5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,17,183	35,422	49,871	6,346	34	21,460	3,30,316	17 1	11 4
23,034	69	13,616	38	...	2,474	39,231	17 1	10 0
2,40,217	35,491	63,487	6,384	34	23,934	3,69,547	17 2	11 2
6,524	...	...	...	...	...	6,524	141 13	141 13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,25,808	38,585	...	8,326	...	887	2,73,606	17 15	14 3
9,524	1,811	...	...	...	34	11,369	17 5	14 8
29,532	3,391	19,144	2,170	...	45	54,282	20 7	11 2
4,824	742	4,916	...	...	...	10,482	16 14	7 12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
800	...	...	73	...	2,265	3,138	24 0	6 2
1,522	...	125	1,126	...	11,299	14,072	14 14	1 9
84	...	...	...	...	140	224	9 12	3 10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,63,886	41,976	19,269	11,622	...	12,231	3,48,484	18 6	14 0
15,232	2,553	4,916	73	...	2,439	25,213	17 13	10 12
2,78,618	44,529	24,185	11,695	...	14,670	3,73,697	18 7	13 12

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION—*contd.*						
Ratnagiri—						
Government—						
Boys	2	33	79	112	109	95
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Board—						
Boys	501	2,175	29,502	31,677	30,982	22,955
Girls	43	13	1,734	1,747	1,692	1,138
Municipal—						
Boys	23	663	3,452	4,115	3,929	3,142
Girls	9	104	1,000	1,104	1,068	808
Aided—Under Chapter II—						
Boys	8	...	506	506	497	414
Girls	2	12	112	124	130	78
Aided—Under Chapter III—						
Boys	109	...	4,662	4,662	4,348	3,583
Girls	2	...	57	57	59	49
Unaided—						
Boys	5	...	162	162	139	84
Girls	2	24	100	124	125	100
Total—						
Boys	648	2,871	38,363	41,234	40,004	30,273
Girls	58	153	3,003	3,156	3,073	2,173
Total ...	706	3,024	41,366	44,390	43,077	32,446
Nasik—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Board—						
Boys	419	2,483	21,574	24,057	23,782	18,001
Girls	16	48	795	843	834	565
Municipal—						
Boys	32	558	5,924	6,482	6,076	5,148
Girls	16	79	2,070	2,149	2,056	1,564
Aided—Under Chapter II—						
Boys	9	25	591	616	598	508
Girls	5	48	539	587	595	503
Aided—Under Chapter III—						
Boys	27	5	661	666	736	537
Girls	1	...	41	41	35	31
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	487	3,071	28,750	31,821	31,192	24,194
Girls	38	175	3,445	3,620	3,520	2,663
Total ...	525	3,246	32,195	35,441	34,712	26,857

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
4,132	...	...	...	...	...	4,132	37 15	37 15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,70,102	11,393	...	15,513	...	1,169	3,98,177	12 14	11 15
31,141	...	...	...	...	...	31,141	18 7	18 7
36,745	1,700	20,169	3,726	...	336	62,676	15 15	9 5
8,579	561	9,402	...	...	124	18,666	17 8	8 1
4,136	...	...	1,107	...	3,575	8,818	17 12	9 4
942	...	...	...	...	1,306	2,248	17 5	7 4
13,403	...	84	11,347	...	15,523	40,357	9 5	3 1
109	...	...	12	...	255	376	6 8	1 14
...	...	...	...	...	2,130	2,130	15 5	...
...	...	...	78	...	3,717	3,795	30 5	...
4,28,518	13,093	20,253	31,693	...	22,733	5,16,290	12 15	10 11
40,771	561	9,402	90	...	5,402	56,226	18 5	13 4
4,69,289	13,654	29,655	31,783	...	28,135	5,72,516	13 5	10 14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,68,321	19,978	...	9,955	...	...	3,98,254	16 9	15 5
14,957	1,220	...	...	...	...	16,177	19 3	17 12
47,212	2,324	64,935	6,172	...	305	1,20,948	19 14	7 12
17,513	588	18,528	...	...	406	37,035	18 0	8 8
4,681	...	250	1,049	600	7,223	13,803	22 6	7 8
4,261	...	...	18	...	9,024	13,303	22 11	7 4
2,311	...	...	434	...	4,552	7,297	10 15	3 7
216	...	...	...	...	326	542	13 3	5 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,22,525	22,302	65,185	17,610	600	12,080	5,40,302	17 5	13 8
36,947	1,808	18,528	18	...	9,756	67,057	19 1	10 8
4,59,472	24,110	83,713	17,628	600	21,836	6,07,959	17 8	13 0

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION—*concld.*						
Abstract, Bombay Division—						
Government—						
Boys	5	98	171	269	263	229
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Board—						
Boys	1,508	6,698	81,633	88,331	86,347	63,022
Girls	90	105	4,249	4,354	4,257	2,905
Municipal—						
Boys	328	2,575	45,888	48,463	45,871	34,984
Girls	155	788	17,624	18,412	17,497	13,073
Aided—Under Chapter II—						
Boys	137	137	14,452	14,589	14,119	11,084
Girls	47	401	5,084	5,485	4,323	4,032
Aided—Under Chapter III—						
Boys	172	31	6,997	7,028	6,686	5,359
Girls	5	6	156	162	152	129
Unaided—						
Boys	13	44	975	1,019	962	750
Girls	6	48	603	651	603	475
Total—						
Boys	2,163	9,583	150,116	159,699	154,248	115,428
Girls	303	1,348	27,716	29,064	26,832	20,614
Total ...	2,466	10,931	177,832	188,763	181,080	136,042
CENTRAL DIVISION.						
Poona—						
Government—						
Boys	3	67	671	738	676	459
Girls	2	69	235	304	308	227
Local Board—						
Boys	526	2,352	25,971	28,323	26,316	19,582
Girls	25	58	1,218	1,276	1,275	887
Municipal—						
Boys	44	906	6,870	7,776	7,457	5,486
Girls	28	70	3,476	3,546	2,444	2,363
Aided—Under Chapter II—						
Boys	35	137	5,673	5,810	5,504	4,481
Girls	19	176	1,898	2,074	1,951	1,471
Aided—Under Chapter III—						
Boys	94	42	3,379	3,421	3,244	2,537
Girls	12	3	587	590	564	394

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
15,320	...	...	...	...	...	15,320	58 4	58 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,82,986	1,05,953	...	40,212	34	2,056	13,31,241	15 6	13 11
71,124	3,687	...	...	...	34	74,845	17 9	16 11
5,55,636	9,886	13,72,253	44,994	2,377	2,141	19,87,292	43 2	12 1
2,21,355	2,189	6,74,495	11,579	1,761	1,068	9,12,447	52 2	12 10
24,823	...	1,24,971	94,880	55,785	2,16,737	5,17,196	37 3	1 12
9,238	...	67,013	35,505	43,625	88,524	2,43,905	56 3	2 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,331	...	493	13,590	...	43,737	77,151	11 9	2 14
611	...	...	50	...	2,037	2,698	17 12	4 0
...	...	...	14,258	18,862	8,926	42,046	43 11	...
...	...	...	3,475	16,401	3,842	23,718	39 5	...
17,98,096	1,15,839	14,97,722	2,07,934	77,058	2,73,597	39,70,246	25 12	7 12
3,02,328	5,876	7,41,508	50,609	61,787	95,505	12,57,613	43 2	11 8
21,00,424	1,21,715	22,39,230	2,58,543	1,38,845	3,69,102	52,27,859	28 14	11 9
12,724	...	...	537	...	1	13,262	19 10	18 13
21,666	...	...	...	...	...	21,666	70 5	70 5
4,09,855	2,044	...	13,232	...	90	4,25,221	16 3	15 9
20,811	777	...	...	...	...	21,588	16 15	16 5
86,959	2,305	71,981	7,253	...	1,330	1,69,828	22 12	11 11
37,160	...	35,986	...	...	89	73,235	30 15	15 12
43,488	...	2,400	20,176	395	62,616	1,29,075	23 7	7 14
22,894	...	800	4,672	637	25,887	54,890	28 2	11 11
10,737	...	180	4,312	...	23,809	39,038	12 1	3 5
2,442	...	100	...	...	8,090	10,632	18 13	4 5

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*						
Poona—*contd.*						
Unaided—						
Boys	21	37	572	609	588	456
Girls	1	...	171	171	177	151
Total—						
Boys	723	3,541	43,136	46,677	43,785	33,001
Girls	87	376	7,585	7,961	6,719	5,493
Total ...	810	3,917	50,721	54,638	50,504	38,494
Satara—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Board—						
Boys	831	4,046	41,415	45,461	43,302	34,621
Girls	61	29	2,412	2,441	2,261	1,553
Municipal—						
Boys	38	1,318	5,725	7,043	6,687	5,460
Girls	16	96	1,611	1,707	1,549	1,065
Aided—						
Under Chapter II—						
Boys	7	41	807	848	859	732
Girls	3	11	120	131	126	106
Under Chapter III—						
Boys	45	7	1,399	1,406	1,399	1,110
Girls	8	1	297	298	295	220
Unaided—						
Boys	10	...	212	212	185	144
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	931	5,412	49,558	54,970	52,432	42,067
Girls	88	137	4,440	4,577	4,231	2,944
Total ...	1,019	5,549	53,998	59,547	56,663	45,011
Sholapur—						
Government—						
Boys	2	36	580	616	641	459
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Board—						
Boys	428	1,693	20,185	21,878	21,122	16,707
Girls	22	11	1,022	1,033	966	722
Municipal—						
Boys	42	954	7,601	8,555	8,169	6,460
Girls	17	69	2,217	2,286	2,182	1,536

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	487	...	3,745	4,232	7 3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,63,763	4,349	74,561	45,997	395	91,591	7,80,656	17 13	12 13
1,04,973	777	36,886	4,672	637	34,066	1,82,011	27 6	15 11
6,68,736	5,126	1,11,447	50,669	1,032	1,25,657	9,62,667	19 1	13 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,56,772	19,509	15,252	23,359	...	131	6,15,023	14 3	12 13
34,790	3,163	...	...	...	...	37,953	16 12	15 6
21,481	3,304	61,029	5,759	...	58	91,631	13 11	3 3
6,696	...	16,352	...	...	...	23,048	14 14	4 5
8,415	....	300	1,081	...	5,806	15,602	18 3	9 13
1,830	...	...	...	...	3,144	4,974	39 7	14 8
6,749	...	60	1,535	...	8,588	16,932	12 2	4 13
1,168	...	...	...	...	2,108	3,276	11 2	3 15
...	...	...	...	...	2,210	2,210	11 15	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,93,417	22,813	76,641	31,734	...	16,793	7,41,398	14 2	11 5
44,484	3,163	16,352	...	...	5,252	69,251	16 6	10 8
6,37,901	25,976	92,993	31,734	...	22,045	8,10,649	14 5	11 4
3,513	...	...	...	...	...	3,513	5 8	5 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,65,719	27,014	991	10,736	...	488	3,04,948	14 7	12 9
13,214	1,730	222	...	...	...	15,166	15 11	13 11
61,100	6,586	55,251	1,498	...	2,052	1,26,487	15 8	7 7
24,368	...	26,065	...	...	...	50,433	23 2	11 3

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*						
Sholapur—*contd.*						
Aided—						
Under Chapter II—						
Boys	9	45	1,027	1,072	985	835
Girls	5	9	374	383	335	325
Under Chapter III—						
Boys	26	12	2,235	2,247	2,226	1,855
Girls	3	...	139	139	148	90
Unaided—						
Boys	2	...	57	57	36	26
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	509	2,740	31,635	34,425	33,179	26,342
Girls	47	89	3,752	3,841	3,631	2,673
Total ...	556	2,829	35,487	38,266	36,810	29,015
Ahmednagar—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Board—						
Boys	545	1,826	22,816	24,642	23,982	18,401
Girls	34	24	1,611	1,635	1,519	1,020
Municipal—						
Boys	25	565	3,523	4,088	4,333	2,674
Girls	12	374	720	1,094	1,075	791
Aided—						
Under Chapter II—						
Boys	10	107	793	900	884	767
Girls	12	60	1,068	1,128	1,108	806
Under Chapter III—						
Boys	152	12	3,138	3,150	2,909	2,317
Girls	7	49	181	230	215	174
Unaided—						
Boys	9	...	153	153	157	123
Girls	1	...	10	10	12	9
Total—						
Boys	741	2,510	30,423	32,933	32,265	24,282
Girls	66	507	3,590	4,097	3,924	2,800
Total ...	807	3,017	34,013	37,030	36,189	27,082

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
6,061	...	....	4,490	56	5,247	15,854	16 2	6 2
5,345	...	...	...	393	6,420	12,158	36 5	15 15
3,214	...	...	5,175	...	20,885	29,274	13 2	1 7
431	...	...	...	...	2,072	2,503	16 14	2 14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,39,607	33,600	56,242	21,899	56	28,672	4,80,076	14 8	10 4
43,358	1,730	26,287	...	393	8,492	80,260	22 1	11 15
3,82,965	35,330	82,529	21,899	449	37,164	5,60,336	15 4	10 7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,49,212	30,998	...	11,199	...	...	3,91,409	16 5	14 9
23,291	4,851	...	828	...	...	28,970	19 1	15 5
37,798	919	40,423	3,415	...	585	83,140	19 3	8 11
9,797	...	6,474	...	...	536	16,807	15 10	9 2
9,687	...	...	306	70	12,087	22,150	25 1	10 15
14,697	...	...	68	17	13,502	28,284	25 10	13 5
6,660	36	200	330	1,247	37,549	46,022	15 13	2 5
614	...	1,094	...	...	2,860	4,568	21 4	2 14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,03,357	31,953	40,623	15,250	1,317	50,221	5,42,721	16 13	12 8
48,399	4,851	7,568	896	17	16,898	78,629	20 1	12 7
4,51,756	36,804	48,191	16,146	1,334	67,119	6,21,350	17 3	12 8

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*						
East Khandesh—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Board—						
Boys	644	2,965	36,971	39,936	41,619	31,836
Girls	36	2	1,126	1,128	1,214	847
Municipal—						
Boys	51	1,058	8,824	9,882	11,066	8,463
Girls	25	54	1,960	2,014	2,215	1,446
Aided—						
Under Chapter II—						
Boys	1	...	115	115	109	79
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under Chapter III—						
Boys	10	...	235	235	297	238
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
Boys	7	...	199	199	213	181
Girls	1	4	19	23	23	18
Total—						
Boys	713	4,023	46,344	50,367	53,304	40,797
Girls	62	60	3,105	3,165	3,452	2,311
Total ...	775	4,083	49,449	53,532	56,756	43,108
West Khandesh—						
Government—						
Boys	1	60	178	238	241	207
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Board—						
Boys	291	1,248	16,474	17,722	17,471	13,110
Girls	15	...	642	642	666	435
Municipal—						
Boys	34	688	4,917	5,605	5,573	4,376
Girls	22	45	1,689	1,734	1,464	915
Aided—						
Under Chapter II—						
Boys	4	60	231	291	284	252
Girls	1	15	70	85	82	68
Under Chapter III—						
Boys	7	13	212	225	195	155
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,59,997	62,068	23,977	22,514	...	...	7,68,556	18 7	15 13
18,662	3,070	...	...	...	...	21,732	17 14	15 6
57,194	3,082	92,405	4,040	..	42	1,56,763	14 3	5 3
12,698	...	18,638	...	...	...	31,336	14 2	5 12
699	...	75	450	...	259	1,483	13 10	6 7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
936	..	36	...	...	1,685	2,657	8 15	3 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,227	2,227	10 7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,18,826	65,150	1,16,493	27,004	...	4,213	9,31,686	17 7	13 8
31,360	3,070	18,638	...	...	...	53,068	15 6	9 1
7,50,186	68,220	1,35,131	27,004	..	4,213	9,84,754	17 6	13 3
7,491	...	...	...	...	...	7,491	31 1	31 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,42,679	25,003	4,431	7,995	...	2,730	2,82,838	16 3	13 14
15,770	2,610	...	...	...	...	18,380	27 9	23 11
45,309	4,686	83,596	2,269	...	207	1,36,067	24 7	8 2
13,793	...	20,955	...	...	58	34,806	22 8	8 15
2,641	...	...	...	193	8,913	11,747	41 6	9 5
900	...	...	...	...	2,242	3,142	38 5	10 15
418	...	...	150	...	2,195	2,763	14 3	2 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*concld.*						
West Khandesh—*contd.*						
Unaided—						
Boys	2	...	114	114	71	60
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	339	2,069	22,126	24,195	23,835	18,161
Girls	38	60	2,401	2,461	2,212	1,318
Total ...	377	2,129	24,527	26,656	26,047	19,479
Abstract, Central Division—						
Government—						
Boys	6	163	1,429	1,592	1,558	1,125
Girls	2	69	235	304	308	227
Local Board—						
Boys	3,265	14,130	163,832	177,962	173,812	134,257
Girls	193	124	8,031	8,155	7,901	5,464
Municipal—						
Boys	234	5,489	37,460	42,949	43,285	32,919
Girls	120	708	11,673	12,381	10,929	8,016
Aided—						
Under Chapter II—						
Boys	66	390	8,646	9,036	8,625	7,146
Girls	40	271	3,530	3,801	3,597	2,776
Under Chapter III—						
Boys	334	86	10,598	10,684	10,270	8,213
Girls	30	53	1,204	1,257	1,222	878
Unaided—						
Boys	51	37	1,307	1,344	1,250	990
Girls	3	4	200	204	212	178
Total—						
Boys	3,956	20,295	223,272	243,567	238,800	184,650
Girls	388	1,229	24,873	26,102	24,169	17,559
Total ...	4,344	21,524	248,145	269,669	262,969	202,189
NORTHERN DIVISION.						
Ahmedabad—						
Government—						
Boys	3	94	381	475	475	395
Girls	1	44	160	204	207	151

Nos. 4 and 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,98,538	29,689	88,027	10,414	193	14,045	4,40,906	18 8	12 9
30,463	2,610	20,955	...	...	2,300	56,328	24 9	13 5
3,29,001	32,299	1,08,982	10,414	193	16,345	4,97,234	19 1	12 10
23,728	...	...	537	...	1	24,266	15 9	15 3
21,666	...	...	...	...	...	21,666	70 5	70 5
24,84,234	1,66,636	44,651	89,035	...	3,439	27,87,995	16 1	14 5
1,26,538	16,201	222	828	...	...	1,43,789	18 3	16 0
3,09,841	20,882	4,04,685	24,234	...	4,274	7,63,916	16 8	6 11
1,04,512	...	1,24,470	...	...	683	2,29,665	19 4	8 12
70,991	...	2,775	26,503	714	94,928	1,95,911	22 11	8 4
45,666	...	800	4,740	1,047	51,195	1,03,448	28 12	12 11
28,714	36	476	11,502	1,247	94,711	1,36,686	13 5	2 13
4,655	...	1,194	...	...	15,130	20,979	17 2	3 13
...	...	...	487	...	8,182	8,669	6 15	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29,17,508	1,87,554	4,52,587	1,52,298	1,961	2,05,535	39,17,443	16 7	12 3
3,03,037	16,201	1,26,686	5,568	1,047	67,008	5,19,547	21 9	12 9
32,20,545	2,03,755	5,79,273	1,57,866	3,008	2,72,543	44,36,990	16 14	12 4
15,075	...	...	650	...	...	15,725	33 2	31 12
6,918	...	...	...	...	...	6,918	33 7	33 7

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Ahmedabad—*contd.*						
Local Board—						
Boys	314	2,877	18,432	21,309	20,112	15,664
Girls	47	355	2,965	3,320	3,138	2,391
Municipal—						
Boys	81	1,850	13,764	15,614	15,250	12,291
Girls	35	521	5,025	5,546	5,277	3,747
Aided—						
Under Chapter II—						
Boys	10	129	1,117	1,246	1,261	1,036
Girls	13	191	1,585	1,776	1,706	1,427
Under Chapter III—						
Boys	30	10	1,132	1,142	1,077	842
Girls	6	...	276	276	279	236
Unaided—						
Boys	2	4	286	290	280	220
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	440	4,964	35,112	40,076	38,455	30,448
Girls	102	1,111	10,011	11,122	10,607	7,952
Total ...	542	6,075	45,123	51,198	49,062	38,400
Kaira—						
Government—						
Boys	1	...	49	49	44	35
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Board—						
Boys	333	5,200	24,037	29,237	28,194	21,944
Girls	53	391	3,940	4,331	4,065	3,036
Municipal—						
Boys	36	1,339	5,421	6,760	6,637	5,457
Girls	15	220	2,430	2,650	2,531	1,830
Aided—						
Under Chapter II—						
Boys	10	177	794	971	947	794
Girls ...	5	167	502	669	648	530
Under Chapter III—						
Boys	159	145	5,762	5,907	5,577	4,178
Girls	8	8	464	472	448	362

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Provincial Revenue.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
3,26,254	31,171	...	9,148	...	2,521	3,69,094	18 6	16 4
66,694	7,000	...	...	...	...	73,694	23 7	21 4
1,91,650	1,182	1,46,050	3,081	65	342	3,42,370	22 7	12 9
66,775	436	55,983	4	...	75	1,23,273	23 6	12 11
11,058	...	...	510	...	9,762	21,330	16 14	8 9
12,894	...	2,416	...	1,138	16,884	33,332	19 8	7 6
3,458	...	77	300	...	9,014	12,849	11 14	3 3
1,424	...	53	...	...	1,388	2,865	10 5	5 1
...	...	...	...	2,999	448	3,447	12 5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,47,495	32,353	1,46,127	13,689	3,064	22,087	7,64,815	19 14	14 4
1,54,705	7,436	58,452	4	1,138	18,347	2,40,082	22 10	14 9
7,02,200	39,789	2,04,579	13,693	4,202	40,434	10,04,897	22 8	14 5
739	...	...	...	...	...	739	16 13	16 13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,32,827	32,770	...	10,719	...	2,363	4,78,679	16 13	15 6
64,000	7,244	...	...	...	...	71,244	17 7	15 12
44,177	2,429	46,387	4,193	...	657	97,843	14 12	6 10
18,723	979	16,118	20	54	53	35,947	14 3	7 7
9,648	...	...	271	...	10,153	20,072	21 3	10 3
6,006	...	...	50	...	6,074	12,130	18 12	9 4
15,395	...	270	519	250	53,487	69,921	12 9	2 12
1,337	...	150	...	...	1,816	3,303	7 6	2 15

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division—*contd.*						
Kaira—*contd.*						
Unaided—						
Boys	11	...	371	371	343	295
Girls	1	...	28	28	30	25
Total—						
Boys	550	6,861	36,434	43,295	41,742	32,703
Girls	82	786	7,364	8,150	7,722	5,783
Total ...	632	7,647	43,798	51,445	49,464	38,486
Panch Mahals—						
Government—						
Boys	1	...	63	63	59	48
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Board—						
Boys	157	1,055	7,197	8,252	7,706	5,497
Girls	17	86	962	1,048	973	673
Municipal—						
Boys	10	290	1,746	2,036	1,948	1,507
Girls	5	51	822	873	842	562
Aided—						
Under Chapter II—						
Boys	6	16	646	662	659	533
Girls	2	48	200	248	265	237
Under Chapter III—						
Boys	18	16	903	919	883	725
Girls	6	...	554	554	486	367
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	192	1,977	10,555	11,932	11,245	8,310
Girls	30	185	2,538	2,723	2,566	1,839
Total ...	222	1,562	13,093	14,655	13,811	10,149
Broach—						
Government—						
Boys	1	...	24	24	26	22
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Board—						
Boys	232	1,517	13,017	14,534	14,205	9,877
Girls	28	120	1,473	1,593	1,527	1,044

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Provincial Revenue.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	4,816	4,816	14 1	...
...	...	...	...	...	683	683	22 12	...
5,02,786	35,199	46,657	15,702	250	71,476	6,72,070	16 2	12 1
90,066	8,223	16,268	70	54	8,626	1,23,307	15 9	11 4
5,92,852	43,422	62,925	15,772	304	80,102	7,95,377	16 1	12 0
1,142	...	...	...	...	...	1,142	19 7	19 7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,61,668	12,998	...	2,479	...	2,270	1,79,415	23 5	20 15
21,000	2,953	...	...	...	...	23,953	24 11	21 9
21,223	49	12,642	11	59	71	34,055	17 5	10 13
8,426	25	5,453	46	...	...	13,950	16 8	10 0
4,530	...	175	208	...	3,920	8,833	13 9	6 14
3,329	...	...	...	...	5,053	8,382	31 9	12 8
2,774	...	25	72	...	5,969	8,840	10 0	9 2
1,556	...	...	...	...	983	2,539	5 3	3 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,91,337	13,047	12,842	2,770	59	12,230	2,32,285	20 10	17 0
34,311	2,978	5,453	46	...	6,036	48,824	19 0	13 5
2,25,648	16,025	18,295	2,816	59	18,266	2,81,109	20 6	16 5
497	...	...	...	...	...	497	19 0	19 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,47,260	20,113	...	4,508	...	2,474	2,74,305	17 7	12 4
27,000	3,100	...	...	...	...	30,100	19 2	17 4

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Broach—*contd.*						
Municipal—						
Boys	19	342	3,348	3,690	3,474	2,774
Girls	12	123	1,492	1,615	1,433	1,116
Aided—						
Under Chapter II—						
Boys	3	...	205	205	200	148
Girls	2	61	109	170	161	138
Under Chapter III—						
Boys	8	...	286	286	255	184
Girls	1	...	35	35	39	25
Unaided—						
Boys	7	...	180	180	162	115
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys ...	270	1,859	17,060	18,919	18,322	13,120
Girls ...	43	304	3,109	3,413	3,160	2,322
Total ...	313	2,163	20,169	22,332	21,482	15,442
Surat—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Board—						
Boys	389	2,774	28,612	31,386	29,945	21,046
Girls	41	210	2,865	3,075	2,948	1,886
Municipal—						
Boys	53	662	8,499	9,161	8,802	6,647
Girls	22	104	2,821	2,925	2,735	1,747
Aided—						
Under Chapter II—						
Boys	14	21	1,405	1,426	1,382	1,139
Girls	17	104	1,417	1,521	1,460	1,079
Under Chapter III—						
Boys	12	21	562	583	525	410
Girls	2	3	49	52	49	46
Unaided—						
Boys	8	16	728	744	687	513
Girls	5	4	450	454	452	327
Total—						
Boys ...	476	3,494	39,806	43,300	41,841	29,755
Girls ...	87	425	7,602	8,027	7,644	5,085
Total ...	563	3,919	47,408	51,327	48,985	34,840

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of education each pupil.	
Provincial Revenue.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
37,555	60	29,557	1,467	254	83	68,976	19 13	10 13
16,198	18	13,664	...	132	50	30,053	20 15	11 4
1,836	...	200	...	675	1,549	4,260	21 5	9 2
1,815	...	...	85	1,135	1,670	4,705	29 3	11 4
542	...	200	31	...	2,863	3,636	14 4	2 2
112	...	...	...	...	585	697	17 14	2 14
...	..	...	...	...	5,912	5,912	36 8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,87,640	20,173	29,957	6,006	929	12,881	3,57,586	19 8	15 1
45,116	3,118	13,664	85	1,267	2,305	65,555	20 11	14 4
3,32,756	23,291	43,621	6,091	2,196	15,186	4,23,141	19 11	15 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,13,151	14,538	...	8,328	...	2,065	4,38,082	14 10	13 15
43,000	5,213	...	...	...	...	48,213	16 5	14 9
92,458	479	73,994	1,437	...	128	1,68,496	19 2	10 8
26,362	141	24,885	...	...	34	51,422	18 13	9 10
11,666	...	200	56	4,169	9,039	25,130	18 3	8 7
13,803	...	2,000	...	5,887	18,779	40,469	27 11	9 7
1,902	...	...	398	...	3,908	6,208	11 13	3 10
276	...	...	...	...	754	1,030	21 0	5 10
...	...	...	...	1,329	12,720	14,049	20 7	...
...	...	...	...	1,755	9,238	10,993	24 5	...
5,19,177	15,017	74,194	10,219	5,498	27,860	6,51,965	15 12	12 9
83,441	5,354	26,885	...	7,642	28,805	1,52,127	19 13	10 14
6,02,618	20,371	1,01,079	10,219	13,140	56,665	8,04,092	16 7	12 5

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*concld.*						
Abstract, Northern Division—						
Government—						
Boys	6	94	517	611	604	500
Girls	1	44	160	204	207	151
Local Board—						
Boys	1,425	13,423	91,295	104,718	100,162	74,028
Girls	186	1,162	12,205	13,367	12,651	9,029
Municipal—						
Boys	199	4,483	32,778	37,261	36,111	28,676
Girls	89	1,019	12,590	13,609	12,818	9,002
Aided—						
Under Chapter II—						
Boys	43	343	4,167	4,510	4,439	3,650
Girls	39	571	3,813	4,384	4,240	3,411
Under Chapter III—						
Boys	227	192	8,645	8,837	8,317	6,339
Girls	23	17	1,378	1,389	1,301	1,036
Unaided—						
Boys	28	20	1,565	1,585	1,472	1,143
Girls	6	4	478	482	482	352
Total—						
Boys	1,928	18,555	138,967	157,522	151,105	114,336
Girls	344	2,811	30,624	33,435	31,699	22,981
Total ...	2,272	21,366	169,591	190,957	182,804	137,317
SOUTHERN DIVISION.						
Dharwar—						
Government—						
Boys	5	84	894	978	916	721
Girls	2	40	332	372	363	277
Local Board—						
Boys	485	4,468	29,422	33,890	32,712	22,992
Girls	70	80	3,990	4,070	3,877	2,548
Municipal—						
Boys	60	1,200	9,490	10,690	10,398	7,432
Girls	29	174	3,693	3,867	3,778	2,555
Aided—						
Under Chapter II—						
Boys	10	34	1,078	1,112	1,058	868
Girls	2	...	121	121	104	81
Under Chapter III—						
Boys	150	225	5,563	5,788	5,569	4,761
Girls	6	...	236	236	224	153

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Provincial Revenue.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
17,453	...	...	650	...	...	18,103	29 14	28 13
6,918	...	...	...	...	...	6,918	33 7	33 7
15,81,110	1,11,590	...	35,182	...	11,693	17,39,575	17 5	15 14
2,21,694	25,510	...	...	...	...	2,47,204	19 9	17 8
3,87,063	4,199	3,08,630	10,189	378	1,281	7,11,740	19 11	10 12
1,36,475	1,599	1,16,103	70	186	212	2,54,645	19 14	10 10
38,738	...	575	1,045	4,844	34,423	79,625	17 13	8 12
37,847	...	4,416	135	6,160	48,460	99,018	23 5	8 13
24,071	...	572	1,320	250	75,241	1,01,454	12 5	3 14
4,705	...	203	...	...	5,526	10,434	8 0	3 9
...	...	...	...	4,328	23,896	28,224	19 3	...
...	...	...	...	1,755	9,921	11,676	24 3	...
20,48,435	1,15,789	3,09,777	48,386	9,800	1,46,534	26,78,721	17 10	13 9
4,07,639	27,109	1,20,722	205	10,101	64,119	6,29,895	19 14	12 12
24,56,074	1,42,898	4,30,499	48,591	19,901	2,10,653	33,08,616	18 2	13
7,823	...	...	164	....	11,204	19,191	20 15	8 8
8,212	...	...	...	...	...	8,212	22 10	22 10
5,61,163	...	....	17,188	...	16,540	5,94,891	18 3	17 4
49,176	26,693	...	...	...	...	75,869	29 9	12 10
1,00,693	1,614	76,798	3,256	...	447	1,82,808	17 9	9 9
33,819	263	30,546	...	...	13	64,641	17 2	8 13
8,050	...	...	1,154	...	11,095	20,299	19 3	7 10
1,075	...	...	110	...	1,582	2,767	26 10	10 5
14,890	...	...	...	...	23,074	37,964	6 13	2 11
415	...	...	...	...	588	1,003	4 8	2 14

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Dharwar—*concld.*						
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	710	6,011	46,447	52,458	50,653	36,774
Girls	109	294	8,372	8,666	8,346	5,614
Total ...	819	6,305	54,819	61,124	58,999	42,388
Belgaum—						
Government—						
Boys	3	...	303	303	281	211
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Board—						
Boys	525	2,760	28,366	31,126	30,286	19,230
Girls	33	48	1,983	2,031	1,977	1,491
Municipal—						
Boys	31	687	5,143	5,830	5,756	3,952
Girls	13	40	1,582	1,622	1,582	1,120
Aided—						
Under Chapter II—						
Boys	5	19	847	866	862	679
Girls	4	5	276	281	284	218
Under Chapter III—						
Boys	86	53	1,865	1,918	1,815	1,487
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	650	3,519	36,524	40,043	39,000	25,559
Girls	50	93	3,841	3,934	3,843	2,829
Total ...	700	3,612	40,365	43,977	42,843	28,388
Bijapur—						
Government—						
Boys	4	13	336	349	277	264
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Board—						
Boys	378	2,899	19,861	22,760	23,021	16,964
Girls	35	55	1,698	1,753	1,937	1,205

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Provincial Revenue.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
6,92,619	1,614	76,798	21,762	...	62,360	8,55,153	16 14	13 9
92,697	26,956	30,546	110	...	2,183	1,52,492	18 4	11 2
7,85,316	28,570	1,07,344	21,872	...	64,543	10,07,645	17 1	13 5
4,157	...	...	53	...	...	4,210	15 0	14 7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,51,679	...	...	15,495	...	8,274	4,75,448	15 10	14 14
27,468	9,507	...	...	...	...	36,975	18 11	18 14
42,810	2,582	67,800	3,976	...	115	1,17,283	20 6	7 7
15,299	90	6,390	...	...	23	21,802	13 13	9 10
4,536	...	...	1,571	...	5,036	11,143	12 15	5 4
2,488	...	...	134	...	4,216	6,838	24 1	8 12
5,796	100	...	9,286	...	827	16,009	8 4	3 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,08,978	2,682	67,800	30,381	..	14,252	6,24,093	16 0	13 1
45,255	9,597	6,390	134	...	4,239	65,615	17 1	11 12
5,54,233	12,279	74,190	30,515	...	18,491	6,89,708	16 2	12 15
5,820	...	...	...	...	...	5,820	21 0	21 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,80,634	...	...	12,896	...	373	3,93,903	17 2	16 9
15,436	16,513	...	...	...	...	31,949	16 8	7 15

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Bijapur—*concld.*						
Municipal—						
Boys	26	604	4,186	4,790	4,796	3,364
Girls	16	70	1,545	1,615	1,584	1,029
Aided—						
Under Chapter II—						
Boys	6	67	680	747	738	606
Girls	3	7	172	179	172	147
Under Chapter III—						
Boys	117	234	3,940	4,174	4,051	3,562
Girls	3	...	92	92	95	77
Unaided—						
Boys	18	21	463	484	485	398
Girls	1	...	30	30	38	29
Total—						
Boys	549	3,838	29,466	33,304	33,368	25,158
Girls	58	132	3,537	3,669	3,826	2,487
Total ...	607	3,970	33,003	36,973	37,194	27,645
Kanara—						
Government—						
Boys	1	...	24	24	28	14
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Board—						
Boys	251	1,079	10,230	11,309	11,245	7,761
Girls	20	56	906	962	986	670
Municipal—						
Boys	24	432	2,536	2,968	2,882	2,114
Girls	9	57	794	851	809	577
Aided—						
Under Chapter II—						
Boys	2	...	146	146	144	110
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under Chapter III—						
Boys	24	3	821	824	779	594
Girls	1	...	34	34	31	26
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	302	1,514	13,757	15,271	15,073	10,593
Girls	30	113	1,734	1,847	1,826	1,273
Total ...	332	1,627	15,491	17,118	16,899	11,866

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Provincial Revenue.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
50,276	1,265	38,534	2,560	...	151	92,786	19 6	10 8
6,770	194	21,024	...	...	...	27,988	17 11	4 4
6,835	300	650	1,633	...	4,753	14,171	19 3	9 4
2,490	...	200	...	...	1,677	4,367	25 6	14 8
13,680	...	...	1,802	...	11,134	26,616	6 9	3 6
384	...	...	...	...	...	384	4 1	4 1
...	...	...	315	...	930	1,245	2 9	...
...	...	...	...	...	80	80	2 2	...
4,57,245	1,565	39,184	19,206	...	17,341	5,34,541	16 0	13 11
25,080	16,707	21,224	...	...	1,757	64,768	16 15	6 9
4,82,325	18,272	60,408	19,206	...	19,098	5,99,309	16 2	12 15
373	...	...	...	...	...	373	16 3	16 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,44,615	...	...	2,873	...	1,289	2,48,777	22 2	21 12
12,609	10,198	...	...	...	...	22,807	23 2	12 12
33,392	1,354	20,335	1,297	...	88	56,466	19 9	11 9
3,607	86	6,380	7	...	2	10,082	12 7	4 7
1,614	...	...	61	...	1,561	3,236	22 8	10 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,455	...	...	197	...	3,183	5,835	7 8	3 2
190	...	...	...	...	46	236	7 10	6 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,82,449	1,354	20,335	4,428	...	6,121	3,14,687	20 14	18 12
16,403	10,284	6,380	7	...	48	33,125	18 2	8 15
2,98,855	11,638	26,715	4,435	...	6,169	3,47,812	20 9	17 11

District and Name or Class of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION—*concld.*						
Abstract, Southern Division.						
Government—						
Boys	13	97	1,557	1,654	1,497	1,210
Girls	2	40	332	372	363	277
Local Board—						
Boys	1,639	11,206	87,879	99,085	97,264	66,947
Girls	158	239	8,577	8,816	8,777	5,914
Municipal—						
Boys	141	2,923	21,355	24,278	23,832	16,862
Girls	67	341	7,614	7,955	7,753	5,281
Aided—						
Under Chapter II—						
Boys	23	120	2,751	2,871	2,802	2,263
Girls	9	12	569	581	560	446
Under Chapter III—						
Boys	377	515	12,189	12,704	12,214	10,404
Girls ...	10	...	362	362	350	256
Unaided—						
Boys	18	21	463	484	485	398
Girls	1	...	30	30	38	29
Total—						
Boys	2,211	14,882	126,194	141,076	138,094	98,084
Girls	247	632	17,434	18,116	17,841	12,203
Total ...	2,458	15,514	143,678	159,192	155,935	110,287
SIND.						
Karachi District—						
Government—						
Boys	1	...	83	83	88	75
Girls	1	1	38	39	36	27
Local Board—						
Boys	90	728	3,437	4,165	4,006	3,286
Girls	1	1	46	47	47	37
Municipal—						
Boys	63	28	7,673	7,701	6,877	5,938
Girls	34	71	3,827	3,898	3,424	2,927
Aided—						
Under Chapter II—						
Boys	17	...	2,841	2,841	2,708	2,321
Girls	15	90	2,212	2,302	2,233	1,667
Under Chapter III—						
Boys	104	129	8,798	8,927	8,653	8,104
Girls	23	13	853	866	829	727

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Provincial Revenue.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
18,173	...	...	217	...	11,204	29,594	19 11	12 2
8,212	...	...	...	...	...	8,212	22 10	22 10
16,38,091	...	...	48,452	...	26,476	17,13,019	17 10	16 13
1,04,689	62,911	...	...	...	...	1,67,600	19 2	11 14
2,27,171	6,815	2,03,467	11,089	...	801	4,49,343	18 14	9 8
59,495	633	64,340	7	...	38	1,24,513	16 1	7 11
21,035	300	650	4,419	...	22,445	48,849	17 7	7 8
6,053	...	200	244	...	7,475	13,972	23 3	10 13
36,821	100	...	11,285	...	38,218	86,424	7 1	3 0
989	...	...	...	...	634	1,623	4 10	2 13
...	...	...	315	...	930	1,245	2 9	...
...	...	...	...	..	80	80	2 2	...
19,41,291	7,215	2,04,117	75,777	...	1,00,074	23,28,474	16 14	14 0
1,79,438	63,544	64,540	251	...	8,227	3,16,000	17 11	10 0
21,20,729	70,759	2,68,657	76,028	...	1,08,301	26,44,474	16 15	13 9
2,165	...	...	36	....	...	2,201	25 0	24 10
733	...	...	...	...	...	733	20 6	20 6
81,500	14,624	...	...	...	2,714	98,838	24 13	20 8
727	727	...	...	...	...	1,454	30 15	15 7
1,35,471	312	1,48,030	645	82	3,881	2,88,421	41 15	19 11
69,294	106	65,637	...	21	3,076	1,38,134	40 5	20 4
18,975	...	6,750	7,902	7,877	29,779	71,283	26 5	7 0
34,834	...	5,105	3,274	10,150	23,180	76,543	34 4	15 10
26,261	1,500	540	658	...	8,800	37,759	10 5	7 2
6,547	...	238	1,200	...	1,840	9,825	11 14	7 14

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—*contd.*						
Karachi District—*concld.*						
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	275	885	17,832	18,717	17,362	14,724
Girls	74	176	6,976	7,152	6,569	5,385
Total ...	349	1,061	24,808	25,869	23,901	20,109
Hyderabad District—						
Government—						
Boys	1	...	238	238	236	202
Girls	1	10	169	179	182	174
Local Board—						
Boys	123	603	4,307	4,910	5,106	3,735
Girls	1	...	45	45	47	35
Municipal—						
Boys	16	205	2,323	2,528	2,394	1,899
Girls	7	7	672	679	654	489
Aided—						
Under Chapter II—						
Boys	13	...	2,464	2,464	2,228	1,928
Girls	10	34	1,485	1,519	1,417	1,168
Under Chapter III—						
Boys	108	60	3,238	3,298	3,064	2,565
Girls	21	4	696	700	622	507
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	261	868	12,570	13,438	13,028	10,329
Girls	40	55	3,067	3,122	2,922	2,373
Total ...	301	923	15,637	16,560	15,950	12,702
Nawabshah District—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Board—						
Boys	114	909	5,484	6,393	6,165	4,725
Girls	7	7	296	303	305	196

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Provincial Revenue.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,64,372	16,436	1,55,320	9,241	7,959	45,174	4,98,502	28 12	15 4
1,12,135	833	70,980	4,474	10,171	28,096	2,26,689	34 8	17 1
3,76,507	17,269	2,26,300	13,715	18,130	73,270	7,25,191	30 6	15 12
5,003	...	...	762	...	...	5,765	24 7	21 3
4,865	...	...	...	...	...	4,865	26 12	26 12
1,02,386	31,835	...	...	...	1,900	1,36,121	26 11	20 1
853	853	...	...	...	...	1,706	36 5	18 2
32,105	709	34,289	994	...	147	68,244	28 8	13 7
11,652	...	9,971	...	...	...	21,623	23 1	17 13
11,607	...	4,150	24,719	327	13,529	54,332	24 6	5 3
15,701	...	3,750	6,773	75	9,853	36,152	25 8	11 1
18,216	...	675	3,054	...	40,481	62,426	20 6	5 11
4,705	...	650	...	...	10,962	16,317	26 4	7 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,69,317	32,544	39,114	29,529	327	56,057	3,26,888	25 1	13 0
37,776	853	14,371	6,773	75	20,815	80,663	27 10	12 15
2,07,093	33,397	53,485	36,302	402	76,872	4,07,551	25 10	13 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
1,72,588	20,167	...	...	...	255	1,93,010	31 10	28 0
4,750	4,751	...	...	..	...	9,501	31 1	15 9

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—*contd.*						
Nawabshah District—*concld.*						
Municipal—						
Boys	3	1	635	636	585	468
Girls	1	...	75	75	62	45
Aided—						
Under Chapter II—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	1	1	109	110	111	71
Under Chapter III—						
Boys	80	129	2,708	2,837	2,658	2,048
Girls	10	7	301	308	280	223
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	197	1,039	8,827	9,866	9,408	7,241
Girls	19	15	781	796	758	535
Total ...	216	1,054	9,608	10,662	10,166	7,776
Thar and Parkar District—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Board—						
Boys	84	391	2,741	3,132	2,967	2,345
Girls	9	37	456	493	491	375
Municipal—						
Boys	2	27	258	285	269	204
Girls	1	3	34	37	37	29
Aided—						
Under Chapter II—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under Chapter III—						
Boys	54	66	1,497	1,563	1,408	1,246
Girls	1	1	67	68	56	35
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	140	484	4,496	4,980	4,644	3,795
Girls	11	41	557	598	584	439
Total ...	151	525	5,053	5,578	5,228	4,234

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
6,668	...	4,859	...	...	22	11,549	19 9	11 6
700	...	694	...	...	...	1,394	22 8	11 5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,028	...	...	...	...	258	1,286	11 9	9 4
20,254	...	400	515	...	7,805	28,974	10 14	7 10
1,723	...	...	...	...	870	2,593	9 4	6 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,99,510	20,167	5,259	515	...	8,082	2,33,533	25 0	21 3
8,201	4,751	694	...	...	1,128	14,774	19 8	10 13
2,07,711	24,918	5,953	515	...	9,210	2,48,307	24 9	20 7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79,725	9,471	...	...	...	9	89,205	30 1	26 13
7,846	7,846	...	...	...	...	15,692	31 15	16 0
4,535	...	4,385	...	...	...	8,920	33 13	16 14
863	...	893	...	...	...	1,756	47 7	23 5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,276	...	500	...	...	7,202	16,978	12 1	6 9
155	...	...	...	...	150	305	5 7	2 12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93,536	9,471	4,885	...	...	7,211	1,15,103	24 13	20 2
8,864	7,846	893	...	...	150	17,753	30 6	15 3
1,02,400	17,317	5,778	...	..	7,361	1,32,856	25 7	19 9

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—*contd.*						
Sukkur District—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Board—						
Boys	160	1,587	6,927	8,514	8,333	6,549
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal—						
Boys	18	82	2,911	2,993	2,757	2,148
Girls	10	10	1,593	1,603	1,571	1,037
Aided—						
Under Chapter II—						
Boys	3	...	549	549	492	421
Girls	1	5	79	84	84	56
Under Chapter III—						
Boys	122	124	5,597	5,721	5,454	4,481
Girls	23	43	1,216	1,259	1,048	824
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	303	1,793	15,984	17,777	17,036	13,599
Girls	34	58	2,888	2,946	2,703	1,917
Total ...	337	1,851	18,872	20,723	19,739	15,516
Upper Sind Frontier District—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Board—						
Boys	83	617	3,266	3,883	3,699	2,934
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal—						
Boys	2	7	347	354	346	275
Girls	2	2	103	105	130	94
Aided—						
Under Chapter II—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under Chapter III—						
Boys	67	109	1,850	1,959	1,806	1,603
Girls	6	...	163	163	148	138

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,88,098	43,120	...	...	...	1,015	2,32,233	27 14	22 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41,854	563	39,955	91	...	440	82,903	30 1	15 3
16,797	120	16,186	...	...	16	33,119	21 1	10 11
3,720	...	1,180	391	...	2,698	7,989	16 4	7 9
1,255	...	...	...	...	698	1,953	23 4	14 15
26,388	...	2,460	4,435	...	11,691	44,974	8 4	4 13
2,604	...	2,100	...	...	5,635	10,339	9 10	2 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,60,060	43,683	43,595	4,917	...	15,844	3,68,099	21 9	15 3
20,656	120	18,286	...	...	6,349	45,411	16 13	7 10
2,80,716	43,803	61,881	4,917	...	22,193	4,13,510	20 15	14 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88,144	29,183	...	...	...	69	1,17,396	31 12	23 13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,124	...	3,372	...	...	...	8,496	24 9	14 13
1,417	...	1,868	...	...	...	3,285	25 4	10 14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,141	...	350	708	...	6,596	16,795	9 5	5 1
756	...	...	...	...	600	1,356	9 3	5 2

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—*contd.*						
Upper Sind Frontier District—*concld.*						
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	152	733	5,463	6,196	5,851	4,812
Girls	8	2	266	268	278	232
Total ...	160	735	5,729	6,464	6,129	5,044
Larkana District—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Board—						
Boys	220	1,667	9,188	10,855	10,369	8,079
Girls	8	11	311	322	316	220
Municipal—						
Boys	7	53	1,577	1,630	1,520	1,239
Girls	3	3	238	241	207	151
Aided—						
Under Chapter II—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under Chapter III—						
Boys	137	144	4,730	4,874	4,375	3,902
Girls	19	16	793	809	762	633
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	364	1,864	15,495	17,359	16,264	13,220
Girls	30	30	1,342	1,372	1,285	1,004
Total ...	394	1,894	16,837	18,731	17,549	14,224
Abstract Sind Division—						
Government—						
Boys	2	...	321	321	324	277
Girls	2	11	207	218	218	201
Local Board—						
Boys	874	6,502	35,350	41,852	40,655	31,653
Girls	26	56	1,154	1,210	1,206	863

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,02,409	29,183	3,722	708	...	6,665	1,42,687	24 6	17 7
2,173	...	1,868	...	...	600	4,641	16 11	7 13
1,04,582	29,183	5,590	708	...	7,265	1,47,328	24 1	17 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,56,581	50,332	...	...	...	2,819	3,09,732	29 14	24 11
3,995	3,995	...	...	...	...	7,990	25 5	12 10
17,448	812	24,237	305	...	44	42,846	28 8	11 7
1,519	...	1,438	...	...	3	2,960	14 5	7 5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23,626	...	235	423	...	14,824	39,108	8 15	5 6
4,287	...	500	...	...	2,051	6,838	9 0	5 12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,97,655	51,144	24,472	728	...	17,687	3,91,686	24 2	18 5
9,801	3,995	1,938	...	...	2,054	17,788	13 13	7 10
3,07,456	55,139	26,410	728	...	19,741	4,09,474	23 6	17 9
7,168	...	...	798	...	...	7,966	24 9	22 2
5,598	...	...	...	...	...	5,598	25 15	25 15
9,69,022	1,98,732	...	...	...	8,781	11,76,535	36 7	23 15
18,171	18,172	...	...	...	...	36,343	30 2	15 1

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—*concld.*						
Abstract Sind Division—*concld.*						
Municipal—						
Boys	111	403	15,724	16,127	14,748	12,171
Girls	58	96	6,542	6,638	6,085	4,772
Aided—						
Under Chapter II—						
Boys	33	...	5,854	5,854	5,428	4,670
Girls	27	130	3,885	4,015	3,645	2,962
Under Chapter III—						
Boys	672	761	23,418	24,179	22,418	18,949
Girls	103	84	4,089	4,173	3,745	3,087
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	1,692	7,666	80,667	88,333	83,563	67,720
Girls	216	377	15,877	16,254	15,099	11,885
Total ...	1,908	8,043	96,544	104,587	98,662	79,605
Grand Total, British Districts—						
Boys	11,950	70,981	719,216	790,197	765,810	580,218
Girls	1,498	6,397	116,574	122,971	115,640	85,222
Total ...	13,448	77,378	835,790	913,168	881,450	665,440

Nos. 4 AND 5—*concld.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Provincial Revenue.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowment.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
2,43,205	2,396	2,59,127	2,035	82	4,534	5,11,379	34 12	16 9
1,02,242	226	96,687	...	21	3,095	2,02,271	33 4	16 13
34,302	...	12,080	33,012	8,204	46,006	1,33,604	24 10	6 5
52,818	...	8,855	10,047	10,225	33,989	1,15,934	30 2	13 12
1,33,162	1,500	5,160	9,793	...	97,399	2,47,014	11 0	5 15
20,777	...	3,488	1,200	...	22,108	47,573	12 11	5 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,86,859	2,02,628	2,76,367	45,638	8,286	1,56,720	20,76,498	24 15	16 10
1,99,606	18,398	1,09,080	11,247	10,246	59,192	4,07,719	27 0	13 3
15,86,465	2,21,026	3,85,397	56,885	18,532	2,15,912	24,84,217	25 3	16 1
1,00,92,189	6,29,025	27,40,570	5,30,033	97,105	8,82,460	1,49,71,382	19 9	13 9
13,92,048	1,31,128	11,62,486	67,880	83,181	2,94,051	31,30,774	27 1	12 1
1,14,84,237	7,60,153	39,03,056	5,97,913	1,80,286	11,76,511	1,81,02,156	20 9	13 0

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of Schools for Special or Technical

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.	Average monthly number.	Average daily Attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
ART SCHOOLS.					Rs.
Government.					
Bombay—					
Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay...	1	488	477	438	1,55,429
Ahmedabad—					
School for Drawing and Design, Ahmedabad.	1	33	33	26	1,561
Total Art Schools ...	2	521	510	464	1,56,990
MEDICAL SCHOOLS FOR MEN.					
Government.					
Poona—					
B. J. Medical School, Poona ...	1	258	255	250	14,310
Ahmedabad—					
B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad.	1	152	157	150	40,142
Hyderabad—					
Medical School, Hyderabad ...	1	83	86	76	43,294
Total ...	3	493	498	476	97,746
FOR WOMEN.					
Aided.					
Hyderabad—					
Midwifery School, Hyderabad ...	1	4	5	5	...
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MEN.					
Government.					
Thana—					
District Training School, Bhivandi.	1	48	47	45	15,021
Ratnagiri—					
Training School, Ratnagiri ...	1	48	48	47	13,846
Nasik—					
Training School, Nasik ...	1	48	43	40	12,393
Poona—					
Training College for Men, Poona.	1	237	233	221	73,633
Urdu Training School, Poona ...	1	53	42	39	16,325

FORM No. 6.

Training for the Official Year 1925-1926.

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	9,220	...	...	1,64,649	345 3	325 14
...	...	75	...	...	1,636	49 9	47 5
...	...	9,295	...	...	1,66,285	326 1	307 13
...	...	1,652	57,054	229	73,245	287 4	56 2
...	...	10,626	...	...	50,768	323 8	255 11
5,271	...	...	...	...	48,565	564 11	503 7
5,271	...	12,278	57,054	229	1,72,578	346 9	196 4
550	...	...	...	1,390	1,940	388 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	15,021	319 9	319 9
...	...	...	...	...	13,846	288 8	288 8
...	113	...	...	...	12,506	290 13	288 3
29	617	...	...	2,445	76,724	329 5	316 0
18	424	...	...	...	16,767	399 3	388 11

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MEN—*contd.*					
Government—contd.					
Satara—					
Training School, Satara ...	1	50	50	49	12,113
Ahmednagar—					
Training School, Ahmednagar ...	1	44	47	46	12,913
West Khandesh—					
Training College, Dhulia ...	1	161	154	147	42,965
Ahmedabad—					
P. R. Training College for Men, Ahmedabad.	1	134	129	120	38,816
Urdu Training Class, Ahmedabad.	1	35	42	36	12,065
Dharwar—					
Training School, Dharwar	1	29	27	25	13,166
Hyderabad—					
Training College for Men, Hyderabad.	1	53	74	49	23,241
Total ...	12	940	936	864	2,86,497
Municipal.					
Poona—					
Municipal Urdu Training Class, Poona.	1	4	4	4	.....
Aided.					
Ahmednagar—					
Union Training School, Ahmednagar.	1	57	68	60	4,470*
Broach—					
Church of Brethren Mission Vocational Training School, Ankleshwar.	1	27	24	23	796
Total ...	2	84	92	83	5,266*
Total, Training Schools for Men .	15	1,028	1,032	951	2,91,763*

* Excluding a Drawing

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
207	49	...	...	50	12,419	248 6	242 4
...	106	...	...	...	13,019	276 15	274 12
...	677	...	...	195	43,837	284 10	278 15
...	1,551	...	...	2,305	42,672	330 13	300 14
...	398	...	...	40	12,503	297 11	287 4
...	...	...	...	34	13,200	488 14	487 10
...	...	...	...	...	23,241	314 1	314 1
254	3,935	...	...	3,069	2,95,755	316 0	306 1
...	1,925	...	...	...	1,925	481 4	
...	...	6,618	...	...	11,088*	163 1	65 12
...	...	...	...	1,602	2,398	99 15	33 3
...	...	6,618	...	1,602	13,486*	162 8	63 7
254	5,860	6,618	...	6,671	3,11,166*	301 11	282 14

grant of Rs. 188.

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN, FOR EUROPEANS.					Rs.
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Normal Class attached to the Queen Mary High School, Girgaum, Bombay.	1	20	18	16	574
Convent Normal Class, Clare Road, Byculla.	1	31	34	27	5,200
Poona—					
St. Mary's Training College, Poona.	1	12	14	13	7,320
Total, Training Schools for Women, for Europeans.	3	63	66	56	13,094
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN, FOR INDIANS.					
Government.					
Poona—					
Training College for Women, Poona.	1	88	91	82	45,095
Normal Class attached to the Central Urdu Girls' School, Poona.	1	8	8	8	.....
Ahmedabad—					
Mahalaxmi Training College for Women, Ahmedabad.	1	94	89	83	25,420
Dharwar—					
Training College for Women, Dharwar.	1	40	39	37	26,105
Hyderabad—					
Training College for Women, Hyderabad.	1	28	28	21	22,179
Total ...	5	258	255	231	1,18,799
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Vanita Vishram Normal Class ...	1	29	36	28	3,840
Seva Sadan Normal Class ...	1	59	59	40	2,866

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
....	...	876	...	2,112	3,562	197 14	31 14
...	...	1,735	...	2,305	9,240	271 12	152 15
...	...	1,516	...	252	9,088	649 2	522 14
...	...	4,127	...	4,669	21,890	331 11	198 6
...	...	...	350	...	45,445	499 6	495 9
Expenditure included under Central Urdu Girls' School, Poona.							
...	712	...	399	1,059	27,590	310 0	285 10
...	...	...	...	133	26,238	672 12	669 6
...	...	...	...	...	22,179	792 2	792 2
...	712	...	749	1,192	1,21,452	476 5	465 14
...	5,926	337	6,968	...	17,071	474 9	106 11
...	2,229	625	...	2,008	7,728	190 15	48 9

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN —*contd.*					Rs.
Aided—contd.					
Poona—					
B. M. Wadia Seva Sadan Training College Poona.	1	47	52	50	5,760*
U. F. C. M. Training College, Poona.	1	44	34	30	3,120
Sholapur—					
Z. M. Urdu Normal Class, Sholapur.	1	4	4	4	800
Mary B. Harding Kindergarten Training School, Sholapur.	1	24	26	25	1,725
Ahmednagar—					
St. Monica's Normal Class, Ahmednagar.	1	30	34	33	3,880*
Kaira—					
Mary Brown Memorial Training College, Borsad.	1	57	47	45	4,000
Panch Mahals—					
Methodist Teachers' Training College for Women, Godhra.	1	49	40	39	4,440†
Karachi—					
C. E. Z. Mission Teachers College, Karachi.	1	5	5	4	1,263
Total ...	10	348	337	298	31,694‡
Recognised.					
Sholapur—					
Seva Sadan 1st Year Class, Sholapur.	1	7	7	5	.....
Ahmednagar—					
Seva Sadan 1st Year Class, Ahmednagar.	1	6	5	4	.....
Total ...	2	13	12	9	...
Total, Training Institutions for Women for Indians.	17	619	604	538	1,50,493‡
Total, Training Institutions for Women.	20	682	670	594	1,63,587‡

* Excluding a Drawing
† Do.
‡ Excluding Drawing grants

FORM No. 6—*Contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	870	...	8,459	15,089*	290 3	110 12
...	...	...	...	5,593	8,713	256 4	91 12
...	...	...	...	1,899	2,699	674 12	200 0
...	...	...	...	2,733	4,458	171 7	66 5
...	...	...	...	4,440	8,320*	244 11	114 2
...	...	...	...	3,877	7,877	167 10	85 2
...	...	53	...	5,323	9,816†	245 6	111 0
...	...	...	...	802	2,065	413 0	253 10
...	8,155	1,885	6,968	35,134	83,836‡	248 12	94 1
...	...	22	...	2,063	2,085	297 13	...
Expenditure shown under Primary Branch.					...	...	...
...	...	22	...	2,063	2,085	173 12	...
...	8,867	1,907	7,717	38,389	2,07,373‡	311 2	249 12
...	8,867	6,034	7,717	43,058	2,29,263‡	342 11	244 11

grant of Rs. 100.
" 150.
amounting to Rs. 350.

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.					Rs.
Government.					
Bombay—					
Reay Art Work Shop (Sir J. J. School of Art).	(1)	(175)	(175)	(133)	Included in
Poona—					
College of Engineering Workshop, Poona.	1	236	203	195	46,194
Ahmedabad—					
R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.	1	116	117	88	27,601
Dharwar—					
Criminal Tribes Industrial School, Gadag.	1	35	28	23	734
Bijapur—					
Criminal Tribes Industrial School, Bagalkot.	1	37	31	28	129
Criminal Tribes Industrial School, Bijapur.	1	80	85	72	600
Total	5 (1)	504 (175)	464 (175)	406 (133)	75,258
Local Board.					
Ratnagiri—					
School of Industry, Ratnagiri	1	151	155	116	7,275
Satara—					
Local Board Technical School, Satara.	1	32 (70)	29 (64)	28 (63)	2,390
West Khandesh—					
Technical School, Dhulia ...	1	69	77	61	3,126*
Total	3	252 (70)	261 (64)	205 (63)	12,791*
Municipal.					
Poona—					
V. J. Municipal Technical School, Poona.	1	60 (44)	48 (33)	44 (32)	1,287†
Sholapur—					
Robertson School of Industry, Pandharpur.	1	23	21	17	612‡

* Excluding a drawing
† Do.
‡ Do.

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
the expenditure		of the	Sir J. J.	School of	Art.		...
...	...	9,471	..	...	55,665	274 3	227 9
50	15	2,086	...	372	30,124	257 8	235 14
...	...	...	...	...	734	26 3	26 3
...	...	...	...	...	129	4 3	4 3
...	...	...	...		600	7 1	7 1
50	15	11,557	...	372	87,252	136 9	102 2
5,233	...	...	...	...	12,508	80 11	46 15
4,826	450	...	...	351	7,517	80 13	25 11
9,820	500	4,242	..	7,920	25,608*	332 9	40 9
19,379	950	4,242	...	8,271	45,633*	140 10	39 9
...	6,161	...	...	...	7,448†	91 15	15 14
...	1,745	...	...	...	2,857‡	114 4	29 2

grant of Rs. 61.
" 94.
" 37.

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—*contd.*					
Municipal—contd.					
Surat—					
F. S. Parekh Technical Institute, Surat.	1	108	111	101	4,000
Upper Sind Frontier—					
Technical School, Jacobabad ...	1	42	40	35	1,980
Total ...	4	233 (44)	220 (33)	197 (32)	7,879*
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga.	1	476	441	418	1,25,000
D. C. M. Industrial School, Parel .	1	17	18	14	... ..
D. N. Poor Boys Seminary, Chikhalwadi.	1	35	26	26	.....
Poona—					
Empson Workshops and Technical School, Panch Howds, Poona.	1	36 (9)	38 (9)	35 (8)	2,160
Tailoring Class of the D. C. M., Poona.	(1)	(60)	(36)	(27)	342
Sir D. M. Petit Industrial School, Sirur.	(1)	3 (36)	3 (41)	2 (35)	2,083
Ahmednagar—					
S. P. G. Mission Industrial School, Ahmednagar.	(1)	2 (102)	2 (100)	2 (81)	4,038
Sir D. M. Petit Industrial School, Ahmednagar.	(1)	1 (19)	1 (19)	1 (16)	750
Salvation Army's Industrial School, Ahmednagar.	(1)	(15)	(14)	(13)	630
Kaira—					
M. E. Mission Industrial School, Nadiad.	1	44	48	36	1,840
I. P. Mission Industrial School, Borsad.	1	60	52	44	1,106
Surat—					
Mahajan Home Industrial School, Surat.	1	71	72	67	897
Sukkur—					
V. J. Technical Institute, Sukkur.	1	45	40	30	1,761
Total ...	8 (5)	790 (241)	741 (219)	675 (180)	1,40,607

* Excluding drawing grants amounting to Rs. 131.

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1,000	10,089	...	1,801	2,068	18,953	170 13	36 1
500	2,628	...	...	46	5,154	128 10	50 0
1,500	20,623	...	1,801	2,114	33,917*	134 9	31 11
15,650	20,000	79,724	...	26,789	2,67,163	605 13	283 7
...	720	...	...	2,177	2,897	160 15	...
...	600	...	...	2,047	2,647	101 13	...
...	...	...	...	6,683	8,843	188 12	45 15
...	...	...	...	820	1,162	32 4	9 3
...	...	...	...	3,551	5,684	128 1	47 5
...	...	1,287	...	4,579	9,904	97 1	39 9
...	...	...	...	1,458	2,208	110 6	37 8
...	...	...	...	2,209	2,839	202 13	45 0
...	...	...	...	18,197	20,037	417 7	38 5
...	...	...	...	4,975	6,081	117 0	21 4
...	...	...	869	745	2,511	34 14	12 7
857	600	186	1,604	1,157	6,165	154 2	44 0
16,507	21,920	81,197	2,473	75,387	3,38,091	352 3	146 7

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—*concld.*					Rs.
Recognised.					
Bombay—					
J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage, Parel.	1	34	35	31	.....
Poona—					
Manual Art Society's Industrial School, Poona.	1	(10)	(18)	(9)	.....
Total ...	2	34 (10)	35 (18)	31 (9)	.....
Total, Technical and Industrial Schools for Boys.	22 (6)	1,813 (540)	1,721 (509)	1,514 417)	2,36,535*
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.					
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Domestic Art Classes, Fort ...	(1)	(66)	(59)	(31)	1,125
Domestic Art Classes, Chandanwadi.	(1)	(195)	(180)	(145)	1,545
A. M. Girls Sewing Class, Byculla.	1	44	36	26	200
Nasik—					
Z. B. & M. M. Embroidery Class, Manmad.	1	18	18	15	890
Poona—					
Work Room Classes of the Seva Sadan, Poona.	1	147	142	97	3,500
Satara—					
Salvation Army's Girls' Industrial School, Satara.	(1)	(42)	(41)	(41)	800
Ahmednagar—					
A. M. Girls' Lace School, Ahmednagar.	(1)	13 (81)	12 (78)	11 (67)	362
S. P. G. M. Girls' Lace School, Ahmednagar.	1	71	60	58	1,222
Ahmedabad—					
S. A. Industrial School, Ahmedabad.	1	29	41	36	364
Karachi—					
Motilabai Chelaram Nari Shala, Karachi.	1	11	11	9	508
C. E. Z. Mission Widows Industrial School, Karachi.	1	37	37	34	1,500
Lohana Technical Institute, Karachi.	1	22	21	19	544

* Excluding drawing grants

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	60	4,399	...	4,459	127 6	...
...	...	255	...	2,020	2,275	126 6	...
...	...	315	4,399	2,020	6,734	127 1	...
37,436	43,508	97,311	8,673	88,164	5,11,627*	229 8	106 2
...	...	1,079	...	821	3,025	51 4	19 1
...	...	2,989	...	496	5,030	27 5	8 9
...	...	433	...	4,172	4,805	133 8	5 9
...	...	...	...	1,162	2,052	114 0	49 7
...	...	604	...	13,406	17,510	123 5	24 10
...	...	...	...	1,700	2,500	60 15	19 8
...	...	...	...	370	732	8 2	4 0
...	...	...	...	3,720	4,942	82 6	20 6
...	...	...	...	1,467	1,831	45 0	9 0
...	300	...	320	...	1,128	102 9	46 3
...	...	239	106	10,177	12,022	324 15	40 9
...	...	...	...	2,100	2,644	125 14	25 14

amounting to Rs. 192.

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*					
Aided—contd.					
Hyderabad—					
Laxmi Shala attached to Lalwani Lane, Hyderabad.	...*	...	...	...	774
Total, Technical and Industrial Schools for Girls.	8 (4)	392 (384)	378 (358)	305 (284)	13,334
COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.					
Government.					
Bombay—					
Shorthand classes attached to Sydenham College of Commerce.	1	21	53	20	258
Accountancy Diploma Classes attached to Sydenham College of Commerce.	1	32	41	32	395
Broach—					
J. D. Vakil Commercial School, Broach.	1	3	5	4	750
Total ...	3	56	99	56	1,403
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Commercial Classes attached to Sir J. J. P. B. Institute.	1	64	65	50	390
Poona—					
Deccan Institute of Commerce, Poona.	1	25	24	23	.....
Belgaum—					
Typewriting and Shorthand Classes, Belgaum.	1	52	49	37	275
Karachi—					
Bulsara Commercial College ...	1	89	87	62	.....
Shri Bharat Yavak Mitra Mandal, Navakwara, Karachi.	1	76	83	72	.....
Coronation Commercial College...	1	173	186	157	.....
Hyderabad—					
Nava Vidayalaya Commercial College, Hyderabad.	1	16	18	14	.....
Total ...	7	495	512	415	665

* Not in existence on

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	774	...	....
...	300	5,344	426	39,591	58,995	80 3	18 2
...	...	1,441	...	...	1,699	32 1	4 14
...	...	4,050	...	...	4,445	108 8	9 10
...	...	162	1,617	...	2,529	506 0	150 0
...	...	5,653	1,617	...	8,673	158 7	25 1
...	...	...	...	1,263	1,653	25 7	6 0
...	250	2,602	...	743	3,595	149 11	...
...	...	1,144	...	...	1,419	29 0	5 10
...	200	2,000	...	..	2,200	25 5	...
...	200	293	85	430	1,008	12 2	...
...	200	8,843	...	...	9,043	48 10	...
...	500	645	...	1,033	2,178	121 0	...
...	1,350	15,527	85	3,469	21,096	41 3	1 5

31st March 1926.

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—*contd.*					Rs.
Recognized.					
Bombay—					
Kalbadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institute.	1	410	160	55	.....
Script Shorthand and Typewriting Institution.	1	101	70	40	.....
B. J. College of Commerce ...	1	15	16	14	.....
Institute of Commerce ...	1	54	20	20	.....
Balsara Tuition Commercial Class.	1	7	7	7	.....
Banaji's Tutorial Commercial Classes.	1	99	88	81	.....
Davar's College of Commerce ...	1	307	307	250	.....
Alexandra Commercial College ...	1	71	50	45	.....
Lentins Commercial College ...	1	20	18	16	.....
J. N. Petit's Parsi Orphanage Commercial Classes.	1	27	26	23	.....
Zoroastrian Association Continuation Commercial Classes.	1	38	36	22	.....
Reliance Commercial School ...	1	68	27	27	.....
Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institution.	1	141	90	80	.....
Maharashtra Typewriting Classes.	1	33	35	26	.....
A. N. Iyer's College of Commerce.	1	13	11	12	.....
Poona—					
The Poona School of Commerce...	1	15	13	12	.....
Malegaonkar's Ideal Commercial Institution, Poona.	1	Information not supplied.			.....
Chamber of Commerce Education Office, Junnar.	1	71	71	Training is given by	

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	5,015	...	...	5,015	31 6	...
...	...	1,740	...	...	1,740	24 14	...
...	...	464	1,327	...	1,791	111 15	...
...	...	1,800	...	...	1,800	90 0	...
...	...	96	...	84	180	25 11	...
...	...	6,567	...	...	6,567	74 10	...
...	...	31,908	...	...	31,908	103 15	...
...	...	4,900	...	...	4,900	93 0	...
...	...	1,850	...	...	1,850	102 12	...
...	...	102	1,908	...	2,010	77 5	...
...	...	804	...	...	804	22 5	...
...	...	1,369	...	...	1,369	50 11	...
...	...	19,176	...	...	19,176	213 1	...
...	...	1,066	...	238	1,304	37 4	...
...	...	700	...	...	700	63 10	...
...	...	857	...	2,743	3,600	276 15	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
correspondence.		710	...	...	710	10 0	...

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—*contd.*					Rs.
Recognized—contd.					
Sholapur—					
The Commercial Class, Sholapur.	1	3	3	3	.....
Ahmedabad—					
Thakore's Commercial Institute, Ahmedabad.	1	15	8	7	.....
Yajnik's Commercial College, Ahmedabad.	1	36	40	32	.....
Surat—					
Commercial School, Surat ...	1	20	15	14	.....
Surat Commercial Institute, Surat.	1	13	12	12	.....
Dharwar—					
Typewriting and Shorthand Class, Dharwar.	1	23	5	4	.....
Hyderabad—					
Sind Commercial School ...	1	30	24	18	.....
Total ...	25	1,630	1,081	820	.....
Total, Commercial Schools for Boys.	35	2,181	1,692	1,291	2,068
COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS—EUROPEANS.					
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Y. W. C. A., Bombay ...	1	30	21	19	2,300
AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.					
Government.					
Thana—					
Agricultural School, Jambul ...	1	25	25	21	11,255
Poona—					
Agricultural School, Loni ...	1	40	42	37	15,886

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Information not supplied.			...	...	...	...	...
...	...	528	...	316	844	106 0	...
...	...	3,909	...	...	3,909	98 0	...
...	...	1,000	...	461	1,461	97 6	...
...	...	599	...	...	599	49 15	...
...	...	255	...	105	360	72 0	...
...	...	2,009	583	...	2,592	108 0	...
...	...	87,424	3,818	3,947	95,189	88 1	...
...	1,350	1,08,604	5,520	7,416	1,24,958	73 15	1 4
...	...	3,637	...	...	5,937	282 11	109 8
...	...	...	...	...	11,255	450 3	450 3
...	...	...	...	...	15,886	378 4	378 4

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—*contd.*					
Government—contd.					
West Khandesh—					
Agricultural School, Dhulia ...	1	29	29	26	8,349
Panch Mahals—					
Agricultural School, Ambali, Taluka Godhra ...	1	30	28	25	5,540
Surat—					
Agricultural School, Athwa ...	1	31	32	31	9,151
Dharwar—					
Agricultural School, Devihosur ...	1	36	26	20	5,084
Total, Agricultural Schools for Boys.	6	191	182	160	55,265
REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.					
Government.					
Poona—					
Reformatory School, Poona ...	1	150	146	120	24,544
Aided.					
Bombay—					
David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga	1	353	342	338	*64,771
Willingdon Boys' Home ...	1	57	54	46	7,652
Total ...	2	410	396	384	*72,423
Total, Reformatory Schools ...	3	560	542	504	*96,967

* Excluding Drawing

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
..	...	...	...	...	8,349	287 14	287 14
...	...	...	500	...	6,040	215 11	197 14
...	...	...	...	1,796	10,947	342 2	286 0
...	...	...	...	1,344	6,428	247 3	195 8
...	...	...	500	3,140	58,965	323 10	303 10
...		...	...	5,614	30,158	206 9	168 2
...	1,295	720	1,500	10,990	*79,276	231 12	189 6
...	150	9	..	2,406	10,217	189 3	141 13
...	1,445	729	1,500	13,396	*89,493	225 15	182 14
...	1,445	729	1,500	19,010	*1,19,651	221 1	179 2

grant of Rs. 149.

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SCHOOLS FOR DEFECTIVES.					Rs.
FOR BOYS.					
Aided.					
Bombay—					
V. M. School for the Blind, Tardeo	1	56	59	41	2,309
Institute for Deaf Mutes, Mazagaon	1	30	30	19	3,816
Date's Charitable Deaf and Mute Institution, Thakurdwar ...	1	35	34	17	1,160
Poona—					
N. G. Gondhalekar's School for Dumb and Deaf, Poona ...	1	17	15	9	98
Ahmedabad—					
School for Deaf Mutes, Ahmedabad	1	41	39	30	4,067
Karachi—					
Ida Rieu Poor Welfare Association School	1	10	8	7	1,600
Total ...	6	189	185	123	13,050
FOR GIRLS.					
Aided.					
Bombay—					
A. M. School for the Blind, Dadar.	1	49	47	43	2,150
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS.					
FOR MEN.					
SECONDARY.					
Municipal.					
Broach—					
Free English Night School, Broach	1	24	31	7	...
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Bradley Night High School, Girgaum	1	111	106	85	1,037
Nasik—					
C. C. Society's A. V. Night School, Igatpuri	1	24	17	11	50
Poona—					
Poona Night High School, Poona.	1	107	93	71	1,762
Total ...	3	242	216	167	2,849
Total, Secondary Schools for Adults, for Men ...	4	266	247	174	2,849

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	2,500	...	...	5,674	10,483	177 11	39 2
...	3,000	...	1,588	3,581	11,985	379 8	127 9
...	1,000	...	2,168	2,122	6,450	189 11	34 2
...	100	36	...	878	1,112	74 2	6 8
..	900	...	750	3,448	9,165	235 0	104 5
...	3,476	...	...	...	5,076	635 0	200 0
...	10,976	36	4,506	15,703	44,271	239 5	70 9
...	...	...	...	3,856	6,006	127 12	45 12
...	168	...	...	...	168	5 7	...
...	...	3,753	...	719	5,509	52 0	9 12
...	...	63	...	198	311	18 5	3 0
...	...	3,829	...	5,075	10,666	114 11	18 15
...	...	7,645	...	5,992	16,486	76 5	13 3
...	168	7,645	...	5,992	16,654	67 7	11 9

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS FOR MEN—*contd.*					Rs.
PRIMARY.					
Government.					
Dharwar—					
Criminal Tribes Night Schools, Hubli and Gadag.	2	146	176	135	192
Bijapur—					
Criminal Tribes Night Schools, Bijapur, Bagalkot and Indi.	3	71	68	43	486
Total ...	5	217	244	178	678
Local Board.					
Kolaba—					
Night Schools	3	57	55	31	Included
Nasik—					
Night School	1	28	30	21	
Poona—					
Night Schools	11	269	243	148	.....
Satara—					
Night School	1	26	23	11	.....
Ahmednagar—					
Night Schools	8	89	83	40	.....
West Khandesh—					
Night School	1	23	23	14	.....
Total ...	25	492	457	265	.....
Municipal.					
Bombay—					
Night Schools, Bombay ...	28	892	712	521	.....
Bombay Suburban District—					
Night School, Kurla ...	1	20	17	11	Included in
Poona—					
Night Schools	2	60	32	32	.....
Ahmednagar—					
Night School	1	32	19	17	.....
East Khandesh—					
Night Schools	3	64	62	31	.....
Ahmedabad—					
Night Schools	6	157	144	85	2,073
Broach—					
Night Schools	2	51	51	27	.....
Dharwar—					
Night School	1	51	49	51	205

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	192	1 1	1 1
...	...	...	...	...	486	7 2	7 2
...	...	...	...		678	2 12	2 12
in Primary Schools.							
792	...	...	...	...	792	3 4	...
24	...	...	...	...	24	1 0	...
262	...	...	...	...	262	3 2	...
84	...	...	...	...	84	3 10	...
1,162	...	...	...	...	1,162	2 9	...
...	12,530	140	...	...	12,670	17 13	...
Primary Schools.							
...	180	...	...	...	180	3 7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	1,854	...	...	3	3,947	27 14	14 6
...	192	...	...	...	192	3 12	...
...	167	...	...	...	372	7 9	4 2

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS FOR MEN—*contd.*					Rs.
PRIMARY—*contd.*					
Municipal—contd.					
Karachi—					
Night Schools	3	56	47	35	286
Hyderabad—					
Night School	1	40	38	23	220
Sukkur—					
Night Schools	2	30	30	23	96
Upper Sind Frontier—					
Night School	1	23	21	17	66
Larkana—					
Night School	1	50	42	32	88
Total ...	47	1,526	1,284	905	3,034
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Night Schools	18	721	741	502	.....
Bombay Suburban—					
Night School, Bandra ...	1	59	59	35	72
Nasik—					
Night Schools	19	1,370	1,295	1,126	3,538
Poona—					
Night Schools	11	551	521	194	2,626
Satara—					
Night Schools	4	98	89	68	289
Kaira—					
Night Schools	2	110	96	78	180
Surat—					
Night Schools	8	441	340	225	954
Broach—					
Night Schools	3	60	72	47	252
Dharwar—					
Night Schools	9	233	226	180	361
Belgaum—					
Night Schools	2	37	35	28	189
Karachi—					
Night Schools	7	428	470	349	1,343
Hyderabad—					
Night School	1	32	32	25	199
Sukkur—					
Night School	1	36	36	18	76
Larkana—					
Night School	1	23	29	20	80
Total ...	87	4,199	4,041	2,895	10,109

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
5	299	...	...	...	590	12 9	6 1
...	221	...	...	...	441	11 10	5 13
1	119	...	...	...	216	7 3	3 3
...	66	...	...	...	132	6 5	3 2
4	170	...	...	...	262	6 4	2 2
27	15,798	140	...	3	19,002	14 13	2 6
...	1,839	802	...	6,924	9,565	12 15	...
...	...	62	...	171	305	5 2	1 3
...	150	...	779	5,768	10,235	7 14	2 12
...	...	209	...	4,570	7,405	14 3	5 1
...	...	65	...	591	945	10 10	3 4
...	...	...	...	127	257	2 11	1 6
...	...	...	...	303	1,257	3 11	2 13
...	150	...	...	323	725	10 0	3 0
...	...	...	...	552	913	4 0	1 9
...	...	...	...	359	548	15 10	5 6
...	2,100	...	...	...	3,443	7 5	2 14
...	...	...	...	500	699	21 14	6 4
...	180	...	...	447	703	19 8	2 2
...	60	...	...	228	368	12 11	2 12
..	4,479	1,138	779	20,863	37,368	9 4	2 8

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.	Average monthly number.	Average daily Attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS FOR MEN—*contd.*					Rs.
PRIMARY—*contd.*					
Recognised.					
Surat—					
Night Schools	13	522	477	358	.....
Total, Primary Schools for Adults (Men).	177	6,956	6,503	4,601	13,821
Total of all Schools for Adults (Men).	181	7,222	6,750	4,775	16,670
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS FOR WOMEN.					
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Sajani Sangit Varga ...	1	54	52	49	628
Institution for Married Hindu Ladies.	1	75	80	36	3,000
Seva Sadan Home Classes ...	1	98	98	75	1,546
Poona—					
Seva Sadan Primary School for grown up Women, Poona.	1	107	112	81	1,960
Seva Sadan Primary School for grown up Women, Baramati.	1	32	35	24	473
Seva Sadan English and First Aid Classes, Poona.	1	81	82	65	1,097
Seva Sadan Sewing Class, Baramati.	1	13	15	11	142
Ahmednagar—					
Seva Sadan First Aid and Hygiene Class, Ahmednagar.	1	30	30	22	122
Seva Sadan Sewing Class, Ahmednagar.	1	18	20	12	97
Total ...	9	508	524	375	9,065

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	730	730	1 8	...
1,189	20,277	1,278	779	21,596	58,940	9 1	2 2
1,189	20,445	8,923	779	27,588	75,594	11 3	2 7
...	...	...	386	1,061	2,075	42 6	12 13
...	600	2,682	...	2,537	8,819	110 4	37 4
...	1,282	278	...	1,772	4,878	49 12	15 12
...	...	478	...	4,877	7,315	65 5	17 8
...	...	...	...	877	1,350	38 9	13 8
...	...	232	...	2,859	4,188	51 1	13 6
...	...	...	...	794	936	62 6	9 7
...	...	...	...	355	477	15 14	4 1
...	...	...	706	...	803	40 2	4 13
...	1,882	3,670	1,092	15,132	30,841	58 14	17 5

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.	Average monthly number.	Average daily Attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS FOR WOMEN—*contd.*					Rs.
Recognised.					
Bombay—					
Balsara Tuition Class for music and cutting.	1	5	50	35	.....
Total, Schools for Adults (Women).	10	558	574	410	9,065
OTHER SCHOOLS.					
Government.					
Bombay—					
Veterinary College, Bombay ...	1	82	82	65	87,453
LANGUAGE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.					
Sanskrit, Persian, etc., Schools.					
Municipal	6	285	266	210	1,420
Aided	57	2,947	2,886	2,291	10,707
Recognised	1	19	16	12	.....
Total ...	64	3,251	3,168	2,513	12,127
Language Schools for Girls.					
Aided	10	380	380	308	1,285
Recognised	1	48	46	37	.....
Total ...	11	428	426	345	1,285
Total, Language Schools ...	75	3,679	3,594	2,858	13,412
Music Schools for Boys.					
Aided	7	347	341	303	3,363
	(2)	(1,909)	(1,830)	(1,450)	
Recognised	1	60	55	36	.....
Total ...	8	407	396	339	3,363
	(2)	(1,909)	(1,830)	(1,450)	

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	614	...	431	1,045	20 14	...
...	1,882	4,284	1,092	15,563	31,886	55 9	15 13
...	2,500	3,690	...	160	92,803	1,143 15	1,066 8
13	4,140	...	...	...	5,573	20 15	5 5
...	1,001	120	6,641	18,984	37,453	13 0	3 11
Information not supplied.			...	...	...	...	...
13	5,141	120	6,641	18,984	43,026	13 9	3 13
...	25	...	...	1,767	3,077	8 1	3 6
Information not supplied.			...	...	...	...	...
...	25	...	...	1,767	3,077	7 4	3 0
13	5,166	120	6,641	20,751	46,103	12 13	3 12
...	100	1,197	18	6,254	10,932	5 1	1 9
...	...	500	...	500	1,000	18 3	...
...	100	1,697	18	6,754	11,932	5 6	1 8

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926.	Average monthly number.	Average daily Attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3.	4	5	6
OTHER SCHOOLS—*contd.*					Rs.
Music Schools for Girls.					
Aided	2	117	135	92	862
Recognised	1	14	16	15	.....
Total ...	3	131	151	107	862
Total, Music Schools ...	11 (2)	538 (1,909)	547 (1,830)	446 (1,450)	4,225
GYMNASIA FOR BOYS.					
Aided.					
Bombay— Sir D. M. Petit Gymnasium ...	1	181	184	70	120
Recognised.					
Bombay— J. N. Petit Gymnasium ...	1	17	19	12	.....
Total, Gymnasia for Boys ...	2	198	203	82	120
PHYSICAL TRAINING CLASSES FOR GIRLS.					
Aided.					
Bombay— Physical Training Class of the Y. W. C. A.	1	51	51	39	3,480
Total, School Education—Special...	404 (12)	20,461 (2,833)	19,184 (2,697)	15,124 (2,151)	12,66,180*
HOSTELS FOR MEN.					
Aided.					
Bombay— Y. M. C. A., Bombay ...	1	40	36	35	5,000
HOSTELS FOR WOMEN.					
Aided.					
Bombay— University Settlement for Women, Bombay.	1	22	22	22	2,000
Catholic Women's Hostel, Bombay.	1	13	15	15	1,080
Total ...	2	35	37	37	3,080

* Excluding Drawing

gitized with financial assistance from th
Government of Maharashtra
on 22 July, 2017

FORM No. 6—*concld.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	917	548	2,780	5,107	39 13	6 6
...	...	...	255	560	815	50 15	...
...	...	917	803	3,340	5,922	39 3	5 11
...	100	2,614	821	10,094	17,854	7 8	1 12
...	...	1,852	...	1,234	3,206	12 0	0 10
...	...	324	...	295	619	32 9	...
...	...	2,176	...	1,529	3,825	18 13	0 9
...	...	...	...	...	3,480	68 4	68 4
44,713	1,02,399	2,71,693	95,229	3,03,913	20,84,127*	95 5	57 15
...	...	9,687	...	3,641	18,328	509 0	139 0
...	...	9,463	...	6,514	17,977	817 1	90 15
...	...	2,625	120	2,411	6,236	415 12	72 0
...	...	12,088	120	8,925	24,213	654 6	83 4

grants of Rs. 879.

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